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THE

WEEKLY INSPECTOR.

" Of those men who have overturned the Liberties of Republics, the greatest number
" have begun their career by paying an obsequious court to the People—commencing
" Demagogues, and ending Tyrants." Hamilton.

Vol. I.] New-York, Saturday, August 30, 1806. [No. 1.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
WEEKLY INSPECTOR.

At a time when periodical publications are multiplied beyond all precedent, some apology may be deemed necessary for introducing to the world another Paper. Instead, however, of any thing ceremonious of that nature, we merely present to our readers a short sketch of the plan we propose to adopt—which will show that our claims to public patronage will not clash with those of the papers now established.

We propose to render the Weekly Inspector a vehicle of intelligence, which shall be principally devoted to the *political interests* of our country. We wish to make it particularly useful to those of our fellow-citizens who find it inconvenient or impossible to trace the threads of political events through the labyrinths of official documents, common report, voluminous public journals, and expensive daily newspapers, which are of necessity in a great measure devoted to advertisements.

The utility of such a work is almost too obvious to require a comment. We will, however, briefly advert to a few of its advantages.

Political knowledge—a knowledge of public men and measures, is essential to the preservation of *political rights*. In the United States, almost all the inhabitants are not only entitled, but as voters at elections, are under a moral obligation, to exert an immediate agency in the affairs of the Government; and unless they are in possession of correct political information, they cannot conscientiously discharge this important duty.

Without a wish to flatter the American people, we would express our belief, that, when *rightly informed*, they will not long deviate from the path of political rectitude. They cannot but perceive that *private distress* must be the ultimate consequence of the bad management of *public affairs*. Honest, I would almost say laudable, prejudices may for a time obscure the views of the people. Inspired with a praise worthy zeal for liberty, they may repose confidence in those who profess to be its votaries, for purposes of deception and personal aggrandizement. But the steady light of truth will dissipate the cloud—the demagogue will be disclosed—will be detested—and at length blasted by the breath of public censure.

Demagogues are sensible that their " bad eminence" must be founded on falsehood; and therefore set themselves systematically to deceive the people. Newspapers, which ought to be lights to the public mind, in their hands, are like

the midnight meteor; emit a feeble and treacherous glare, which serves only to bewilder and betray. Thus, a brave and spirited people, like the honest, and *once* independent, natives of Switzerland, may become hostile to their own interests, enemies to their best friends, banish from public life or destroy their true patriots, while perfidious demagogues triumph, and riot in the spoils of a fallen nation.

That the United States may escape such a catastrophe, is the ardent wish of all who are not enemies to rational freedom and to mankind. We will at least raise our monitorial voice against those men and measures, which threaten so fatal a termination to the toils of our revolutionary heroes, and the mental exertions of our political sages.

In making a profession of our political tenets, we would observe that we are FEDERALISTS, and wish to be instrumental in healing the wounds of party. We would call on our countrymen to unite their efforts to give respectability and energy to our national character, and that security which consists in a union of public sentiment.

As respects our conduct towards the Editors of newspapers, we shall merely observe, that falsehood and sophistry will be the objects of our animadversion. We believe, with Mirabeau, that "words are things." If false, they give a wrong direction to the public mind, and of consequence to the physical powers of the community.

Next after our political concerns, a condensed abstract of foreign and domestic intelligence, and miscellaneous sketches of a literary and scientific nature, will be presented to our readers. Poetry, if well written and correct in its tendency, will be admitted; and brief notices of good books will not be refused.

We would conclude, with expressing our belief that periodical publications may be useful in correcting those evils to which they have too frequently given origin; and assuring our patrons and the public that this paper shall be devoted to that purpose, and to promoting the welfare and strengthening the pillars of civilized society.

The price of the WEEKLY INSPECTOR will be *Three Dollars* per annum, payable half yearly, in advance. It will be printed on a half sheet, large 8vo. and published every Saturday.

THOMAS GREEN FESSENDEN.

SUBSCRIPTIONS will be received at the Bookstore of EZRA SARGEANT, No. 39, Wall-street; by HOPKINS & SEYMOUR, No. 118, Pearl-street; and by the principal Booksellers in the United States.

[An attack on the President of the United States has made its appearance in the Richmond Enquirer. The vehicle chosen for its communication, is one of the most eminent of the democratic newspapers. It is of too great importance to be abridged, although its length would otherwise, according to our plan, prevent our inserting any thing more than an abstract of its contents. We entreat the partizans of the President to remember that the following is not the work of a *Federalist*, but of one who *has been* among the most zealous supporters of the present administration.]

To the Editor of the Richmond Enquirer.

SIR,

The events of the last session of congress have furnished ample cause of speculation to the curious, and of regret to every true friend of his country. The mystery which enveloped their proceedings, and beneath which some of their most important transactions, yet remain shrouded, could not conceal from the most careless observer, that a schism had arisen in the republican party. But the causes which led to this afflicting event, are still buried in obscurity. In the history of this memorable occurrence, all is darkness, confusion, and contradiction—The public mind, impatient of suspense, and as if

despairing of further information, seems to have out-run the evidence, upon which alone its judgment should have been bottomed. So far as their opinion can be gathered from the public prints, the voice of the people has declared for the administration. In this decision, perhaps, it might have been the duty of the republican minority, and of their friends, to acquiesce, had a fair view of the subject been laid before the public. But knowing as I do, from the most indisputable proof, that facts have been mistated, opinions misrepresented—much truth suppressed and more falsehood suggested—approving at the same time, from my heart, the course which they have pursued, I am impelled to offer to the world some facts and observations, which may enable them to form a more just opinion of the conduct of the republican minority, during the last session of congress, and of the motives by which they were probably actuated.

It must be obvious to the most superficial eye, that every consideration of a selfish or prudential nature, would have dissuaded any man, or set of men, among the republicans, from an open opposition to any leading and favourite measure of the executive, at that juncture. The president of the U. S. had just been re-elected by a great and imposing majority of the people. The acquisition of Louisiana has given an eclat to the executive, and cast a splendour around the administration, in which every minor defect of the government was eclipsed and forgotten. The colossal popularity of the president seemed to mock at all opposition.—Unmindful of past and dear-bought experience, the republicans had erected a political idol, on whose altars he who dared to question its infallibity, must prepare to bleed. In this posture of affairs, all opposition was indeed a forlorn hope. There was every thing to lose, nothing to gain. The minority had only to compromise their principles to betray their duty to themselves, their constituents, and their country, in order to enjoy the countenance of the administration, to ensure the approbation of the public, for a time, and their own contempt for ever. They had but to acquiesce in measures which their conscience and judgment condemned, and swim in ignoble security with the current of the day. They were not insensible to the danger of the opposite course; but whilst they coolly estimated the difficulty, they had the fortitude to encounter it. Let it be admitted for a moment, that these gentlemen were mistaken in their views: still I pronounce, that he who does not applaud their independence and firmness, is unworthy the name of freeman. They had the courage to assert and maintain the deliberate convictions of their honest judgment against the proudest authority, and preferred the hazard of their popularity to the surrender of their understandings and consciences. Let the people look to it. Is there any danger of a dearth of time-servers, under any administration, which has the power of rewarding them? that due respect will not always be paid to the loaves and fishes? The history of this government, of every executive with regal powers, must answer the question. Let the members constituting the republican minority, be dismissed from the confidence and employment of the people—can they look for any thing like independence in their successors? It would indeed be an idle expectation. They must enter upon their legislative duties with instructions to lay aside the suggestions of their own understandings, and conform themselves in all things to the wishes of the cabinet. The first lesson which they learned would teach them to consider any variation from the executive standard, as the most heinous sin in the political catalogue. Would such men dare to oppose any presidential project, however criminal? From the very nature of their appointment, they must become the puppets of the administration for the time being. A house of representatives, so constituted, must dwindle into a mere chamber for enregistering ministerial edicts: and whilst the forms of the constitution were preserved, its substance would vanish.

On the third of December, 1805, the president's public message was laid before the two houses of congress. The aggressions of Spain were specially noticed. "With Spain (says the chief magistrate), our negociations for a settlement of differences have not had a satisfactory issue. Spoliations during the former war, for which she had formally acknowledged herself responsible, have been refused to be compensated, but on conditions affecting other claims in no wise connected with them; yet the same practices are renewed in the present war, and are already of great amount. Our commerce through the Mobile continues to be obstructed by arbitrary duties and vexatious searches. Propositions for adjusting amicably the boundaries of Louisiana have not been acceded to. Whilst, however, the right is unsettled, we have avoided changing the state of things, by taking new posts, or strengthening ourselves in the new territories, in the hope that the other power would not by a contrary conduct oblige us to meet their example, and endanger conflicts of authority, the issue of which may not be easily controlled. But in this hope we have now reason to lessen our confidence. Inroads have been recently made into the territories of Orleans and the Missisippi. Our citizens have been seized and their property plundered in the very parts of the former which had been actually delivered up by Spain, and this by the regular officers and soldiers of that government. I have therefore found it necessary at length, to give or-

ders to our troops on that frontier, to be in readiness to protect our citizens, and to repel by arms any similar aggressions in future."

It should be kept in mind that the "piratical acts" (mentioned in the second paragraph of the same message) "committed at the very mouths of our harbours, by private armed vessels, some with illegal commissions, others, with those of legal form, but transcending the authority of those commissions, plundering and sinking our vessels, and exposing their crews in open boats or on desert shores," were perpetrated chiefly, if not exclusively, by Spanish and French privateers, fitted out principally, from the eastern ports of Cuba.

In the third paragraph, congress was called upon to make effectual and determined opposition to the new principles interpolated into the law of nations:—in reference, no doubt, to certain decisions of the British court of Admiralty. This address was re-echoed by a spirited (however precipitate) resolution of the Virginia assembly.

On the sixth day of December, the following confidential message was received from the President:

"The depredations which had been committed on the commerce of the U. S. during a preceding war, by persons under the authority of Spain, are sufficiently known to all. These made it a duty to require from that government indemnification for our injured citizens. A convention was accordingly entered into between the minister of the U. S. at Madrid, and the minister of that government for foreign affairs, by which it was agreed that spoliations committed by Spanish subjects, and carried into ports of Spain, should be paid for by that nation; and that those committed by French subjects, and carried into Spanish ports, should remain for further discussion. Before this convention was returned to Spain with our ratification, the transfer of Louisiana by France to the U. S. took place: An event as unexpected as disagreeable to Spain. From that moment she seemed to change her conduct and disposition towards us. It was first manifested by her protest against the right of France to alienate Louisiana to us, which however was soon retracted, and the right confirmed. Then high offence was manifested at the act of congress establishing a collection district on the Mobile, although by an authentic declaration immediately made, it was expressly confined to our acknowledged limits; and she now refused to ratify the convention signed by her own minister under the eye of his sovereign, unless we would consent to alterations of its terms, which would have affected our claims against her, for spoliations by French subjects carried into Spanish ports.

"To obtain justice, as well as to restore friendship, I thought a special mission advisable, and accordingly appointed James Monroe minister extraordinary and plenipotentiary to repair to Madrid, and in conjunction with our minister resident there, to endeavour to procure a ratification of the former convention and to come to an understanding with Spain, as to the boundaries of Louisiana. It appeared at once that her policy was to reserve herself for events, and in the mean time to keep our differences in an undetermined state. This will be evident from the papers now communicated to you. After nearly five months of fruitless endeavour to bring them to some definite and satisfactory result, our ministers ended the conferences, without having been able to obtain indemnity for spoliations of *any description*, or any satisfaction as to the boundaries of Louisiana, other than a declaration that we had no rights eastward of the Iberville, and that our line to the west was one which would have left us but a string of land on that bank of the river Missisippi. Our injured citizens were thus left without any prospect of retribution from the wrong doer; and as to boundary, each party was to take its own course. That which they have chosen to pursue will appear from the documents now communicated. They authorize the inference that it is their intention to advance on our possessions, until they shall be repressed by an opposing force. Considering that congress alone is constitutionally invested with the power of changing our condition from peace to war, I have thought it my duty to await their authority for using force in any degree which could be avoided. I have barely instructed the officers stationed in the neighbourhood of the aggressions, to protect our citizens from violence, to patrole within the borders actually delivered to us, and not to go out of them, but when necessary to repel an inroad, or to rescue a citizen or his property: and the Spanish remaining at New-Orleans, are required to depart without further delay. It ought to be noted here, that since the late change * in the state of affairs in Europe, Spain has ordered her cruisers and courts to respect our treaty with her.

"The conduct of France, and the part she may take in the misunderstandings between the United States and Spain, are too important to be unconsidered. She was prompt and decided in her declarations, that our demands on Spain for French spoliations carried into Spanish ports, were included in the settlement between the United States and France. She took at once the ground, that she had acquired no right from Spain, and had meant to deliver us none eastward of the Iberville: her silence as to the west-

* *Coalition between Austria, Russia, and Great-Britain, it is presumed.*

ern boundary leaving us to infer † her opinion might be against Spain in that quarter. Whatever direction she might mean to give to these differences, it does not appear that she was contemplated their proceeding to actual rupture, or at the date of our last advices from Paris, her government had any suspicion of the hostile attitude Spain had taken here. On the contrary, we have reason to believe that she (France) was disposed to effect a settlement on a plan analagous to what our ministers had proposed ‡, and so comprehensive as to remove as far as possible the grounds of future collision and controversy on the eastern as well as western side of the Missisippi.

" The present crisis in Europe is favourable for pressing such a settlement, and not a moment should be lost in availing ourselves of it. Should it pass unimproved, our situation would become much more difficult. Formal war is not necessary : it is not probable that it will follow; but the protection of our citizens, the spirit and honour of our country require that force should be interposed in a certain degree. It will probably contribute to advance the object of peace.

" But the course to be pursued will require the command of means, which it belongs to congress exclusively to yield or deny. To them I communicate every fact material for their information, and the documents necessary to enable them to judge for themselves. To their wisdom then I look for the course I am to pursue, and will pursue with sincere zeal that which they shall approve."

(Remainder in our next.)

† *Leaving Mr. Talleyrand " to infer " that it would afford him a second glorious occasion of dipping his hands into our pockets.*

‡ *Our ministers had proposed to surrender our claims to compensation for the withholding of the right of deposit at New-Orleans, and for spoliations, Spanish as well as French, and to establish the Colorado as the Western boundary of Louisiana. Although the Colorado is a vast distance to the West of the existing limit between the two nations, it was evident, from the face of the dispatches, that our ministers in agreeing to establish that river as the boundary, had been obliged to exceed the authority of their instructions ; (the government of the U. States claiming to the Rio Bravo.) This proposition (the ultimatum on our part) was rejected by the court of Madrid with disdain ; and thus ended the negociation. Yet France, it seems, was disposed to a settlement on " analogous terms ;" although Mr. Talleyrand had, in the most dictatorial style, declared, that our claim on Spain, for French spoliations carried into Spanish ports, " must be abandoned."*

EDITORIAL.

THE MONITOR.

No. I.

Every true friend to America, whose political views are neither limited in consequence of a want of correct information, nor his understanding clouded by party prejudice, must be greatly alarmed at the present aspect of our public affairs. Our counsels are distracted at home * ; and the name of America, with the present system of measures, will soon become contemptible abroad. Insulted, and our citizens murdered with impunity in our own harbours, plundered by petty marauders on the high seas, and actually tributary to a foreign power †, we seem fast sinking to the lowest possible point of national degradation.

Honest and discerning men of all parties, even those who made the most strenuous opposition to the Federal Government, cannot but acknowledge that we are rapidly realizing those calamities which the Federalists have uniformly predicted would follow in the train of the absurd, the rash, and,

* Mr. Randolph, in the important paper which we have begun to republish from the Richmond Enquirer, says, that the mystery which enveloped the proceedings of the last session of Congress, ' could not conceal from the most careless observer, that a *schism* had arisen in the Republican party.' That this was no *petty* collision is evident, from the ' afflicting' circumstance, that nothing of importance in a national point of view was performed during the last session of Congress.

† The advocates of the present measures have attempted to maintain, that the two millions of dollars which we lately paid to France, ought not to be considered as a tribute to that power, because there was a purchase of territory, by way of consideration for the money. But Mr. Randolph informs us, in the paper referred to in the last note, that Mr Madison asserted, ' FRANCE WOULD NOT PERMIT SPAIN TO ADJUST HER DIFFERENCES WITH US : THAT FRANCE WANTED MONEY, AND THAT WE MUST GIVE IT TO HER, OR HAVE A SPANISH AND FRENCH WAR.' Certainly France then in effect demanded tribute. If a ruffian forces me at the point of a bayonet to make a purchase of an article which I perhaps may not want, but which is *nominally* the consideration for my money, is he not a robber, and am I not tributary to him ?

at the same time, imbecile measures adopted by the present Administration of the general Government. They *must* perceive that a change of men and measures is indispensably requisite, if we would preserve the honour, the prosperity, and, perhaps, even the existence of the United States, as an independent nation *.

That our situation is not only critical, but truly alarming, must be evident, when we reflect on our own national imbecility, in consequence of our internal dissentions, the want of system in the general government, and the formidable state in which Europe at this moment appears.

If we look at France and its extensive and powerful dependencies, we see a cloud more menacing than that which burst in a deluge of barbarians, and inundated the Roman empire. An immense military nation *, who to the ferocity of savages unite the highest polish of civilized life—whose *arms* are dreadful, but whose *arts* are still more to be dreaded, threaten to sink "the civilized world under one desolating tyranny."

Empires are lost and won in a single battle. Bonaparte achieves in one campaign, what a Turenne, a Montecucuii, or even a Marlborough, could not have effected in half a century.

The French monarch has under his absolute control a population of nearly 80 millions. Spain, Holland, Italy, and the rest of his *allies*, are in effect *provinces of France*. The Turkish empire is tottering from its base; and the vast and fertile dominions of the Grand Seignior, in all human probability, will soon be at the disposal of Bonaparte. Russia, on whom so much reliance is placed, cannot long oppose his gigantic strides to universal empire. She may prove to modern, what

* William Smith, Esq. of South-Carolina, a distinguished Federalist, in a pamphlet, with the signature of Phocion, closes a review of Mr. Jefferson's character, and scrutiny of his pretensions to the first office in the United States, in the following manner:

"We shall now take leave of Mr. Jefferson, and his pretensions as a philosopher and a politician. The candid and unprejudiced, who have read with attention the foregoing comments on his philosophical and political works, and on his public conduct, must now be convinced, however they may hitherto have been *deceived* by a plausible appearance and *specious* talents, or misled by artful partizans, that the reputation he has acquired is not bottomed on *solid merit*—that his abilities have been more directed to the acquirement of literary fame, than to the substantial good of his country—that his philosophical opinions have been capricious and wavering, often warped by the most frivolous circumstances—that in his political conduct he has been timid, inconsistent, and unsteady, generally favouring measures of a factious and disorganizing tendency, always leaning to those which would establish his popularity, however destructive of our peace and tranquillity—that his political principles are sometimes whimsical and visionary; at others, subversive of all regular and *stable* government—that his writings have betrayed a disrespect for *religion*, and his partiality for the impious *Paine*, an enmity to *Christianity*—that his advice respecting the Dutch company, and his open countenance of an incendiary printer, and the views of a faction, manifest a want of due regard for *national faith* and *public credit*—that his *abhorrence* of *one* foreign nation, and *enthusiastic devotion* to *another*, have extinguished in him every germ *of real national character*; and, in short, that his elevation to the Presidency, must eventuate either in the *debasement* of the American name, by a whimsical, inconsistent, and feeble administration, or in the prostration of the United States at the *feet of France*, the *subversion* of our excellent *Constitution*, and the consequent *destruction* of our present *prosperity*."

* In the Secret History of the Court of St. Cloud, we have the following account of the exertions of the French to become still more formidable in a military capacity:

"In all our public schools or prytanées, a boy, from the moment of entering, is registered in a company, and regularly drilled, exercised, and reviewed, punished for neglect or fault, according to martial law, and advanced, if displaying genius or application. All our private schools that wish for the protection of government, are forced to submit to the same military rules.

"A great power that can without obstacle, and with but little expense, in four weeks increase its disposable military force from one hundred and twenty to one hundred and eighty thousand young men, accustomed to do military duty from their youth, *must finally become the master of all other or rival powers*, and dispose at leisure of empires, kingdoms, principalities, and republics—NOTHING CAN SAVE THEM BUT THE ADOPTION OF SIMILAR MEASURES FOR THEIR PRESERVATION, AS HAVE BEEN ADOPTED FOR THEIR SUBJUGATION."

Scythia was to ancient Rome ; but the battle of Austerlitz shows that she can put no permanent check on his career of conquest *.

(To be continued.)

* The writer hopes that his expressing apprehensions of the power of France, will not subject him to the accusation of entertaining an improper partiality for Great-Britain. His sentiments and feelings are such as ought to be cherished by every native American. But in a future number he hopes to express himself more at large on the subject.

We are happy to learn that Mr. Carpenter, the former editor of the Charleston Courier, has purchased an establishment in this place, and is about to publish a daily paper with the title of "THE PEOPLE'S FRIEND." The talents of Mr. Carpenter, and the soundness of his political principles, are too well known, and have been too long and too justly appreciated by the American public, to require any re-recommendation from us.

The following sentence from the Federalist, (a work which ought to be read with assiduity by those who would comprehend the political interests of united America) expresses a truth, which comes home to the "business and bosoms" of the hardy cultivators of our soil :

"The often agitated question between Agriculture and Commerce, has, from indubitable experience, received a decision which has silenced the rivalship which subsisted between them, and has proved to the entire satisfaction of their friends, that their interests are intimately blended and interwoven." *Federalist, No. XII.*

To attempt to foster a Commerce, without armed ships to protect it, is like sowing a field of wheat without fencing it. Those profound politicians, who inform us that we ought not to commence the establishment of a military marine till we are able to contend with the navy of Great-Britain, are as wise as the fond old lady, who would not suffer her darling to go into the water until he had learned to swim. One may carry pistols against foot-pads, although they would avail him nothing in opposition to a well appointed train of brass field-pieces.

The wealth of a country, with the leave of our laborious writers on political economy, may be briefly defined as consisting in its excellence of soil, climate, and in the well directed industry of its inhabitants.—The industry of a nation will be in proportion to the objects held forth as its reward, and the security afforded to its acquisitions :—If a government be weak, despotic, or unstable, the people will be indolent, and, like the Spaniards, with a profusion of natural advantages, poor and contemptible.

We have many well meaning citizens of our Commonwealth, possessing in consequence of their property and probity, much influence, and having much at stake, who seem willing to sit down contented with the consciousness that their *own* political principles are correct, without any exertion to impart correct political views to *others*. Such gentlemen would do well to reflect, that if the *public mind* should become entirely perverted, the laws which bind together society will possess no sanction, and, of consequence, neither property nor respectability of character will be sacred from violation. Savage *cunning* and brutal force will then predominate.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

We observe that some dissatisfaction is expresed in the London newspapers against the present ministry. The London Courier of June 26th, accuses them of

1. Want of attachment to the constitution : in appointing the Chief Justice of the king's bench to a seat in the cabinet ; thus blending the judicial and executive authorities, and bestowing power without responsibility.

2. Want of vigour : shown in changing the constitution of the army.

3. Want of justice : evinced by displacing Admiral Cornwallis from the command of the channel fleet, without any public testimony of regard or

recompense, and maltreating Sir Home Popham and Sir David Baird.

4. Want of economy: in creating new places—in plans of military government—grants of extravagant sinecures—and pensions to judges convicted of libels.

5. Blunders in legislation: apparent in certain bills brought in since they have been in power.

6. Want of judgment and steadiness: in selecting objects of taxation, and afterward abandoning them.

7. Want of knowledge of the true interests of British commerce and shipping: apparent in the American intercourse bill.

8. Prohibiting full and ample discussion: shown in the manner in which they introduced the plan for changing the constitution of the army. A plan introduced in the shape of a clause in a bill; by which four stages of debate were at once cut off.

—

John Bull appears to take it somewhat in dudgeon that we should send two millions to Bonaparte. "Two MILLIONS OF DOLLARS VOTED TO FRANCE," says an English newspaper. "And for what purpose; as the payment of a debt? No. As the price of a possession to be ceded by France? No. Or in lieu of a cession by another power, which France pledges herself to procure? By no means:—But as a *bonus* to France, antecedent to the opening of a contingent negociation—as a *douceur* to the *Swiss*, before the visitor's name can be sent up to the master—as a tribute—in short, by paying which the confederated States of North America renounce the principles of their own union."

—

Nothing conclusive can yet be gathered respecting the peace which has been talked of between France and England. Indeed, we cannot give credit to such a report—a war with France, at least, during the reign of Bonaparte, seems to be the hard tenure upon which England holds her independence as a nation.

ACCIDENTS.

On the 26th inst. a powder-house was blown up at Brooklyn. No lives were lost; but some damage was done by breaking of windows and shattering of buildings.

—

The ship Rose in Bloom, commanded by Capt. S. Barker, bound from Charleston to New-York, upset off Barnegat, on Sunday last. By this truly melancholy accident 21 persons drowned, out of 49 who were on board. Among the former was General Mc Pherson, of Charleston, South-Carolina, who lost his life by his exertions to preserve the life of his daughter. The survivors were taken from the wreck on Monday, at 11 A. M. by the British brig Swift, Captain Philan, of St. John's, and brought into this port.

—

The following are among the happiest effusions of the celebrated translator of Anacreon. The alliteration in the last line of the first stanza, is easy and unaffected. In the last line of the second stanza the sound is beautifully imitative of the sense, and all the images are rural, chaste, and descriptive.

BALLAD STANZAS.

I knew by the smoke, that so gracefully curl'd
Above the green elms, that a cottage was near,
And I said, "If there's peace to be found in the world,
"A heart that was humble might hope for it here!"

It was noon, and on flowers that languish'd around
In silence repos'd the voluptuous bee;
Every leaf was at rest, and I heard not a sound
But the wood-pecker tapping the hollow beech-tree.

And "Here in this lone little wood," I exclaim'd,
"With a maid who was lovely to soul and to eye,
"Who would blush when I prais'd her, and weep when I blam'd,
"How blest could I live, and how calm could I die!

"By the shade of yon sumach, whose red berry dips
"In the gush of the fountain how sweet to recline,
"And to know that I sigh'd upon innocent lips,
"Which had never been sigh'd on by any but mine!"

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THE

WEEKLY INSPECTOR.

" Of those men who have overturned the Liberties of Republics, the greatest number
" have begun their career by paying an obsequious court to the People—commencing
" Demagogues, and ending Tyrants." Hamilton.

Vol. I.] New-York, Saturday, September 6, 1806. [No. 2.

FROM THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

(Attack on the President—Concluded.)

This message, with the documents accompanying it, was referred to a secret committee consisting of Mr. John Randolph, Mr. Nicholson, Mr. John Cotton Smith, Mr. Mumford, Mr. Williams of S. C. Mr. Bidwell, and Mr. Brown.

It may be proper to remark that this message, although deemed by the clerk (as he stated to the house) to be a part of the secret journal which had been ordered to be printed, was nevertheless omitted; nor has the omission ever been satisfactorily accounted for. The house by a subsequent vote refused to make it public.

The chairman of the committee to whom the confidential message was referred, immediately waited on the President, and informed him of the direction which had been given to it: expressing at the same time his willingness and readiness to co-operate, as far as his principles and judgment would permit, in such plans as the Executive might have devised for the occasion. He then learned, not without some surprise, that an appropriation of two millions was wanting to purchase Florida. He told the president without reserve, " that he would never agree to such a measure, because the money had not been asked for in the message; that he could not consent to shift upon his own shoulders, or those of the house, the proper responsibility of the Executive; but that even if the money had been explicitly demanded, he should have been averse to granting it; because, after the total failure of every attempt at negociation, such a step would disgrace us for ever; because France would never withhold her ill offices, when by their interposition she could extort money from us; because, if Great-Britain, with whom we had serious matters of controversy, did not consider our supplying her enemies with money* as a breach of our neutrality, it must inspire her with contempt for any attitude of resistance which we might assume towards her; that it was equally to the interest of Spain and of the U. States, to accommodate the matter by an exchange of territory;" (to this mode of settlement the President seemed much opposed)—" that the nations of Europe, like the Barbary powers, would hereafter refuse to look at the credentials of our ministers, without a previous *douceur*," and much more to the same purpose.

The committee met on the 7th of December, but came to no definitive resolution. One of its members (Mr. Bidwell, of Massachusetts) construed the message into a requisition of money, for purposes of foreign intercourse, and proposed a grant to that effect, but in this construction he was unsupported, and his proposition over-ruled. He himself, when the subject was agitated in the house, would not avow the same construction of the message which he had given to it in the select committee. On the 14th of December, the chairman of that committee was obliged to go to Baltimore, from whence he did not return until the 21st. During this interval, the dispatches from Mr. Munroe, of the 18th and 25th of October, were received by government. Previous to the chairman's departure, having occasion to call on the secretary of state, he was told by that officer, that France would not permit Spain to adjust her differences with us: that France wanted money, and that we must give it to her, or have a Spanish and French war. It was when he related this circumstance to the house that Mr. Randolph said, " his confidence in the secretary of state had never been very high, but that now it was gone forever." And on the same occasion Mr. Nicholson (who had voted for the appropriation) exclaimed, that he trusted in God the negociation would fail. Several other republican members seemed shocked at this disclosure, and expressed regret at the vote which they had given. On the morning of Saturday the 21st of December, the chairman of the select committee returned from Baltimore. The committee were immediately convened. As they were about to assemble, the chairman was called aside by the secretary of the treasury, with whom he re-

* *It is believed that the Louisiana treaty was antedated to obviate this very difficulty. If money, why not warlike stores, or even fleets and armies?*

tired, and who put into his hands a paper headed "Provision for the purchase of Florida." As soon as he had cast his eyes on the title, the chairman declared that he would not vote a shilling. The secretary interrupted him, by observing, with his characteristic caution, that he did not mean to be understood as recommending the measure, but if the *committee* should deem it advisable, he had devised a plan for raising the necessary supplies, as he had been requested (or directed) in that case to do. The chairman expressed himself disgusted with the whole of this procedure, which he could not but consider as highly disingenuous. He said "that he was as sensible of the importance of Florida to the U. S. and as willing to acquire it honourably as any man, but he could never consent to proceed in this way; that the most scrupulous care had been taken to cover the reputation of the administration, whilst congress were expected to act as if they had no character to lose: that whilst the official language of the executive was consistent and dignified, whilst the President warned us of the "determination of Spain to advance upon our possessions until she should be repressed by an opposing force," and pronounced "that the protection of our citizens, as well as the spirit and honour of our country, rendered the interposition of that force necessary," declaring at the same time "his determination to pursue the course which the wisdom of congress should prescribe;" congress was privily required to take upon itself all the odium of shrinking from the national honour and national defence, and of delivering the public purse to the first cut-throat that demanded it. From the official communications—from the face of the record, it would appear that the executive had discharged his duty in recommending manly and vigorous measures, which he had been obliged to abandon, and compelled by congress to pursue an opposite course, when, in fact, congress itself had been acting all the while at executive instigation." The chairman further observed, "that he did not understand this double set of opinions and principles; the one ostensible, to go upon the journals and before the public; the other efficient, and the real motives to action; that he held true wisdom and cunning to be utterly incompatible in the conduct of great affairs: that he had strong objections to the measure in itself, but, in the shape in which it was presented, his repugnance to it was insuperable." And in a subsequent conversation with the President himself, in which these objections were recapitulated, he declared "that he too had a character to support, and principles to maintain, and avowed his determined opposition to the whole scheme."

The committee now assembled, and instructed their chairman to write to the Secretary of War for his opinion as to the force which it would be requisite to raise for the defence of the southern frontier; and requesting at the same time to be informed what number of troops were already stationed in that quarter. In his answer, the minister stated the force which the United States had on the Missisippi and its branches, ready to descend the river at a short notice, to be somewhat less than a thousand men: that he had intelligence that Spain was collecting an army on the frontiers of New Mexico, and transporting troops from the Havanna to Pensacola, and that the force requisite on our part, would depend upon that which would be opposed to us, which he estimated (vaguely) to be superior to our own.

About this period, the news of the sea-fight off Trafalgar reached America, the event of which alarming the Spanish ministry for the safety of their West-India colonies, forbade the weakening of the important post of the Havanna, and suspended the hostile movements on the part of Spain against the United States. And to this circumstance we have been probably indebted for the undisturbed possession of New-Orleans and its dependencies.

When the Secretary of War's letter was laid before the committee, Mr. Bidwell moved the same proposition which the secretary of the treasury had some days before put into the hands of the chairman, and which he (Mr. B.) afterwards introduced into the house, viz. a vote of two millions and a continuance of the duties, the proceeds of which constituted the Mediterranean fund. It was rejected, and the chairman directed to draft the report which has been printed with the secret journal, and published in all the newspapers. The committee saw, in the multiplied aggressions of Spain, ample cause of war, on the part of a government with which the welfare of its citizens was not paramount to every other consideration. But conceiving that the true interests of the American people (which alone it behoved them to consult) required peace, they forbore to recommend offensive measures. They believed it to be our policy to reap the neutral harvest, and seize the favourable occasion of extinguishing the public debt, at once the price of our liberties and the badge of our ancient servitude. So long as this debt remains unpaid, we can scarcely be considered as a truly independent people. The sense of the committee was neither to make war, nor purchase peace, but to provide for the defence of our actual territory, which the highest authority had announced to have been violated, and to be menaced with fresh invasion. On this point they conceived there could be but one sentiment, whatever difference of opinion might exist as to the wisdom of pledging the nation to protect its flag in remote seas, or its ability to afford such protection. A poor

attempt has been made to reproach the committee with a want of reliance on the militia, and a preference for the standing army. When it is considered, that all the protection then and since extended to the country in question, consists of regular troops, and that the nearest states from which the militia could be marched for its defence, are separated from it by many hundred miles of intervening Indian country, (not to mention that these states themselves are amongst the weakest in the union) the incompetency of the militia to the service in question, and the futility of the objection must become manifest to all. Besides, the President had no occasion to apply to congress for power to call out the militia to repel invasion, that force being, under such circumstances, already at his disposal; and it is worthy of remark, that the far greater number of these would-be partisans of the militia refused to adopt the measure recommended by the executive, (or indeed any other) for giving efficient operation to that great constitutional defence.

The report of the committee, although in strict unison with the official recommendation of the executive, was rejected by 72 to 58 votes; and the proposition to appropriate ——— dollars, for the purpose of defraying any extraordinary expenses of foreign intercourse, which had been previously laid on the table by a member of that committee, before their report was made to the house, was immediately taken up. The avowed object of this measure was to enable the President to open a negociation for the purchase of Florida. A motion was then made by Mr. J. Randolph, to confine the appropriation to that object, and agreed to, yeas 78, nays 58. Another motion was made by the same gentleman, to render the debt which was proposed to be incurred, redeemable at the pleasure of the U. States.—This was carried without a division. But afterwards, when the bill was brought in, the house rescinded its vote for a specific appropriation, and the money was left applicable, at the discretion of the executive, to any extraordinary purpose of foreign intercourse whatsoever. Mr. J. Randolph also moved to limit the amount which the government might stipulate to pay for the territory in question; upon the ground, that if congress were disposed to acquire Florida by purchase, they should fix the extent to which they were willing to go, and thereby furnish our ministers with a safeguard against the rapacity of France; that there was no probability of our obtaining the country for less, but every reason to believe, that, without such a precaution on our part, she would extort more. This motion was overruled. When the bill came under discussion, various objections were urged against it by the same gentleman: among others, that it was in direct opposition to the views of the executive, as expressed in the President's official communication, (it was on this occasion that general Varnum declared the measure to be consonant to the *secret wishes* of the executive,) that it was a prostration of the national honour at the feet of our adversary; that a concession so humiliating would paralize our efforts against Great-Britain, in case the negociation then and now pending between that government and ours should prove abortive: that a partial appropriation towards the purchase of Florida, without limiting the President to some specific amount, would give a previous sanction to any expense which he might incur for that object, and which congress would stand pledged to make good: that, if the executive, acting entirely upon its own responsibility, and exercising its acknowledged constitutional powers, should negociate for the purchase of Florida, the house of representatives would, in that case, be left free to ratify or annul the contract: but that the course which was proposed to be pursued (and which eventually was pursued) would reduce the discretion of the legislature to a mere shadow: that at its ensuing session, congress would find itself, in relation to this subject, a deliberate body but in name; that it could not, without a manifest dereliction of its own principles, and perhaps without a violation of public faith, refuse to sanction any treaty entered into by the executive under the auspices of the legislature, and with powers so unlimited: that, however great his confidence in the chief magistrate, he would never consent to give a President so dangerous a proof of it: that his duties as a member of that house, as the independent representative of an independent people, were paramount to every other consideration: and that he would never preclude himself, by any previous sanction, from the unbiassed exercise of his judgment on measures which thereafter were to come before him: that the house had no official recommendation from the executive for the step which they proposed to take; on the contrary, it was in direct opposition to its sentiments, as expressed in the confidential message; that the responsibility would be exclusively their own; that, if the President deemed it advisable to purchase foreign territory, he was free to enter into stipulations for that purpose, whilst congress would remain equally free to sanction or disapprove such stipulations; or that, if he thought proper to ask for an appropriation for that object, the responsibility of the measure would rest upon him: but when the legislature undertook "to prescribe the course which he should pursue, and which he had pledged himself to pursue," the case was entirely changed: that that house could have no channel through which it could be made acquainted with the opinions of the executive, but such as was

official, responsible, and known to the constitution; and that it was a prostitution of its high and solemn functions to act upon an unconstitutional suggestion of the private wishes of the executive, irresponsibly announced by an irresponsible individual, and in direct hostility to his avowed opinions.

To every objection, the "Louisiana precedent," as it was called, formed the only answer, although in the latter stages of the discussion, no reply was attempted. The doors were closed, and the minority, whose motives were impeached, and whose persons were almost denounced, were voted down without debate. In reply to the case of Louisiana, it was said, that it was no precedent at all; that every argument drawn from that source was utterly inconclusive in the present instance; that no two cases could be more dissimilar; that, except the parties being the same, there was no point of resemblance; that, when Spain withheld from us the right of deposit at New-Orleans, congress had acted on its own instigation alone; they had not been apprized by the executive of any hostile movement on the part of Spain: the territory of the U. S. had not been insulted, nor the persons of our citizens, within our own jurisdiction, violated. It had not been officially announced to congress, that "their protection, as well as the spirit and honour of our country, rendered the interposition of the national force indispensable;" the chief magistrate of the union had not officially declared, that the act of aggression in question was committed by persons acting by the orders and under the sanction of the court of Madrid: on the contrary, the house of representatives had expressed, by a formal resolution, their belief, that the wrong in question had proceeded from the unauthorized misconduct of certain Spanish officers, and declared their determination, in case it should be sanctioned by their government, to redress the injuries, and vindicate the rights of our citizens. On that occasion congress avowed, that they would resort, in the first instance, to an amicable explanation with the Spanish court; on this, the fair experiment of negociation had been tried, and "after five months of fruitless endeavour, on our part, to bring them to some definite and satisfactory result," had entirely failed. It could not escape the recollection of the house, to how great an excitement the denial of a conventional right had, at that day, roused the minds of our citizens. And it must be remembered, that the acquisition of Louisiana, which put a stop to these aggressions of Spain, (for which no satisfaction had as yet been rendered) was made, not from the party by whom those offences had been offered, but from one in no wise connected with them. And, admitting at this juncture the propriety of our making overtures for the purchase of a country, the possession of which, it was conceded on all hands, was highly desirable to us; not, what measures had we taken, or did we propose to take, for the refusal, on the part of Spain, to "ratify her convention with us," signed by her own minister under the eye of his sovereign, pledging her to make compensation for spoliations committed upon our commerce during a preceding war:——to indemnify our citizens for the renewal of the same practices, already of great amount during the present war; for the obstruction of the navigation of the Mobile; for refusing to come to any fair and amicable adjustment of the boundaries of Louisiana; and for a daring violation by persons acting under the authority of Spain, and no doubt apprized of her sentiments and views, of our undisputed limits, which she had solemnly recognized by treaty." NONE! The denial of the stipulated compensation for the spoliations of a former war; the reiteration of the same practices during the present; the obstruction of the Mobile; the peremptory refusal to adjust the boundaries of Louisiana; the insults committed on our territory, and the violation of the property and persons of our citizens within our acknowledged limits; all seemed forgotten, in the zeal to purchase Florida, or thrown with the national purse into the scale.

The bid, nevertheless, passed by a great majority. A motion was then made to transmit, by a committee, the following message to the senate:

"By the house of representatives, January 16th, 1806.

Gentlemen of the Senat,

We transmit you a bill which has passed this house, entitled "an act making provision for defraying any extraordinary expenses attending the intercourse between the United States and foreign nations," and in which we require your concurrence. This bill has been passed by us, to enable the President of the United States to commence, with more effect, a negociation for the purchase of the Spanish territories lying on the Atlantic ocean, and gulf of Mexico, and eastward of the river Missisippi. The nature and importance of the measure contemplated, have induced us to act upon the subject with closed doors. You will, of consequence, consider this communication as confidential." Mr. J. Randolph then moved to strike out the words "river Missisippi," and to insert "bay of Perdido," upon this ground—that the country between the Missisippi and the Perdido was in dispute between the United States and Spain, being a part of Louisiana, "such as it was as possessed by France," and conveyed by the treaty of Paris of the 30th of April, 1802, to the U. States. To the territory in question (embracing both banks of the Mobile, and out of which all our differences with Spain, on the subject of

boundary on this side of the Missisippi, had grown,) the executive had advanced, what they deemed, an undoubted claim. Upon this claim congress had already legislated, having passed a law, erecting the shores and waters of the river Mobile into a collection district, and it was deemed that the authorizing the President to purchase that portion of the country, would not only be a compromitment of the national honour, but might fairly be considered as a surrender on our part of all pretension to the disputed territory. This motion, however, was negatived—Yeas 59—Nays 68. It is perhaps worthy of remembrance, that, on this, as on most of the other questions arising out of this subject, many of the warmest advocates of the measures eventually pursued, were in the minority. (See the secret journal, since published, page 38.) But, to the message itself, as well as to the general course of proceeding, (as it is presumed) unanswerable objection was taken:—That the direction which the house of representatives had chosen to pursue, was to be prescribed, not to the senate, but to the President; and that it would be impossible for the executive, even with the ingenuity of Oedipus himself, to divine, from a message to the senate, what was the real intention of the representatives of the people; that this message was not to be announced to him, but to the other branch of the legislature, and that, even if it were, his duty was to execute the laws which should be enacted, and which could not be enlarged, restrained, or modified, in any degree whatsoever, by any message from one house of congress to the other: and the appropriation being for any indefinite purpose of extraordinary foreign intercourse, and not made in consequence of any intimation or recommendation from the President, he must be presumed to be totally in the dark, "as to the secret wishes" of the senate and house of representatives, and to be incapable of inferring the intentions of the legislature from any thing but the context of the law itself: much less should he be deemed responsible for the execution of plans, of which, by the general maxims of legislation, as well as by the known principles of the constitution, he must be supposed to be altogether ignorant. As I have said, however, this, with every other difficulty that could not be solved, was overruled: and on Thursday, the 16th of January, the engrossed bill, with the message above recited, was transmitted to the senate. On the day following, when the bill was no longer in the possession of the house, or under its control, the dispatches from our minister at London, of the 18th and 25th of October, 1805, which had been four weeks lying in the office of the secretary, were laid before the house. Those dispatches, which had a most important bearing upon our Spanish relations, which had occupied the attention of the house of representatives for nearly three preceding weeks, during which their doors were closed, produced an instantaneous conviction on the minds of many, the best informed and most influential members of the house, who had hitherto voted with the majority, that the course which they had pursued was wrong. A feeble insinuation was indeed made by certain members of the house, presumed to be in the confidence of the secretary of state, that the dispatches had but recently arrived; and this inference was supported by this circumstance, that a single copy only (perhaps the original) was submitted to the two houses, to be interchanged between them; from whence it was concluded by many, that sufficient time had not elapsed, since their reception, to enable the clerks in the office of foreign affairs to make out duplicates of the papers. But this fact was immediately disproved by Mr. J. Randolph's calling at the secretary of state's office, where he learnt from Mr. Wagner, the chief clerk of that department, as well as from the secretary himself, that they had arrived the week before Christmas; that is, prior to the 21st of December.

The house of representatives having resolved to incur an expense for the purchase of Florida, the second member of Mr. Bidwell's resolution, to continue for years, the additional duty of two and a half per cent. ad. valorum, imposed by the "act further to protect the commerce and seamen of the U. S. against the Barbary powers," to make good the same, came under consideration. But this proposition was vehemently opposed by Mr. J. Randolph, who stated, that he deemed it an unconstitutional mode of voting supplies to raise taxes in conclave: that if the members of that house should once come to levy contributions on their constituents with closed doors, whilst the votes which they should give, (to say nothing of the discussion) from the very nature of the secret journal, remained concealed from their constituents, there was an end of the public liberties. Congress might thus pass any laws, however unconstitutional and oppressive, whilst the people would remain ignorant of the part which their representatives respectively had taken, and be consequently unable to apply the proper corrective, and that, however reasons of state might render it expedient to proceed in this way against a foreign enemy, or to give a secret direction to military expeditions against the common foe, those reasons were totally inapplicable to the impositions of burthens upon the people, or to any curtailment of their rights, with which that enemy could have no concern, and from the knowledge of which he could derive no advantage. The proposition was at that time withdrawn, but, on the last day of the session, April 21, this tax was continued: the only ostensible motive is to

be found in a message from the executive of the 14th of the same month, intimating the existence of an unfriendly disposition on the part of Tunis towards the United States.

In a future number some remarks will be offered on the proceedings of congress respecting our relations with Great Britain: a subject, which, if possible, has been more misrepresented and less understood than that of the present communication.

DECIUS.

EDITORIAL.

POLITICAL.

JOHN BULL LAUGHING AT US!

We have frequently attempted to persuade those of our political opponents, who are honest, that without a military marine our commerce will eventually be cut off; our country a laughing stock and bye-word of reproach among all nations; that we ought to have been able to *command* respect, at least in our own waters; and that if the measures which originated in the better days of the Federal administration had been pursued with perseverance, we should have been at least able to *trim the balance of power on the ocean*, and thus have been formidable even to Great-Britain*.

But no, said the gentlemen who have dismantled our navy, and thus cut the sinews of our national strength, ships of war would be *expensive!* Very true—houses are expensive; apparel costs something; and we cannot even procure food without paying for it: and shall we, to avoid these expenses, seek shelter in caves and hollow trees—go naked, like South-Sea savages—and feed on buds and berries?

Besides, what would become of the money laid out in building a navy? Would it not increase the active industry of our citizens; give security to our property on the ocean; encourage our own manufactures, and thus add to the wealth of the nation, without the necessity of sending a single cent out of the country? If the expense should render imposts higher than they are at present, and even direct taxes necessary, the value of every species of property would rise in a fourfold proportion; public and individual prosperity would proceed hand in hand; and America be rapidly realizing those visions of glory, which have been so often the theme of the poet and the hope of the philanthropist.

But, in consequence of the feeble measures of our worse than water-gruel administration, John Bull (as we shall see by what follows,) has the impudence to burst into a horse-laugh at our expense; and, indeed, our conduct has been so ridiculous, that we should shake our own sides at our own folly, were we not checked by the reflection, that our *comical* proceedings may probably have a most *tragical* termination.

It is indeed a most mortifying reflection, that, with all the advantages which nature has so lavishly bestowed upon us, our principal towns should lie at the mercy of any power who can fit out half a dozen frigates for our annoyance. But this will ever be the case, till our countrymen are convinced that their *private interests* are intimately blended with the *public* good; till they refuse to employ bad men in public capacities, merely in consequence of their making great pretensions to patriotism; and perceive that a niggardly economy in public expenditures, may be more destructive than the most thoughtless extravagance.

But to return to what friend John Bull says of us and our virtuous and valorous President:—A late number of a famous political Journal, which has ever been considered as the mouthpiece of the cabinet of St. James', expresses the following contemptuous sentiments of the American people, and their government:

"In America, the *religious* and *moral* disposition of the *illustrious* President, citizen Jefferson, shines forth in all its native splendour and *purity*. It pervades the councils of the United States, in which it is difficult to say whether the spirit of discord or the spirit of folly predominates. In order to *bully* this country into a base surrender of her rights, these republican senators, with less patriotism, indeed, but

* See "Democracy Unveiled," Canto IV. passim.

with the same power to injure, as the little senate of *Utica*, have come to the *magnanimous* resolution of forbidding the importation of British manufactures. But do the sages suppose us to be so completely ignorant of the resources of this infant state, as not to know how very large a portion of its revenues arise from duties on such articles; and that the prohibition will, in point of fact, operate as a severe tax on their own countrymen? When they threaten us with *war*, and order their *whole naval force*, consisting of *two or three frigates*, and *half a dozen sloops and brigs*, to be equipped, it is impossible to preserve the gravity of our countenance, or to refrain from laughter."

"We have a pretty specimen, truly, of the vigilance and vigour of this republican government; when we see a body of troops, and vessels for transporting them, raised, fitted out, and sailing from its ports, under a foreign General, to attack the settlements of a power who has an ambassador at its *Court*, or whatever they please to call it!—When they are out of danger, indeed, and all the mischief is done, proclamations are issued against the pirates, and rewards are offered for the apprehension of their agents. But such tricks do not pass current in America, and Messrs. Jefferson and Co. may rest assured, that John Bull is not quite so bereft of his senses as to be a dupe to their paltry artifices."

Sure, John, you can't be such a clown,
As thus t'attack us while we're down;
'Twould be ungenerous to hurt
A foe that's prostrate in the dirt—
Then please to adjourn your ire a bit,
Till we rise high enough to hit,
And get our gun-boats in a train
To *hit you* nicely back again.
Till then, as pert as pert Jack-Daw,
Strut, crow, and laugh out ha! ha! ha!
Still we'll pronounce our famous President
"The greatest man on this earth resident;"
And gun-boat Number One, right soon,
"Shall blow your island to the moon!"

A gentleman has addressed to us a well written communication, with the signature of "A SUBSCRIBER." We hope he will not be displeased at our making the following extracts, although he assures us he did not write with a design to have his letter published.

"The citizens of the United States, and especially of this state, have too long oscillated between the Clintonian, the Livingston, and other vile aristocratic cabals. They have long and repeatedly been warned of their dangerous situation; but somehow it has unfortunately happened, they have not paid that attention to the subject that it requires. Immersed in business, and perplexed with the cares of family affairs, THE BULK OF MANKIND BUT SELDOM INVESTIGATE THE CAUSES THAT PRODUCE REMARKABLE CHANGES IN SOCIETY. Consequently, the elaborate production of the statesman is disregarded. Not so of the satyrist. His fare is suited to the palate of every capacity. His works are sought after with avidity, and devoured with eagerness. From his well drawn picture the public are roused from their lethargic state, and they behold with horror and indignation the views of their leaders. WICKED MEN, WHEN IN POWER, FEAR NOTHING BUT SATIRE. They laugh to scorn the remonstrance—they disregard the *proofs* of their villainy, BECAUSE THEY HAVE IT IN THEIR POWER TO SECURE THEMSELVES FROM JUSTICE. But when their infallibility is called in question by the inscrutable shafts of the satyrist; when they see themselves portrayed in their *just colours*, they shrink to nothing. It is then they fear to be judged even by the lowest orders of society:—Such is the part expected of you to perform—to "hoot the wretches from society"—to rouse the public mind, and accustom it to judge of men not by their words, but by actions."

We assure our correspondent that his advice is not lost on us; but we must, (as we think Burke somewhere expresses it) "heave the lead every inch of the way." We are twisting our satirical thong, and shall tickle, scourge, or scarify, as their demerits may demand, certain political culprits.

We covet a continuation of the correspondence of DRUSUS. His style is elegant, his views elevated, and his sentiments patriotic. Our next paper shall present to the public the fruits of his lucubrations.

Lines from a "Prisoner for life," are under consideration.

NEWS.

We have not much to gratify our readers' curiosity. We are not like

"Typographs, who take vast pains
"To hunt for plagues and hurricanes."

The newspapers prattle about peace in Europe; but silence on that subject would be commendable, till they can procure at least some plausible foundation for their conjectures. Jerome Bonaparte's famous victory over the English West-India fleet turns out, as we had anticipated, a sheer gasconade. The story was founded on a trifling affair with a Bermuda sloop of war.—Mr. Fox is sinking under a complication of disorders, which will probably preclude his ever again appearing in public.—The intelligence respecting the execution of the adventurers in the Miranda expedition, is unfortunately but too well confirmed.—The able and indefatigable Editor of the Evening Post, has pelted the New-York democratic corporation to some purpose. He proves that these sham-patriots grant away public property to their creatures, without any valuable consideration.

A Mr. Smith, a thorough going democrat, on a public festival, at Litchfield, took the liberty to order the reverend Mr. Champion, an aged clergyman, out of his own meeting house; and attempted to justify his conduct, by publishing falsehoods in his own defence. The venerable clergyman, however, by a plain tale, has put him down, and exhibits the insolence of the young prig in such a point of view, as ought to make him ashamed to show his face among gentlemen.

FOR THE WEEKLY INSPECTOR.

THE FOP.

A Song, by DR. CAUSTICK.

Lord, only look! there goes a fop!
As nice a thing as e'er did hop,
And dangle round a lady!
A dainty dapper bit of man,
As fine as spangles on a fan,
Or pinks upon a May-day.

See how it flaunts about, and flares,
And how it ogles, winks, and stares,
With painted cheeks so rosy!
All essenc'd up with burgamot,
Powder'd, pomatum'd, and what not,
O, what a pretty posy!

See round, and round, and round it skips,
To twenty lovely ladyships,
And chatters like a pie, Sir;
It talks as much as though the brains
Its little *squasky* head contains,
Would fill Musquito's eye, Sir.

Now see it balance up to Sue,
And now it tramps away to Prue,
And now sets out to stalk a
Minuet—the fiddle squeals;
Grand as a turkey cock it feels,
With Miss Keturah Gawkey!

And now with *deary*, down it squats,
And chats and grins, and grins and chats,
Like some baboon's relation;
And, bless us, look, what loving works!
One simpers, and the other smirks,
All flummery and flirtation!

"But," quoth Tom Tawdry, "mark
"how well
"Sir Fopling suits each dashing belle—
"Your railing I'm afraid is
"The effect of dissappointed spleen
"Because the beau is foremost seen
"In favour of the ladies."

He please the ladies! very good;
Why then I would'nt if I could,
So notable my spunk is;
I'd let them sooner seek gallants
From Afric's coast, or that of France,
Brisk Sans Callottes—or monkies.

From the United States Gazette.

Some wicked people in the nation,
Find fault with our administration;
But if the whole truth were unfurl'd,
They're not the worst men in the world:
They lack but two things, I suspect,
Viz. *honesty* and *intellect.*

Published for THOMAS GREEN FESSENDEN, at E. SARGEANT'S Bookstore, No. 59, Wall-street, opposite the U. S. Bank.

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THE

WEEKLY INSPECTOR.

"Of those men who have overturned the Liberties of Republics, the greatest number "have begun their career by paying an obsequious court to the People—commencing "DEMAGOGUES, and ending TYRANTS." HAMILTON.

Vol. I.] NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1806. [No. 3.

THE MIRANDA TRIAL.

The following is a reply to an elaborate defence of the conduct of Administration in the case of Miranda, which appeared in a late number of the National Intelligencer. It completely hews to pieces the shield of sophistry which Mr. Jefferson's advocates have fabricated with much labour and some ingenuity.

FOR THE WEEKLY INSPECTOR.

INSTEAD of publishing insolent paragraphs against the Federalists, for which no other apology can be assigned, than the *indiscreet zeal* of Judge Talmadge, in causing a *state secret to be divulged*, it would be well for the partizans of the administration to come forward, and fairly meet the questions before the public.

We inquire, whether Miranda *did not explicitly inform Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Madison of the nature of his intended enterprise? Whether, having the power to restrain the enterprise, they did not allow it to proceed, under engagements on the part of Miranda, that it should be conducted with discretion? And whether Smith and Ogden were not known as Miranda's agents several weeks before the sailing of the Leander?*

The public expect answers to these questions :—sophistical suppositions and cunning evasions will not be accepted, except by the base gudgeons of party.

If, as is most sincerely believed, Mr. Jefferson dare not give negative answers to these questions, then other questions arise of more serious import.

Ought Mr. Jefferson, after having *connived at and abetted* Miranda's expedition, to have directed Smith and Ogden to be *criminally prosecuted?* If a prosecution had been inadvertently commenced, ought he not to have directed *a nolle prosequi* to be entered, *as was done in the case of Duane, who was a libeller by his countenance and advice?* If the agents had been *convicted*, was not Mr. Jefferson bound by the *same considerations which governed his conduct in the case of Callender, to pardon his accomplices*, and assume the consequences of their *violation of law upon himself?*

These questions are asked by considerate men of all parties; they naturally arise out of the circumstances before us :—the public will form opinions :—they will be unfavourable to the administration, unless present impressions can be removed :—quibbling paragraphs will not remove them.

To prate about the *innocence or guilt* of Smith and Ogden, or to reason from immaterial facts, which are neither doubtful, nor in any manner disputed, is ridiculous :—We all know that Miranda has sailed on an expedition against Caraccas—We know that Smith and Ogden were his agents :—These facts are not denied : the question is simply respecting the *participation of Government.*

A cunning solicitude is expressed respecting the publication of the trial, —It is certain, however, that this publication can only circumstantially illustrate facts of which the public are already informed :—A ship was loaded with cannons, pikes, muskets, and ammunition, in the midst of this populous city, and under the eyes of Government. One of these officers is prosecuted for a violation of law :—he

affirms that his office is merely ministerial;—that it is no part of his duty to interpret the law, and that in what he did, he was countenanced by his superiors:—the heads of departments are requested to come forward and testify; but instead of presenting themselves, they write a letter, stating *that the public business will not permit their absence.* We can only regret that Judge Talmadge *did not happen to hold his court a week later, when this objection would not have existed.*

The ostrich is said to imagine that its body may be concealed merely by running its head into a brake; and it would seem that the administration have as wisely concluded, that by shutting their own eyes, all the world may be involved in darkness. The people, however, are too intelligent to be amused by inquiries, whether Smith and Ogden were or were not the agents of Miranda, or whether the decisions of the juries were governed merely by their belief or dibelief of this fact. No:—the jurors judged, (and they judged correctly) that in deciding the question, whether the accused were GUILTY OR NOT GUILTY, *in the manner and form in which they stood indicted*, it became their duty to inquire, not only *whether the facts charged in the indictments* were proved, but also, whether these facts, *if proved*, were or were not *susceptible of a defence.*

It is a fact, which may be proved by thousands, that, within a few weeks, a man was made to suffer, in this city, an ignominious and violent death under a gallows:—Let us suppose the sheriff arraigned for *murder*, in consequence of this transaction, and a crowd of witnesses called to prove a fact notorious and not disputed:—Let us suppose the sheriff's commission, and the warrant directing the execution, to have been lost; *and the clerk too much engaged in other business*, to be able to attend with his records. Let us then imagine the counsel for the sheriff suggesting, as their sole ground of defence, and the sheriff declaring on that the act charged *as murder, the execution of the sentence of a competent court.* It requires no conjurer to predict what would be the verdict of the jury, if the trial was ordered to proceed, and this defence declared to be irrelevant.

It may be said, however, by the casuists who write in the National Intelligencer, *that the supposed case of the sheriff is not analogous to that of Smith.* This is admitted; protesting that we mean no disrespect to any court of justice; and let us vary the case, so as to render the parallel more striking, and then infer not only the *probable verdict*, but the *feelings* of the jurors.

We will imagine that, *subsequent to the execution*, it was clearly discovered that the supposed malefactor, who had been condemned and suffered death, was wholly innocent, or had merely committed some petty misdemeanour, and that his conviction and punishment *were owing to a wicked combination of the judges and counsellors, for sinister purposes*—that the community being satisfied that a heinous crime had been committed, *demanded the punishment of the offenders;* and that the judge and counsellors, to screen themselves, had caused the sheriff to be arraigned, although his fault consisted in being the *unresisting dupe of men, whose directions he had been accustomed to obey with implicit confidence.*—If the sheriff was deprived of this defence, would not the jurors say, that *material circumstances were suppressed by the authority of the accusers? would they not refuse to pronounce the sheriff guilty?*

Still, however, Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Madison will assert that the cases are not parallel: and that in respect to the sheriff, a *legal defence* is supposed; whereas, in the case of Smith, no such supposition can be admitted:—with affected and demure humility, they will say, *that they are themselves the servants of the law, and have no power to dispense with its provisions: that Smith being a public officer, knew the law, or, at any rate, ignorance of the law is no excuse;*—they may perhaps say that they merely "*avowed their speculative opinions in favour of the emancipation of the provinces of Spain;*"

and that they countenanced the adherents of Miranda, with an express proviso, "*that they were not to infringe the laws of the United States.*"

It is easy to see that this excuse is founded on a miserable sophism. No person has pretended that Mr. Jefferson or Mr. Madison can dispense with the laws; their example, precept, or authority, has never, and will never be pleaded to justify the commission of *any crime*.—No: the legality or illegality of Smith's conduct depended solely on *political circumstances*, of which, according to the *law of nations*, *the Constitution of the United States*, *and the express provisions of a statute of Congress*, *the President was the sole and exclusive Judge*.

The National Intelligencer of August 6th, has, however, assumed a ground of defence so contemptibly weak and fallacious, that, lest it should be supposed to be misrepresented, it shall be recited at large.

"Some blame has been attached to "the administration, *for not proceeding against Miranda*, *immediately on* "*the alleged developement of his views.* "But this, so far as it is entertained "by *honest minds*," (yes, HONEST MINDS,) "has arisen from an *omission* "*to distinguish* between the *duties* of a "*Government* and an *individual*. An "individual, in the transactions of *private life*, occupies a *wide field of action*. *It is his duty to do all the good*, "*and avoid all the evil he can.* His "means for attaining these ends are "only limited by *moral principles*, or "*positive laws.* He is consequently, "as a *moral agent*, responsible for the "*full employment of all such means in* "*his power.* *The case*, *however*, *is directly inverted*, *in respect to Governments.* Their power is altogether "*derivative.* The objects on which it "is to be exercised, and the means of "enforcing it, are *expressly delegated.* "Beyond these they *cannot take a single step.* This is the *distinctive feature*, the peculiar boast of a *free Government*; *the law is their rule*, *as* "*well as that of the humblest citizen.* "In the instance then under consideration, *the Government* was bound to "go *as far as the law directed*; they "were *prohibited from going farther.* "What is the law?

"If any person shall, within the jurisdiction or territory of the United "States, begin, or set on foot, or provide or propose, the means for any "military expedition or enterprise, to "be carried on from thence, against "the territory or dominion of any foreign prince or state, *with whom the* "*United States are at peace*, every "such person so offending, shall, on "conviction, be adjudged guilty of a "high misdemeanour, and shall suffer "fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the court in which the conviction shall be had, so as that such "fine shall not exceed 3000 dollars, "nor the term of imprisonment be "more than three years."

"The infraction of this statute then "consists, not in *entertaining particular motives*, or *forming particular* "*plans*, but in *committing certain acts.* "Whatever *knowledge* the executive "might have had *of the motives of Miranda*, *it was not their duty to take* "*any legal steps against him*; *they* "*could not legally take them*, *until these* "*motives were displayed in his actions.* "As soon as they were apprised of the "course *he had taken*, the most *efficient* measures were taken, the only "*legal measures* in their power to take; "thus discharging every duty *required by law*, and avoiding the commission of every act *not legally authorized.*"

How profound is Jeffersonian philosophy! How happy this Madisonian delineation of the distinctive features of a free government, exercising only *delegated powers*, and "avoiding every act not legally authorized!"

Surely the present is an age of superior refinement:—The casuist Crambe was merely able to conceive the idea of an *abstract Lord Mayor of London*, divested not only of chair, wig, and robes, but also of head, limbs, stomach, and body. To refine a Lord Mayor, according to Crambe's system, nothing more was necessary than to

deterge from the *visible figure* every *sensible property*; whereas, according to Mr. Madison's new chemistry, the *translation* of a *natural man* into a member of the *executive government*, necessarily produces a *transmutation* of every *moral quality* of human nature into its "confounding contrary." For instance, Thomas Jefferson, "in private life, occupies a wide field of action." "It is his duty to do all the good and avoid all the evil he can," restrained only as "a moral agent," by the not inconvenient limitations prescribed by "moral principles and positive laws." It is, however, asserted, that when this same Thomas Jefferson is contemplated in the artificial and sublimated character of *President of the United States*, divested of his red breeches, pocket pistol, and pedometer, that *all his moral duties and obligations are* "*directly inverted.*" It seems to be admitted, that, as a *man*, Mr. Jefferson was bound to *support or to restrain* Miranda's expedition, and to *execute whatever he promised in good faith*:—as *President*, however, his duties were "*directly inverted.*" "It would have been censurable," not to have given Miranda "*a hospitable reception*;" it was proper to allow him to "open himself on his plan of revolutionizing the Spanish possessions of South America:"—it was correct to *permit an expedition to be formed in the United States, against Caracas*, "PROVIDED THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES WERE NOT INFRINGED;" at the same time *concealing his opinion, whether any such expedition could be formed, without infringing those laws*:—Mr. Jefferson, *as President*, was bound to recollect, that no law forbade Miranda to "*entertain particular motives*," or "*form particular plans*;" and, as a *genuine republican*, it was his indispensable duty to consider Miranda's *avowal of his design of revolutionizing South America, as a confidential communication.* Knowing his power to be "altogether derivative," he must have believed it would have been an *unconstitutional federal assumption of power*, "expressly delegated," to take even the "single step" of apprising his subordinate officers, and the other individuals connected with Miranda, of the dangers *to which he knew they were exposed* of being decoyed into schemes which he had *determined to counteract and defeat*, as soon as Miranda's plans "*were displayed in his actions*," and he had "*taken his course*" thereby, from a *pure regard to the constitution*, involving them, their families, and connexions, in incalculable ruin and distress!!!

As Smith has not been allowed to excuse his conduct, on the ground of *ignorance of the laws, or the connivance of his superiors in office*, it is to be hoped that the public will not permit Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Madison to *stultify themselves*, and then plead their folly as a defence. One section of the act of Congress, of June 5, 1794, has been cited in vindication of the absurd principle, that their duties, as *officers of government*, were different from their obligations to their country, as *private citizens*. It must not, however, be forgotten, that another section of the *same act* makes it the special duty of the *President* to employ the land and naval forces of the United States, in restraining not only expeditions *actually fitted out and armed*, but also expeditions "*attempted to be fitted out and armed.*" The *avowal* of Miranda, that he came here to *fit out an expedition against Caracas*, was surely "AN ATTEMPT" upon the legality and policy of which it was *peculiarly* and *exclusively* the duty of the *President to decide*. Mr. Jefferson well knows, that the act of Congress which has been quoted in *his defence*, was passed in consequence of the enterprises of M. Genet in the year 1793: He knows that the *Judiciary department* has never been expected to take the lead in measures which *directly affected the intercourse of the United States with foreign nations*.—He knows that the act of June, 1794, placed the responsibility for all restraining measures on the *Executive department*, in consequence of *suggestions from the Judges*, of their incompetency to notice and duly esti-

mate these *political considerations*, by which the execution of a statute of that nature *must of necessity be modified:* The paltry ground of defence which has been taken, is therefore wholly overthrown; and the attempt to deceive the people by directing their attention from the *real object of responsibility*, is an aggravation of that *insincerity* which is the essence of the offence now denounced to the public.

All mankind will finally agree in opinion, with respect to the "*distinctive feature*" of Mr. Jefferson's character.—The man who is solely responsible for the misfortunes of our countrymen who have gone to Caraccas, is the same individual who professed to support the administration of Washington, and employed the National Gazette to asperse its measures; who publicly extolled the same Washington, in a speech to the Senate, and stigmatized his character in a letter to Mazzei; who employed a "*language official*," and a "*language confidential*," in his intercourse with M. Genet; who rejoiced that Mr. Adams was made President, and employed Callender to vilify his person, and misrepresent his opinions and conduct; who, with apparent devotion, has acknowledged the Providence of God, and invited Paine to recommence his "*useful labours*" in the United States; who, by means of one agent, allured an army of Arabs to march across the deserts of Lybia, and by another surrendered their interests and lives to an implacable enemy at Derne; finally, who publicly encouraged the employment of force in defence of our national rights, while he privately suggested the expediency of submitting to Tribute.

There is but one step further to be taken:—*Let Mr. Jefferson rise in the presence of his countrymen, and, inclining forward, with his hand on his heart, let him declare upon his honour, that he knew nothing of Miranda's expedition, until it was too late to prevent its departure.* The declaration will not injure his *private character*, and will be merely considered as an *official act*, for the benefit of his party, done in the character of a Magistrate, whose *moral duties* are "DIRECTLY INVERTED."

FOR THE WEEKLY INSPECTOR.

THE prosperous state of our domestic affairs, and the tranquillity of our foreign relations, have been frequently enlarged upon by the partizans of the present administration of our general government, and urged with some plausibility, against their political opponents, in proof of the wisdom of its measures. What, say they, but self-interested motives can prompt this seditious outcry against the constituted authorities; of what have you just reason to complain? Is not the prosperity of a state the truest test of the excellence of its government? Consider the rapid increase of our population and riches, the progress made in the settlement and cultivation of our wild and uninhabited regions, and the flourishing condition of our agriculture and commerce—Behold our fields waving with rich harvests, our rivers and harbours white with unnumbered sails, and our sea-ports crowned with stately cities; and say, if these be symptoms of weakness and disorder in our political state; if these happy effects can result from a mismanagement of our public affairs; or if they do not rather supply the most convincing proofs of the wisdom and patriotism of our rulers? This glowing, and, in some measure, faithful picture, might well dazzle the view of a superficial observer; but a slight examination will discover that the merit of its execution is due to another hand than Mr. Jefferson; that the pencil of the latter has neither assisted to finish the outline, nor brighten the tints; in fact, that nothing more can be said for its present possessors, than that they have not quite obliterated and defaced it. But I am so anxious that the praise should be bestowed where it is justly due, that I will endeavour to explain myself more clearly; and this cannot be better done than in the words of

chancellor Bacon, who, with his usual sagacity, observes, that "states, as great engines, move slowly, and are not so soon put out of frame; for as in Egypt the seven good years sustained the *seven bad*, so governments, for a time well grounded, do bear out errors following." Now because the present administration have not been able, during our *seven bad years*, to do away all the good effected by their predecessors, surely no credit is therefore due to them for what remains. But, though the wise and well grounded measures of the Federal Administration have hitherto sustained and borne out the subsequent blunders, yet we now begin to totter under their weight; and every day affords fresh cause to fear that we must, ere long, sink overwhelmed beneath them. To convince ourselves that these fears are not vain and imaginary, let us for a moment look around, and consider the relation in which we stand to the three European powers with whom we have most connexion, Great-Britain, France, and Spain; with each of whom, but with the former especially, we are so embroiled, as to have little hope of an amicable, and, at the same time, an honourable adjustment of our differences. To go into a long examination of the various and perplexing grounds of controversy between these governments and our own, would be equally tedious and unprofitable; for the greater number of them have forced themselves within the notice of the most unobservant, and such as are still latent, only wait an opportunity to become sensible in their consequences. From contrasting, therefore, this view of our present, with our former condition, we shall be easily led to conclude, that the ship of state, which, impelled by the prosperous gales of the federal administration, moved so majestically on, has, since the helm was committed to unskilful hands, been coming gradually to rest; let us, however, strain every nerve to prevent its driving down the stream—to save it from wreck, midst the rocks and shoals by which it is surrounded.

But as it may be thought unreasonable to suppose that the measures of the former administration can have any influence on the present times, and that, consequently, our hypothesis does not sufficiently account for the degree of national prosperity, whatever it may have been, which has been enjoyed under our present government, it will be worth our while to consider, whether the fact for which we are endeavouring to account, has any existence; or, in other words, if the state of the country can in truth be called flourishing. The degree in which a quality exists in any subject, is called great or small, by comparison with the degree of which the subject is capable. Thus, for example, if a cannon ball were to move with but the velocity of a greyhound, it would be said to move slowly, though the swiftness of the latter is proverbial. And a neglected field, which, from the natural fertility of its soil alone, should produce abundantly, might, nevertheless, be said to be badly managed. Now to make the application to our own country; let us ask, if it be as happy, as powerful, as important, and respected among nations, as its internal advantages and local position ought undoubtedly to have rendered it? All will answer no, who reflect, that our government at home is bullied and insulted by the minister of a spiritless nation; itself so fallen from its former dignity, as to have become, without a struggle, the slave and tributary of its once equal or inferior; that, to purchase the liberty of treating with this degraded people, we have descended to pay tribute of millions, and to a stranger; that, upon the seas, we are stripped or pillaged, justly and unjustly, by the ships of all powers; and that our consequent threats and impotent blustering are the scorn and derision of the world. And, as those who console themselves for this accumulated disgrace, by a view of our domestic prosperity and success, consider that these, such as they are, cannot long consist with the state of things just described; and further, that they

bear no proportion to what, in reason, they ought to have been; seeing that this our country is, by nature, so richly endowed, that nothing but a series of the most dreadful misfortunes can prevent its ascent, under Providence, to the summit of wealth, happiness, and glory.

DRUSUS.

FOREIGN.

By an arrival at Boston, of September 5th, London papers have been received of as late a date as the 26th of July. The King's speech, at the prorogation of Parliament, is contained in one of those papers. In this his Majesty expresses a wish "for the restoration of peace on hononrable terms," and observes, that he is "engaged in discussions, with a view to the accomplishment of this most desirable end," but "their success must depend on a corresponding disposition on the part of the enemy."

We, however, still continue to think that Great-Britain cannot be so infatuated, as to submit, like Samson, to be shorn, lulled in the lap of the French Dalilah. A peace would disarm Great-Britain, while the Corsican, *whom no treaties can bind*, and to whom the *laws of nations* are "*worm-eaten codes*," would still direct the dagger, and point the poignard to her heart. In this our opinion is concurrent with that of some who have a more elevated site, and, of consequence, a wider view on the other side of the Atlantic. A late London paper puts, in substance, queries as follows:

Has the object of the war been obtained?

If not, have we obtained any equivalent?

Are we not obliged to be in camp, and ready to march at a day's warning?

It then states, that "a jealous precautionary peace is but an inactive war—war, with all its cost, without its spoil—a war that would exhaust the nation, whilst, by setting free the commerce of the enemy, it would render her power progressive.

From Hamburgh we learn, that Bonaparte is pouring troops into the Neapolitan territory, and menacing Sicily, Etruria, and the dominions of the Pope. He creates Electors in Germany (as a yankee would say) *as thick as hops*—thus providing for his tools and favourites.—French troops swarm like locusts in Suabia and Bavaria, and like locusts carry with them famine and devastation.—It is said, that an army of sixty thousand Frenchmen is preparing, in two divisions, to invade *by land* the English East-India possessions. Though Alexander forced his way across the deserts which divide Macedonia from the ancient India, we fancy armies of thirty thousand men would at this period find but scurvy accommodations on the same route. The poor Sans Culottes could not always procure frogs in the deserts of Asiatic Turkey; and such a caravan as would be requisite for such an enterprise, would require more camels than even Bonaparte could put in requisition.—Calais has been bombarded, and a part of it reduced to ashes, by the British Commodore Owen.—Report speaks of a treaty between Bonaparte and the Porte, by which the former is to march troops through the Turkish dominions, into Egypt.—Bonaparte has forwarded an army into Hesse Cassel, in order to force at the point of the bayonet a loan of 5 millions of rix dollars. This same COMMON PLUNDERER OF NATIONS, has likewise demanded money of the Elector of Saxony.

Our differences with Great-Britain are said to be in a train which promises a speedy settlement. But Spain appears to entertain no particular partiality for the United States; nor, (what is wonderful) to its *just, generous, upright, and plain dealing administration*. She does not appear to appreciate properly the risk we have run in the Miranda expedition, intended *solely for the benefit of her subjects*; but she says, unless we pay to her for the use of Bonaparte, *more money*, our SEVENTEEN MILLIONS are thrown into the sea!! Thus, by our *seventeen millions*, we have purchased *a title*—to A QUARREL, and the loss of it has *tied our hands* in

such a manner that we may be *knocked down* with impunity. Even the Richmond Enquirer, a democratic-administration-paper, forgetting for a moment its *official* character, has something to say about "the hatred which Bonaparte bears to Republics," and thanks Mons. Talleyrand for his "particular zeal in inflaming his master's mind against us;"—but *remembers* to *forget*, that Master Jefferson and Master Madison have bound us hand and foot, and placed us at the foot of the throne of Bonaparte.

A Spanish frigate, reinforced by *ten gun-boats*, and covered by a battery, in the Havanna, near the Moro Castle, was taken, and *the battery silenced*, by two English frigates, in *fifteen minutes*, after the latter commenced her cannonade.—A fig for gun-boats!

General Miranda, aided by *British force*, is said to have been successful in several skirmishes with the Spaniards, and has taken Coro.—Inquiries relative to certain accusations against the Princess of Wales, have been instituted, and her royal highness has passed the ordeal with a spotless reputation.

DOMESTIC.

Eight gun-boats are ordered to be built, and intended to be launched by the last of November next: Five of these at Portland and five at Brunswick, Maine.—A violent hurricane has swept the coast of Georgia, and destroyed much property.

One Duncan, a good democrat, no doubt, and a custom-house officer at Detroit, has lately decamped with the paltry sum of SEVENTY-FOUR THOUSAND DOLLARS, public money.

Good Democrats can't live on browse, and
Take therefore, now and then, a thousand
Of public cash; and make amends
By being "WE, THE PEOPLE'S" friends.

Cheetham and Duane are getting together by the ears: so much the better for *honest men*.—Our government is said to be held in utter contempt at New-Orleans; and conspiracies are talked of, which have for their object the erection of an empire west of the Alleghany, *independent of the U. States*.

Poor Connecticut!—"If Connecticut, (says *Col.* RENEGADE, of *wooden-horsical* memory,) had not produced such men as Sellick Osborn, and Joel Barlow, and Abraham Baldwin, we should almost doubt the possibility of any thing virtuous, ingenuous, and good, being produced there." But you forget, Pat, your friend A. Bishop: besides, in Simsbury mines you would probably find more of your kind of "virtuous, ingenuous, and good," some of whom are perhaps natives of the state, though probably the greater part are, like yourself, the sweepings of Europe.

—

IMPROMPTU,

On seeing in the Aurora what the astute *Editor calls a* "paradox on a poem."

You're stupider, Pat, than a "Clodhopper's" ox,
For *parody*, ha, you must say *paradox*!
Now, though you're a very "dull fool" and a quiz,
To teach you, I'll try, what a *paradox* is;
That you are *not starv'd*, is a paradox, when,
Though a blockhead, quite brainless, you *live by your pen*.

—

FOR THE WEEKLY INSPECTOR.

Lines supposed to have been written by a young man, on his passage down the North River to the State Prison, where he was condemned to be immured for life.

Adieu, ye green trees, ye soft meadows, adieu;
Ye rocks, and ye mountains, I hasten from you;
No more shall my eyes with your beauties be blest;
No more shall ye soothe my sad bosom to rest.

Ye birds, who so sweetly on each verdant spray,
Now twitter your loves, and your troubles away;
Ah! what would I give in your pleasures to share!
To stray where I please, and to breathe the fresh air.

Ye fishes so nimbly that sport in the stream,
Reviv'd by the warmth of the Sun's cheering beam;
No more shall I witness your skill in the wave,
Debarr'd from all freedom on this side the grave.

No more shall I taste the pure breezes of morn,
Nor view the soft shadows steal over the lawn,
Nor Sun, Moon, nor Stars, shall again bless my sight;
The gloom of a prison's a cold cheerless night.

Roll on, noble river, in grandeur and pride,
Waft the stores of my country on every tide;
Bring thy full share of wealth from the wide-spreading sea;
Though comfort and hope must be strangers to me.

Oh horror! my misery never can cease,
Nor my bosom again know the solace of peace;
By the scorpions of justice, now scourg'd from mankind,
I leave neither friendship nor pity behind.

With the goadings of guilt, in the depth of despair,
What words can the height of my anguish declare!
The just laws of my country have fix'd my sad doom,
To be buried alive—a dark dungeon my tomb!

What is life without liberty? oft have I said;
She sweetens pale poverty's pittance of bread;
But these chains, and a prison, extort a deep sigh,
My heart sinks within me; I languish to die!

Farewell, all my friends, now unwilling to own,
That such a vile outcast you ever have known;
Oh! that pang—but 'twas due to my children and wife:—
Oh! pity and pardon a prisoner for life.

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THE

WEEKLY INSPECTOR.

" Of those men who have overturned the Liberties of Republics, the greatest number
" have begun their career by paying an obsequious court to the People—commencing
" Demagogues, and ending Tyrants." Hamilton.

Vol. I.] New-York, Saturday, September 20, 1806. [No. 4.

FROM DR. CAUSTICK.

Mr. Editor of the Weekly Inspector,

Although, as a *garreteer-poet*, I am one of the *highest* order of characters in New-York, and can *overlook* with vast disdain the grovelling herd, who creep on the earth's *dirty surface*, yet I sometimes condescend to doff my dignity, and also my night-cap, and mingle with common mortals :—And, during the late Miranda trial, I actually did even let myself down to a level with your great vulgar and your little vulgar ; your men, who,

> As to their intellects, are but so so,
> Yet vow they'll be uppermost, whether or no ;

And your men, whom

> Altho' the mad many are blind to their merits,
> Old Time will enrol with our masterly spirits.

Well, and as I was a saying, I descended from my proximity to the stars, as Horace says, and, partly by persuasion, and partly by dint of the right of the strongest, elbowed my way into the midst of a large building, which I think they term the temple of Themis. In an elevated site in this temple, the Goddess, (madam Themis herself) in the shape of the Hon. Judge T-l-m-dge, sat like another Minerva in the guise of a Mentor.

But how great was my astonishment, when I heard that the testimony adduced in this famous trial, went to implicate the very men who had ordered the prosecution. I could scarcely forbear bursting into the exclamation :

> ——————Quis talia fando,
> Myrmidonum, dolopumve, aut duri miles Ulyssei
> Temperet a lachrymis * ?

Indeed I stood for some minutes as if I had been petrified to a pillar of porphyry ; or metamorphosed into a block of Louisiana mountain rock-salt !—What! what! what! are these men, who, from their exalted stations in society, are looked up to as patterns of morality ; and who therefore, ought to be bright exemplars for young republicans ? And are they guilty of the most *nefarious double dealing* in concerns which affect the property, the reputation, and even the lives of their fellow-citizens ? And shall they test the purity of their republican principles, by trampling on the Judiciary, which is a most essential branch of the Republican system † ? I retired shuddering with apprehension, lest such examples

* This we will *do* into English for the behoof of Captain Cheetham. What *rib-breaking bully* would not bellow like a bull on such a most dolorous occasion ?

† The following letter, which is reported to have been read by Judge Patterson from the bench, July 14th, contained a most outrageous contempt of the authority of the court.

To the Honourable, the Judges of the Circuit Court, for the district of New-York.

" We have been summoned to appear on the 14th of this month, before a special Circuit Court of the United States, to testify on the part of William S. Smith and Samuel G. Ogden. Sensible of all the attention due to writs of subpœna issued in these cases, it is with regret that we have to state that the President of the United States, taking into view the state of our public affairs, has specially signified to us that our *official duties*, cannot, consistently therewith, be at this juncture dispensed with. The court, we

might have a woful effect on the manners and morals of the rising generation. In a meditating mood I ascended my aery, prosing and poetizing, and at length broke out in the following

SOLILOQUY ON THE MIRANDA TRIAL.

Well, now, if I had a son
As roguish as M-d-s-n,
I'd give the young urchin
A terrible birching.

And had I another
As bad as his brother,
A child of no promise,
Like Emperor Thomas;—

Whate'er might the fuss be,
Like an old Doctor Busby (1),
I'd tickle his hide well,
To save him from Bridewell.

For true enough was it,
That in M-d-s-n's closet
Was sifted and plann'd the
Whole scheme of Miranda (2).

The same scheme, 'tis true,
Mr. J-ff-r-s-n knew,
And in teeth of the law did
Look on and applauded:

Went hand in glove with
Mess'rs Ogden and Smith (3);
And therefore must be
Much the worst of the three.

Thus, in cases of treason,
They pardon, with reason,
The fag end of the gang,
But the leaders *they hang*.

We know he was seeking
A sort of a sneaking
Attack upon Spain,
Like a coward in grain.

But when he at last did
Behold his plan blasted,
He ran like a rat
From a house falling flat!

No compunction did feel
To turn on his heel,
And undertake trimming his
Participes criminis.

And had not a Jury
Arrested his fury,
It had been their fate
To fall victims of state.

Yes, just such a thing
As happen'd to Byng,
When the poor man was shot,
And prithee—for what?—

Why, administration
Bamboozled the nation,
And sacrific'd Byng,
That themselves might not swing.

I think that we read
In the old Cyropœd,
How Cyrus taught youth
To stick to the truth.

—

trust, will be pleased to accept this as a satisfactory explanation of our failure to give the personal attendance required; *and it must be uncertain whether at any subsequent period, the absence of heads of departments, at such a distance from the scene of their official duties, may not equally happen to interfere with them.* We respectfully submit whether the object of the parties in this case, may not be reconciled with public considerations, by a commission, issued with the consent of their counsel and that of the District Attorney of the United States, for the purpose of taking our respective testimonies." Signed, &c.

In Great-Britain it would be thought a monstrous stretch of arbitrary power, for the King to specially signify to any officers of the crown, that their official duties could not be so far dispensed with that they might give their attendance in a court of justice, in compliance with the requisitions of a subpœna. The proposition of Mr. Madison and co. relative to being examined *by a commission*, was not a little curious: its language is this—We will not obey the order of court; but we will submit to an injunction of a different nature, *of our own prescribing*.

(1) *This pedagogue disciplinarian is alluded to by Pope, in the following lines:*

> *When lo! a spectre rose, whose inder hand*
> *Held forth the virtue of the dreadful Wand:*
> *His beaver'd brow a birchen garland wears,*
> *Dropping with infant's blood and mother's tears.*
> *O'er every vein a shuddering horror runs;*
> *Eton and Winton shake through all their sons:*
> *All flesh is humbled; Westminster's bold race,*
> *Shrink and confess the genius of the place:*
> *The pæe boy-senator yet tingling stands,*
> *And holds his breeches close with both his hands.* Dunciad, B. IV.

(2) "*Immediately after his arrival at Washington, Miranda visited the secretary of State: in his first interview he informed the secretary that he desired to make an important and confidential communication to the government, &c.*" "*Gen. Miranda then opened to the Secretary of State his object in coming to the United States,*" &c. &c. *Ogden's Memorial.*

(3) "*The conference, (to wit: that of Madison and Miranda,) ended with an intimation on the part of the Secretary of State, that whatever might be done, should be discretely done: and with the understanding on the part of General Miranda, that though the government would not aid his enterprise,* it met its approbation and encouragement, and that it would not be opposed." *Ogden's Memorial.*

Moreover, Montesquieu
Points out with a fescue,
That truth in all cases
Is Liberty's basis (4).

Sage Paley proceeds,
That there's lying in deeds (5);
And Buller and I
Call deception a lie (6).

Though I'd not say I'd
Say somebody lied,
Because, I declare
That I honour—his chair.

He meant, I've no doubt,
One thing to hold out,
And in case of a pother
To shift to another.

And when out of place,
I will say to his face,
Lord, sir, I despise
Your paltry disguise:

You are too apt to flam it,
As you did with one Hamet (7),
(What's his name) Caramanli,
How some people can lie!

I say, furthermore,
There lies at your door

—

(4) "*There is no great share of probity necessary to support a monarchical or despotic government; the force of the laws in one, and the Prince's arm in the other, are sufficient to direct and maintain the whole. But in a popular state one spring more is necessary, namely, virtue.*" *Nugent's Montesquieu, p. 28, 4th edit.*

(5) "*Temures promised the garrison of Sebastia, that if they would surrender,* no blood should be spilt. *The garrison surrendered, and Temures buried them all alive. Now Temures fulfilled the promise in one sense, and in the sense in which he intended it at the time, but not in the sense in which the garrison of Sebastia actually received it; nor in the sense in which Temures knew that the garrison received it; which last sense he was in conscience bound to perform it in.*" *Paley's Philosophy, page 85.*

(6) *In a celebrated law case, (Pasley against Freeman, Term Reports, 3 vol.) Mr. Justice Buller asserts that "every deceit comprehends a lie."*

(7) *A committee of the Senate of the United States, Mr. Bradley, a democrat, chairman, have set forth, in strong terms, the perfidy of "the conduct which first abandoned, and then ruined," Hamet Caramanli. Indeed the meanness, treachery, and duplicity, which were exhibited towards that ally of a nation, which, as Mr. Jefferson said in one of his messages, "by establishing a character of liberality and magnanimity, gains in the friendship and respect of others, more than the worth of money," was never exceeded, except in the case of the aforesaid Temures.*

The guilt! sir, the guilt!
OF THE BLOOD WHICH WAS SPILT (8)!!

'Tis clear as the sun,
Had your duty been done,
These men could have not
Been concern'd in the plot.

You have heard often times,
If you tolerate crimes,
When you ought to forbid them,
The law says you did them.

I hate your vile plan
For taking a man
By one hand like a brother,
To STAB WITH THE OTHER (9)!

I'll put you a case, man,
Concerning a base man;
Which case will compare
With your's to a hair.

A watchman, as sentry,
Was plac'd in an entry,
Which led, we are told,
To treasures of gold (10);

This entry, night jobbers,
Thieves, ruffians, and robbers,
Had attempted, we learn,
To plunder and burn (11).

And the man had his orders,
Respecting marauders,
Exactly like these,
Which I'll state, if you please:

Should rogues threat and swagger,
With gun, pistol, dagger,
Of their weapons first strip them;
To the round-house then ship them,

Or should you hear mention
Any hostile intention

—

(8) *The poor deluded, but probably well-meaning followers of Miranda, did not apprehend when they embarked in an expedition fitted out* under the eye of the government, *and the* superintendence of its officers, *that that government, by afterwards* disclaiming any knowledge or connexion with the enterprise, would virtually declare them pirates. *But it seems that our great men at helm are determined that their perfidy shall be proverbial. But surely they will be arraigned before the bar of the public, and the blood of the innocent will be required at their hands.*

(9) *Or, as expressed by an able writer, (see page 21 of the Weekly Inspector,) "who, by means of one agent, allured an army of Arabs to march across the deserts of Lybia; and by another surrendered their interests and lives to an implacable enemy at Derne."*

(10) *The President of the United States is ex-officio the guardian of that neutrality, which has been so beneficial to our commerce.*

(11) *Genet attempted to fit out an armament in violation of our neutrality.*

To burn and to pillage
Any city or village;

Provided, in case
Such a city or place
Should not be well known
As at war with your own—

Arrest you their leaders,
And stop their procedures;
Their agents likewise,
Who furnish'd supplies (12).

And the prudent police,
For keeping the peace,
Gave powers that were ample,
Like this for a sample.

He had power to rally
The force in each alley,
Men, women, and cattle,
By springing his rattle (13).

But not to enlarge,
The man had his charge,
And went to his post
As sober as most.

And along came one night
A poor beggarly wight,
To ask for some aid
THE NEXT TOWN TO INVADE (14).

And said, sir, in fact,
That town must be sack'd,
'Cause the people are slaves
To vile lazy knaves (15).

I wish to apprize
Your honour likewise,
That 'tis a town which is
Abounding with riches:

Has mountains, I'm told,
Pure silver and gold,
And Afric surpasses
In ebony lasses!

I've a scheme to attack it,
And if you will back it,
You'll share in the profit,
Which can't but come of it.

For though I'm the man
To head such a plan,
The *tippy-toptissimo*
For a Generalissimo;

I must have resources
In money and forces,
And arms, ammunition,
For this expedition.

Now pray let me rally
Some men from your alley,
For there's a bold band
Who will lend me a hand

The watchman replied,
Sir, I should take pride
In granting my aid
To a plan so well laid—

Will do all I can,
As a *mere private man*,
But am, *as a watchman*,
Not up to your notch, man (16).

I've often times wish'd
Those Dons were all dish'd;
But that's *inter pos*,
That is, *keep it close*.

And now should you sally,
In force from our alley,
You'd certainly show wit
To not let me know it.

There are guns and cannon
For driving a plan on
In the town magazine—
You know what I mean.

If you take them away,
(Now mind what I say,)

---

(12) "*If any person shall, within the territory of the United States, begin or set on foot, or provide or prepare, the means for any military expedition or enterprise, to be carried on from thence against the territory or dominions of any foreign Prince or state, with whom the United States are at peace; every such person so offending shall, upon conviction, be adjudged guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall suffer fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the court, &c.*" *Act of June* 5, 1794, *vol.* III. *p.* 88.

(13) "*In every case in which a vessel shall be fitted out and armed, or attempted to be so fitted out and armed, &c. or in which any military expedition or enterprise shall be begun or set on foot, &c. it shall, and may be lawful for the President of the United States, or such other person as he shall have empowered for that purpose, to employ such part of the land or naval forces of the United States, or of the militia, as shall be judged necessary for the purpose of taking possession of, and detaining, any such ship or vessel,*" *&c. &c.*

(14) *See the account of the interview between a certain general, and a certain head of department, as stated in Ogden's memorial.*

(15) *Carraccas is said to be rich, and under the despotism of the indolent Spaniards.*

(16) "*Some blame has been attached to the administration, for not proceeding against Miranda immediately on the alleged developement of his views. But this, so far as it is entertained by honest minds, has arisen from an omission to distinguish between the duties of a government, and an individual. An individual in the transactions of private life, occupies a wide field of action. It is his duty to do all the good, and avoid all the evil he can,*" *&c.* "*The case, however, is directly inverted with respect to governments*" —*And more stuff.*—National Intelligencer, Aug. 6th.—*Very pretty to be sure!*—*But if the* President of the United States *goes to the*—— *for mal-administration, what will become of the* individual Thomas Jefferson?—*See Weekly Inspector*, No. 3.

'Twill be a malfeasance,
IF DONE IN MY PRESENCE.

But, nevertheless,
I wish you success;
Your countersign—tut!
And my eyes shall be shut.

Our adventurer goes
Under Argus's nose,
And *blusters* and *blusters*,
And a gang quickly musters.

But his troops were defeated,
Like pirates were treated (17),
And, sad to relate,
A vile death was their fate.

Our *watchman* now found
The scheme all aground,
And sought to disclaim
Any part of the blame.

To wipe off suspicion,
That this expedition
Had one scintillation
Of his approbation,

Makes after the fry,
Stop thief! hue and cry!
Though he knew all and each
Were out of his reach.

Now falls on his agents,
His puppets, and pageants,
His own go-betweens
In these singular scenes.

Though they furnish'd supplies
Beneath his own eyes,
And had his assent
Every step that they went!

This conduct so base,
Caus'd his country disgrace;
Was the foundation for
A long bloody war (18).

Now, this being true,
I will leave it to you,
What sort of a fate
The wretch should await.

(17) *Miranda's schooners captured, &c.*

(18) *The Spaniards and the French have a plausible, and what, by the laws of nations would be called a* just cause of war *against the U. S. originating in the mal-conduct of administration in the Miranda expedition: and the* seventeen millions *notwithstanding, we believe they intend to* "try to do us *the most harm.*"

DEMOCRATS ARE NOT REPUBLICANS.

We believe that most of our blustering demagogues, who make such flaming pretences to vast zeal for liberty, begin their career with intentions which are tolerably pure. Public good, if not their *primary*, is at least their *secondary*, object, and where it does not clash immediately with their *private* interests, they wish to be pretty good patriots. The great fault with the major part of them is, that they are *wrong headed*—possess strong feelings, passions, and appetites, and in some instances no inconsiderable portion of what may be called genius, with very little judgment, or common sense. Their intellectual powers, although frequently glittering and sometimes splendid, are not of that kind which can enable them to distinguish between *truth* and *falsehood*, but like the knowledge of Ralpho,

'Some call its *gifts*, and some *new light*,
'A liberal art that costs no pains
'Of study, industry—or brains.'

This truth was never more apparent than in the various appellations which our anti-federalists have assumed, as designating their party, before they stumbled on one which conveyed the idea which they wished to communicate. They were first jacobins, and then democrats, &c. till now, forsooth, says Duane, who appears to be the nomenclator of the party, they are democratic-republicans. They might, however, as well call themselves democratic-monarchy-men, democratic-aristocrats, genuine-republican-tyrants, white-blackbirds, honest thieves, or use any other appellative, which is a contradiction in terms. But that we may confound them in their devices, or at least force them to practise under some new disguise, we would inform them, that professing to be *democrats*, they acknowledge that they are enemies to the constitution and government of the United States; which we shall prove by definitions of democracy, taken from the writings of some of our ablest politicians.

"Nothing can be more erroneous than the opinion, that the government of the United States is a democracy. IT HAS NOT A SINGLE FEATURE OF THAT FORM OF GOVERNMENT. SOME HAVE CALLED IT A REPRESENTATIVE DEMOCRACY, BUT THIS IS A CONTRADICTION IN TERMS, AND AS IMPROPER AS TO CALL IT A DEMOCRATIC-ARISTOCRACY; for democracy signifies a government by the people themselves,

and a representative government is where the government is not by the people, but by representatives for that purpose, elected by the people, and to whom they have delegated the power of administering the government." *Swift on the Government of the U. S.*

"The error, which limits republican governments to a narrow district, has been unfolded and refuted in preceding papers. I remark here only, that it seems to owe its rise and prevalence chiefly to the confounding of a republic with a democracy."——"In a democracy the people meet and exercise the government in person: in a republic they assemble and administer it by their representatives and agents." *Hamilton.*

A series of papers, with the title of "THOUGHTS AND REFLECTIONS ON THE PRESENT STATE OF AFFAIRS," *has lately appeared in that excellent paper, the* BOSTON REPERTORY. *The following is but a* miniature sketch *of the valuable* originals.

In pointing out and lamenting the apathy with which the mass of the people in all ages and countries have viewed those great political events which have decided the fate of millions, the writer thus eloquently descants.

"The long departed nations whom the conqueror's sword has cut off, still speak to tell us how long they struggled, and why they fell. The extinguished commonwealths, from the ashes of that unquenchable fire that their own divisions had kindled, now teach that wisdom which they themselves would seldom hear, *and faction* no longer mingles its clamours with their warnings.

"We too, of this age, have seen enough of political revolutions; certainly more than happened in any sixteen years of the Roman history. The monarchy of France sunk before our eyes, like the plain of *Sodom*. In its place appeared the *dead sea* of a military democracy, black, bitter, giving life to nothing, and killing with its exhalations. Every republic in Europe, without exception, has snuffed the infection, has snuffed the contagion, and is dead. All the monarchies nominally arbitrary, and yet really checked by laws, by privileged orders in the state, by ancient and revered customs, and still more by manners, all, all are gone, except Russia—and the continent is subject to an ostentatious despotism, more like that of *Severus* than *Augustus*, and indeed more like that of *Parthia* than of *Rome*. Bonaparte seems more ambitious to pass for an Attila or a Jenghis Kahn, than an Antoninus or a Trajan.

"All this we have seen, with much vacant wonder; some curiosity, and little instruction. We are oppressed with the mass, the multitude, and the confusion of events. We mistake much, we forget more. *Faction* has been busy to distort the facts; to pervert the inferences, and, above all, to hide the terrible results, which are now hastening to their consummation.

"For though we have hitherto looked upon Europe, as if only speculative questions were depending, as if the fall of states might affect our commerce, but could never concern our safety, yet the discerning few already see, and events will soon flash terror to the blind, so that all men will be convinced, that *probably* our republic will have, like the fallen states of Europe, to renounce its independence, or to sustain a toilsome, long, and bloody contest to assert it.—"If, from despair or weakness, Great-Britain should withdraw from the contest, or should fall in it, we fall or stand by our strength and valour."—After remarking that independence was not granted by Providence to nations "who habitually prefer *gain* to *glory*," and that the "base are the artificers of their own fetters," the writer proceeds:

"The battle of Austerlitz removed every obstacle on land;—Mr. Fox's peace, if he should make one, would remove all impediment by sea to the universal empire of Bonaparte by sea and land. *With Europe, including England, at his feet, we must have him for an enemy or a master.*"

The writer proceeds to state the almost utter impossibility of opening the

eyes of a nation, so as to render visible objects which thwart their inclination: says that our demagogues are so depraved, that "It is even far from certain that they could not be reconciled to become prefects under Bonaparte, and it is even perfectly certain that they would sooner take a commission from him than risk a shot from his troops." That in case of the ascendency of Bonaparte, we should, like the Dutch, be accommodated for a while with the title of allies, under a grand pensionary perhaps, and then a king, according to the last French fashion, would *crown* our genuine republicanism; and concludes his first number with the following just observation:

"A nation that cherishes delusion, because it wants nerves to contemplate the tremendous approach of its dangers, might lose its liberty, and still sleep soundly in its chains."

(To be continued.)

In the National Intelligencer of the 10th inst. are "THOUGHTS on the subject of NAVAL power in the UNITED STATES of America; and on certain means of encouraging and protecting their commerce and manufactures." No. 1.

This is such a compound of something *like intellect*, and *sheer madness*, that it defies all analysis. We will, however, express our ideas on the subject, in fewer words than this man has sentences.

"In the first place, (he says in substance,) a navy may destroy our liberty." So a man may cut his throat with a *dull knife*; therefore let us abolish the use of steel.

2. "*Impressments* arise from a naval establishment. The seaman may be torn from his family and forced to serve the public, without an adequate compensation."

And are we obliged to adopt the bad, and reject the good of every establishment? A house may be burnt by culinary fire, or struck with lightning from heaven. Shall we then live in caves, and abolish the use of fire?

3. "A navy will sink the nation by its expenses."

Pray, was a man ever made poor by taking money from one pocket and putting it into another? I tell you, sir, the money expended in building a navy will not go out of the country.

4. "The navy of Great-Britain is a splendid instrument of ruin."

Without a navy, however, she would be a province of France, and the whole world at the feet of the most rapacious tyrant that ever disgraced humanity.

Without an American navy, we shall soon have no commerce; without a commerce, we shall have no revenue; without a revenue, no government. Then huzza for the "*rights of man*," and "the cave of the mountain!"

SEVENTEEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS!

"O Lord! O Lord! O Lord! O Lord!
"Fine doings these, upon my word!"

Our immaculate administration have paid, and have to pay, no less a sum than *seventeen millions of dollars* to the *common enemy of mankind!* And this will probably go to purchase bayonets to be plunged in the bosoms of American freemen! Well may every native American citizen accost each promoter of such a measure, in language similar to that of Shylock in the play: "*Thou stick'st a dagger in me:*—I shall never see my cash again! *Seventeen millions of dollars!*——* ONE THOUSAND CART LOADS OF SILVER DOLLARS!!!"

* *Seventeen millions of dollars would nearly load one thousand carts, allowing half a ton for each.*

Extract of a letter, dated Nantz, Aug. 1st. 1806.

"PEACE IS MADE—it is not officially announced, but from good authority; I KNOW it was signed *two days ago*."

The Editor of the *People's Friend*, expresses his apprehensions respecting the peace which is said to be on the tapis, in the following style:—

"We repeat it, we will not believe that peace is made, till we see it gazetted; and then will aver, that the sun which dawns upon that event, will be the darkest that ever rose upon the face of creation, since the transgression of our first parents brought death into the world."

"HOW WE APPLES SWIM!"

James Cheetham, a renegado Englishman, (who, as a paddy said, had he *lived* in his *own country* till this time, would have been *hung* years and years ago,) is the Editor of a Newspaper in this place, which he has the impudence to stile the "AMERICAN CITIZEN!!" This is, however, we conclude, an oratorical flourish, or what rhetoricians call a Metonymy, (a figure of speech, in which one word is put for another,) and means, in the vulgar tongue, an *imported sham patriot*, paid by the year *to lie* for a faction.

—

The conduct of our administration, in attempting to destroy commerce, (or which is the same thing, refusing to protect it,) when they derive from duties on commerce their sole means of support, puts us in mind of what befel an unfortunate Hibernian, who was a calculator of Mr. Jefferson's stamp. The honest fellow was employed to lop a limb which branched horizontally from the trunk of a large tree, some fifty feet from the ground. Putting himself on the outside of the branch, Mr. Pat very deliberately cut it off *between* his own station and the trunk of the tree. Of course down come Mr. Sagacity, branch and all!

—

SPANISH AGGRESSIONS.

A gentleman at Natches has written to his friend at Baltimore, that about the 18th of July last, a detachment consisting of 308 Spanish troops, were in pursuit of Major Freeman;—had cut down at Caddo, and carried away, a flag of the United States, which the inhabitants had hoisted.—He likewise informs, that six companies of cavalry, containing one hundred each, with several pieces of cannon, had arrived at Montrey, and that several companies of troops were on their way from St. Antonio.

—

There is now no doubt of Miranda's defeat, and that he has been obliged to re-embark; and is said to be at the island of Aruba.

The redoubtable EL MARQUIS DE CASA YRUJO, &c. &c. has been confirmed in his appointment of Ambassador from Spain to the United States. Mr. Jefferson made an abortive *effort* to dismiss him in January last, but the Lilliputian Ambassador stood his ground, and hurled defiance to the throne of our Brodignag Emperor, and informed him, "*That the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Catholic Majesty near the United States, received no orders except from his sovereign.*"

FROM THE ALBANY GAZETTE.

DIED—On the 9th September, at the mansion-house of Stephen Van Rensellaer, Esq. after a lingering illness, which he bore with becoming fortitude and resignation, the honourable WILLIAM PATERSON, one of the Associate Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States. In Mr. Paterson the country has lost an able, independent, and upright Judge, a real and enlightened patriot; and the state of New-Jersey one of its most valuable and respected citizens.

LAST FROM EUROPE.

There is still much talk about peace, but we think little probability that such an event will soon take place. Lord Lauderdale has gone to Paris Minister Plenipotentiary from Great-Britain, but it is probable that he will make a mere Malmsbury tour, without effecting any accommodation. *The expedition* which is fitting out from England, precludes the idea of peace being in contemplation. Troops are embarking at Portsmouth, destined to Sicily.

The Emperor of Russia is said to be on the eve of a war with the Porte, who is to be assisted by a French army collecting in Dalmatia.—Bonaparte has required of the King of Spain to receive an Ambassador from his late manufactured King of Naples. His Catholic Majesty is likewise very politely invited to *dethrone his own daughter*, the Queen of Etruria, to accommodate some creature of the Gallic despot; and likewise, he is further requested to consent to the incorporation of four of his provinces, Catalonia, Arragon, Navarre, and Biscay, with France: thus making the river Ebro the boundary between France and Spain, instead of the Pyrenees. The Court of Spain made strong remonstrances, but was frightened into a compliance.

It is, we believe, not yet ascertained that France has made a separate peace with Russia.

—

IMPROMPTU, *on hearing a person decry the long-winded productions which appear in the Aurora.*

Against the dull demagogue rattle away,
He's a wonderful man, spite of all you can say.
His pen's like a race horse—then silence your prate;
For it runs very fast, and *it carries no weight.*

"MONITOR, No. 2," in our next.

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THE

WEEKLY INSPECTOR.

" Of those men who have overturned the Liberties of Republics, the greatest number
" have begun their career by paying an obsequious court to the People—commencing
" DEMAGOGUES, and ending TYRANTS." HAMILTON.

Vol. I.] NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1806. [No. 5.

MONITOR.

No. 2.

(Continued from Page 7)

AMERICA is not a little infested with your PETTY POLITICIANS, who give themselves much credit for their integrity and patriotism; but whose conduct is calculated to impede the operations, and perhaps "stop the wheels" of any regular and efficient government. These are the men of suspicious tempers and narrow views, who refuse to DELEGATE power, lest it should be abused. They bind their rulers and representatives hand and foot, and yet hold them responsible for inefficiency. These are the men described by Hamilton, as confiding to a government "the direction of the most essential national concerns, without daring to trust it with authorities which are indispensable to their proper and efficient management*." The means they would use are ever inadequate to the ends they propose. They dare not carry sail, for fear of oversetting the vessel. In military expeditions, they employ the "least possible force," at the manifest risk of not accomplishing the object of the armament. For public office theyprefer dull tools and creeping minions, lest men of intellect should likewise prove men of intrigue, and defraud the people. Not knowing or not reflecting, that a weak and wrong-headed man generally possesses a bad heart and perverse disposition, they fancy that power is more safely confided to a Jefferson, a Duane, and a Ly on, than to an Ames, a Pinckney, or a Hamilton. Men of this cast are well described by Burke.

"In truth, the tribe of vulgar politicians are the lowest order of our species. There is no trade so vile and mechanical as government in their hands. Virtue is not their habit. They are out of themselves in any course of conduct recommended by conscience and glory. A large, liberal, and prospective view of the interests of states, passes with them for romance; and the principles which recommend it, for the visions of a disordered imagination. The calculators compute them out of their senses."—"Littleness in object and means, to them appears soundness and sobriety. They think there is nothing worth pursuit but what they can handle; which they can measure with a two foot rule; which they can tell on their fingers."

Such are the men who close their eyes at the approach of danger, seal their ears against evil tidings, and pretend to believe all is well.

Such are the men who prefer 'gain to glory,' sloth to security, a hollow truce, supported by tribute, to a war for independence.

Such are the men, who, having wheedled the people into their views, have at length succeeded in seizing the helm of state, originally intrusted with able and experienced navigators:—And, although the sea was smooth and the breeze auspicious, they have thrown the guns overboard to lighten the vessel, have run the ship upon

* Federalist, vol. I. p. 154.

quicksands, beat a hole in her bottom, and struck the flag of our national honour. Already a PIRATICAL enemy heaves in sight, and the tempest of war overshadows the ocean *. What can be done in such a crisis? The crew must either determine on an unconditional surrender of their property, their liberty, and of their lives to a merciless foe, or they must, even at this critical time, choose new officers—away with the old woman who stands at the helm; order certain land lubbers under the hatches; and then right, fit, repair, and if necessary, fight the vessel with all possible expedition.

* ———ponto nox incubat atra.

FOR THE WEEKLY INSPECTOR.

THE WATCH DOG AND THIEF *.

An allegory, somewhat in the style of Bunyan,
By Dr. CAUSTICK.

An honest watch-dog as a guard,
To keep off two and four legg'd prowlers,
Was station'd in a Farmer's yard—
A most important trust was Jowler's.

And Jowler, when they plac'd him sentry,
Was bid to bark at rogues—and *item;*
When threaten'd by your thieving gentry,
If barking would not do, to bite 'em.

Along one night, as runs the story,
A robber came the house to rob, sir;
But this he could not do before he
Made Jowler partner in the job, sir:—

And ways and means he cast about,
To lure the watch-dog from his station;
For thought he, Jowler, much I doubt,
Is not bomb-proof against temptation.

He then entreated Jowler fair,
Besought him not a growl to utter;
And proffer'd Jowler then and there,
A nice large piece of bread and butter.

"Good Jowler, let me go and plunder,
And you shall never want for prog;
For could I get your master under,
O then you'd be a lucky dog.

"Your master's prone to domination,
And treats you like a tiger, hey-day!
But when I have attain'd his station,
I'll make you lap-dog to my lady."

Now Jowler, though he was a brute,
Was not exactly like a gudgeon;
Was much too honest and acute
To be the dupe of this curmudgeon.

But out he growl'd him this reply,
Tantara!—bow wow! stop thief! stop!
No! I'll be hung if you pass by,
Off, then, sir robber,—please to hop!

For I should swing in spite of fate, or
At least deserve such dire disaster—
Yes, you yourself would dub me traitor,
Should I betray my worthy master.

Faith, I most thoroughly detest you,
Good mister, human nature's dregs;
Then please to march, you midnight pest, you;
March! march! or here's have at your legs!

Thus, reader, oftentimes we see men,
Well typified by this night prowler;
Who'll lord it o'er Columbian freemen,
Unless they prove as firm as Jowler.

The farm-house Jowler had in trust,
In this my simple tale may stand;
For offices of power and trust,
In our Columbia's happy land.

The robber who the house invades,
Means Cheetham, & his half-hung caitiffs;
Duane, and other renegades,
From Europe shipp'd to rob our natives.

For freedom though each rascal raves,
In villainy they're all grown callous;
Would make us slaves t' imported slaves,
Who ran away to *cheat* the gallows.

* *There is a little poem in some of Swift's works, called the "dog and thief;" in which there are some ideas not dissimilar to those here expressed.*

DEMAGOGUE HUNTING.

No. 1.

"True, when I heard thy deep detested name,
A shivering horror crept through all my frame;
A damp cold chill, as if a snake or toad,
Had started unawares across my road."

WE propose to dedicate some of our columns to the service of hunting down certain demagogues, whose political ascendency is ruinous to our country. Before we enter on this pursuit, however, we would premise that we are not about to assail any individual, in consequence of a private or personal pique; and though, in the course of our strictures, we may, perhaps, conceive ourselves obligated to repel some personal abuse with which we have been honoured, by those whose censure is praise, yet we attack them merely because they are enemies to rational liberty, and to our country.

It will, however, be necessary, before we proceed to put in practice our determination, that we should clear away the impediments, which will probably be presented by those who call them-

selves *men* of *candour;* and who are apprehensive that strictures of that nature, will serve no other purpose than that of irritating the mind of the public. To such men I would oppose, again and again, the opinion of the author of the pursuits of literature *, and draw my precedents from the practice of the greatest satyrists, ancient and modern.

With many of our tame lookers on in the political world, it is a popular topic of declamation, that the American newspapers, Federal as well as Democratic, teem with unbounded scurrility.—Indeed, it must be granted, that many epithets, which, if applied to *gentlemen*, or even to persons possessing any claim to *common honesty*, would be abusive, have found their way into Federal newspapers. But we think that the Federal editors are fully justified by the nature of the case originating in the habits, disposition and feelings of their opponents, in attacking them with the bludgeon, instead of merely tickling them with the scourge of satire.

Indeed, I am so far from believing that the Federal editors have, in general, been guilty of scurrility, that I am confident they have not dealt with the unprincipled faction who have *lied down* the followers of Washington, with that severity which is due to their demerits. Instead of launching the thunderbolt, they have let off the popgun, and assailed the mighty mammoth of Democracy with mustard-seed shot.

Some noble attempts, however, have been made, to scourge those pestilent demagogues off the stage of public action, who make mankind their prey, and threaten destruction to civilized society. But here steps in the man of candour—the friend of every body; who is terribly averse to newspaper scurrility; thinks that "black is not so very black;"—that your Cheethams and Duanes, although their actions would cause them to *seem* to be scoundrels, yet their motives may not be so bad as is imagined; and that, like the *honest* thieves, house breakers, adulterers, and assassins of the German drama, they have certain noble traits in their character, which ought to redeem them from the gibbet, and entitle them to the applause of the spectator.

"But, shall my arm—forbid it manly pride,
Forbid it reason, warring by my side;
For vengeance lifted high the stroke forbear,
And hang suspended in the distant air;
When Justice bids me on, shall I delay,
Because insipid candour bars my way?
When she of all alike the puling friend,
Would disappoint my satire's noblest end;
When she to villains would a sanction give,
And shelter those who are not fit to live?"

Here comes an unprincipled imported wretch, whose name would disgrace the calendar of Newgate; compared with whom, your Jonathan Wilds, and your pick-pocket Barringtons, were gentlemen of *reputable standing in society*. But he possesses, as Lyon, a good Democrat, said of Duane, likewise a good Democrat, "the distinguishing property to write with severity; to give *falsehood and lies some semblance of truth; and to give truth the appearance of falsehood.*"—Forward he comes, ready to engage in any dirty work; sets up his scribbling powers at auction; and like Pasquin and Swaine, proffers his services to the party which will *pay him most*. Some of our stupid American demagogues, who, in defiance of the laws of nature, and the decrees of God, have sworn they *will be great men*, hire the ruffian, just crawling from some sink of corruption in the old world, to pen paragraphs of scandal, and cast filth at all the excellence in the country. The veterans who fought the battles of American Independence, who cemented with their blood the pillars of our society; and to whose exertions in the cabinet and the field we are indebted under God for our existence as an independent nation are publicly denounced as "*liars*," the "*scorn*, the *outcasts* of America;" plun

* *Satire never can have its effect without a personal application. It must come home to the bosoms, and often to the offences of particular men.*

derers of public property ;" and "*hoary-headed traitors.*" This, however, causes no emotion in the bosom of your cold hearted man of candour ; but instead of encouraging the satirist to nerve his arm, brandish his scourge, and lash the culprit from the political arena ; he stuns you with saws relative to the impolicy of provoking even a reptile ; tells you if you "tread on a worm, he will turn ;" and advises to "leave off contention before it be meddled with." But the truth is, these reptiles are hydras, and though it needs a Hercules to destroy them, yet the attempt is at least worth an experiment, and deserves encouragement from every friend to the country.

Urged by these motives, I propose to present the public a series of numbers, under the head DEMAGOGUE HUNTING, in which I will expose in native deformity some of the principal objects of the idolatrous worship of a dominant faction ; and, if the people *will* continue to worship the Dagon of Democracy, they will not only infallibly meet, but richly deserve, the doom of despotism.

CHEETHAM, the *alien* editor of the immaculate "*American* Citizen," in his vile, vile vehicle of Monday last, has honoured me with a column and an half of his Billingsgate abuse. The fellow as Jim Cheetham, hatter, would be deemed beneath the slightest and most contemptuous notice ; but as leader of a gang of political culprits, who must be hunted down, or the country ruined, the reptile throws himself athwart my path, and I cannot well avoid setting my foot upon him. It is true I do it with reluctance. No man would wish to meddle with a polecat ; but if the dirty animal obtrudes itself into a gentleman's parlour, somebody must *kick it out.* We are sorry that this task devolves on us ; but rather than the furniture should be soiled, and the mansion desolated by his venomous effluvia, we will about it.

I will assert, and can prove, that the article in the American Citizen, of the 22d inst. headed Fessenden, contains more *lies* than *paragraphs.* But as the folly of the *major part* of them disarms their malice, I shall regard them with as little attention as I should the empty ravings of an infuriated but imbecile madman :—*Some* of the falsehoods, however, which he has belched out against me, may perhaps be swallowed by his gudgeons, unless I prevent it by their detection.

After a false and blundering sketch of the state of parties in several of the United States, he mounts his mud cart, and splashes away in his native and congenial element.

"He" (Fessenden) has issued four weekly papers : that is to say, he has been actively and industriously employed as an editor *four weeks*, besides two or three months of preparation—and what do we see ? What do we see ? Why once a week in eight pages octavo, we see seven of selection and one of stupidity."

Now the truth is, that nineteen twentieths of the matter, with the exception of Mr. Randolph's attack on the President, which was considered as too important to be omitted or abridged, consists of original productions written for the Weekly Inspector ; and indeed more original matter could not possibly have been inserted, consistently with the plan of the publication, which made it requisite to give an abstract of the latest intelligence. But to Cheetham.

"Fessenden, a sort of a Caliban in form, was born in some nook in the east ; I think in Massachusetts."

"A sort of a Caliban in form"—Well cast, Mister Knight of the Horrible Visage !—whose cut-throat countenance is a most abominable caricature of a "death's head with a bone in its mouth," as Shakspeare would say. "I think Massachusetts." Please to "*think*" again. The place of Fessenden's nativity is no secret. He is a *native American* of reputable parentage. Not "ditch delivered by a drab," cradled in a night-cellar, educated over a hatter's tub in England, and qualified by rib-breaking, nocturnal riots, and

hollow professions of patriotism, "to soil white paper by the ream."

"Tired, however," (says Cheetham) "of the Republic, he (Fessenden) went to England as an adventurer, and returned about two years ago, as poor as he went."

Fessenden did not go to England on his own concerns, but as an agent for a respectable company; and need not have been accused of the crime of poverty, could he have prostituted his principles to party purposes, and become the hireling assassin of the dominant faction.

The fellow proceeds in his lying career to state that "Fessenden was furnished with notes on the *points*, which he turned into doggrel rhyme." To be sure I sought and obtained information from various quarters, respecting the subjects treated in that poem. I consulted books, and I conversed with gentlemen. But the plan of the poem was mine, the style was mine, the poetry, excepting perhaps half a dozen stanzas, (which however I modified and altered,) were mine, and the notes, with a few exceptions, were mine *.

"This terrible thing has been strongly and *justly* condemned by some, and spoken favourably of by other London Reviews."

"*A hog in a flower garden!*" Who told Jim Cheetham, hatter, that that production was *justly* condemned? You are as incapable of judging of that poem and its merits, as of writing a dissertation on the Talmud, or an etymological essay on the Sanscrit language.

There are some ignorant fellows who attempt the trade of authorship, in London, as well as in America. A writer in the Critical Review, a Jacobin journal, was so ineffably stupid, that, although he praised the poem, he could not discern the irony, nor whether it was for or against the tractors; and such a wiseacre as Cheetham might "dim his eyes and rack his head" "for ever and for aye," in poring over such a work, and yet be "never the wiser," as respects its merits.

The truth happens to be, that *all* the *respectable* London Reviews commended the performance, with the solitary exception of the Monthly Review, which pronounced it to be the production of a mercenary *Scotchman!*

The next effort of the pitiful malevolence of this miserable scribbler, is of a more atrocious nature. He hammers out a pair of most execrable doggrel lines, and then palms them on the public as mine.

"Mr. Walker did, la!
"With Jefferson play, a,"

says Cheetham, and declares that this couplet occurs in "Democracy Unveiled!" This *forging* nonsense, and attributing it to another person, in order to blast his character as an author, is a species of assassination of which none but a very "dagger man" would have been guilty.

His dastardly attempt to sow dissention among the federal editors of this city, is perfectly in character. But they possess too much integrity and discernment, to suffer the tares scattered by so contemptible an enemy ever to take root in the field of Federalism.

* In the Preface to the last American edition, I have expressed myself more at large on this subject.

Cheetham fitted—from Shakspeare.

"I have great comfort from the fellow: methinks he hath no drowning mark upon him; his complexion is perfect gallows. Stand fast! good fate to his hanging." *Tempest, Act* 1*st.*

THE TRIBUTE MONEY AGAIN!

Some democratic editors continue to assert, in direct violation of what they know to be truth, that no money has been sent to France—we say, in direct contradiction of what they *know* to be truth; for they have read the act appointing two millions of dollars for the indefinite purposes of foreign intercourse.—They know, that immediately after that act received the President's signature, the United States

brig Hornet sailed for France—they have heard Mr. Madison's declaration, that "*France wanted money, and we must give her*"—and they have seen the repeated assertions of Mr. Randolph, that two millions had gone to France. *Charleston Courier.*

POLITICAL

We regret extremely that our limits preclude us from giving any thing more than an abridged view of "Thoughts and Reflections on the present state of Affairs," published in the Boston Repertory.

We published in our last (see page 30) a cursory sketch of the first number of these admirable productions: the second number now commands our notice.

The writer states in substance, that it is a point conceded by all, that the fall of Great-Britain would involve the United States in distress, and perhaps subject them to the dominion of France. But says it is not believed that Great-Britain will be overpowered in the contest. He says that, at this distance, "we see much of the display of the British power, and very little of their difficulties." That "their wealth to us appears inexhaustible, their people used to taxes, and the Government seems by a singular paradox to possess the energies of both liberty and despotism."

That, on the contrary, France was poor in every thing but soldiers, and that of course they would never be able during a war to create a navy, nor "advance a step towards the empire of the sea."

"We may be right in the premises," continues our author. "We may safely say that Great-Britain in point of wealth, exceeds Sidon and Tyre, Athens, Syracuse, Carthage and Rhodes;" and that her subjects, aware of their danger, will be on the alert, and omit nothing which their power can contribute to security. But still he says: "Invasion is far from impossible;" and maintains, that "volunteers are no defence against a veteran French army. That "men to fight and beat the invading French, must be regular soldiers." That nothing short of two hundred thousand well disciplined soldiers would be sufficient to expel the French, should they effect a landing. That at present they could not muster one fourth part of that number. That the price of an Englishman is double that of a Frenchman, and quadruple that of a Russian. "In this view, nations are disarmed by their prosperity."

After adverting to the enormous expenses to which Great-Britain must of necessity be subjected to preserve her independence, the writer proceeds:

"We have been accustomed to call it tyranny and intolerable oppression to pay a tax on whisky, coaches, snuff, and loaf-sugar. Let it be considered then, how great must be the trial of the patience as well as the patriotism of British subjects, to bear the load." (70 millions per ann.) "We have seen Great-Britain stand for thirteen years like Atlas, with the world on his back." He then shows that it is to be apprehended that this Atlas may sink under his burthen.—That "there are limits to the productiveness of taxes"—that "if taxes should be proposed, which would produce general distress, the collection of them could not be enforced."

From these premises, the writer draws this gloomy, and there is too much reason to apprehend just, conclusion.

"It is, therefore, in the last degree, difficult to conceive how Great-Britain can sustain her independence much longer, either in war or peace." "And if Great-Britain should fall, we could not resist if we would, and we would not if we could. We have neither ships nor troops; our country would be found destitute of means, and our government of spirit."

Indeed, the danger which impends over us this moment, is infinitely more imminent than what threatened in any period of the late war. We have to fight France as a faction, as well as an open enemy. She has an host of partisans in this country, *some of whom are at the head of what little military force*

we possess. We have your Col. Duanes and your Capt. Cheethams, &c. Does not the whole tenor of their conduct give us reason to apprehend that such men would willingly betray us to Bonaparte?

NEWS.

The situation of the United States with regard to foreign nations, is daily becoming more critical. A Spanish and French war is hanging over us, and we shall be obliged to *conquer* or abandon the country we so foolishly *purchased.* A body of 900 Spanish troops have passed the Sabine river, and are stationed near Natchitoches, far within our lines. Gov. Arara, the Spanish commandant, has declared his intention of occupying in the name of his master a large tract of land within our acknowledged boundaries. The United States appear to be in no situation to oppose any obstacle to these encroachments. They possess but few regular troops in that quarter, and no organized militia. It is high time for Mr. Jefferson to issue a proclamation, to apprehend that Mr. Gov. Arara, for he is about to "try to do us harm."

Connecticut. This corner-stone of Federalism, remains unshaken. The efforts of the faction in that State, like the struggles of a drowning man, serve but to sink them still lower. The large and respectable county of Litchfield, which has *witnessed* Osborne's exertions, has not chosen a single democratic representative for the ensuing assembly. Poor Osborne! With more than Sisyphean toil,

> "Up the high hill thou heav'dst a huge round stone,"

which has come thundering, and thwacking, and crashing down, and buried thee and thy party beneath its ruins.

The New-York Commercial Advertizer, informs "that every Spanish consul in the United States, has received letters from the King of Spain, stating, that he ENTIRELY APPROVED OF THE OFFICIAL CONDUCT of Mr. YRUJO, and that he confirmed this approbation by reappointing him to exercise his functions as Minister from the Court of Madrid. What a chicken of a thing has the American Eagle become!

Reports of peace in Europe are still in circulation, but nothing certain has transpired. The editor of the New-York Evening Post informs that he has London advices as late as the 5th of August —That Lord Lauderdale was then at Paris, that no dispatches had then been received from his Lordship. The intelligence communicated by Captain Whitney from Bordeaux, that a peace had been concluded, is of a prior date.

A French line of battle ship, L'Impetieux, of 74 guns, after having been totally dismasted in the gale of August 19, lost her guns and received much other damage—was driven on shore at Cape Henry by a British frigate, and destroyed; and some circumstances are stated not much to the credit of the humanity of the British. This ship was one of Willaumez's squadron, in which Jerome was second in command. The Veteran, Jerome's ship, is thought to have foundered in the gale. The Foudroyant, the Admiral's ship, was dismasted, lost her rudder, and left little better than a wreck, by the same storm. The Casard, and Valereuse, frigates of the same squadron, are missing.

Under the head news of this paper, the reader will perceive that a war has already, in effect, commenced between Spain and the United States. That Spain will be aided by the whole force of the French empire that can be spared from European concerns, there can be no doubt. The same power that could so conveniently send an army to St. Domingo, can send a few troops for our annoyance. The 800 Spaniards and their auxiliary Indians, will not probably prove any thing more than a flanking party; and the more populous parts of our territory will, it is to be feared, be attacked by a formidable corps de reserve.

What strange infatuation has crazed our national councils! While the Spaniards were actually encroaching on Louisiana, which we had purchased for the round sum of fifteen millions

our sages must resolve to make another bargain for the Floridas, with the same prospect. Having bought one cargo of tainted fish, they must try their hands at another, which they knew to be of the same quality: but what is to be done? Rely upon that broken reed, the present administration. I fear that it will pierce the hand that it ought to support.—No, I am fully of the opinion expressed by the able editor of the Repertory, that the talents of the country, without regard to office, should be held in requisition. Extraordinary cases, call for extraordinary remedies; when a fire is raging in a populous city, we hold it lawful to demolish buildings for the purpose of arresting its progress; although nothing but the extremity of the case could be pleaded in its justification.

—

The total indifference to the political concerns of our country, shown in the conduct of too many American citizens at this critical period, which demands the exertions of *all*, is to be deprecated. One would suppose that they do not consider themselves as possessing a common interest with their countrymen; but that amid the general wreck, *individuals* will be able to ride out the storm. This conduct reminds one of the anecdote of an honest Hibernian, who, in a tempest at sea, being entreated to lend his assistance in working the ship, replied, with more dignity than wisdom: "Arrah honey! and what care I for the ship, who am nothing but a passenger!"

—

As Spain is said to be backed by France, and disposed to engage with us in the unprofitable contest of trying which can do the other the most harm, is there not some danger that the French ships of war in the Chesapeak may be made use of to levy contributions on our towns in that quarter?

In what manner are the French ships of war in the Chesapeak to be repaired? No individual citizens will be credulous enough to expend money on the faith of bills to France. The probability is, therefore, that the treasury of the United States will be called on for more tribute. Whether any *secret* law has been passed providing for such an occasion, we cannot say.—However that may be, if we should pay the expense of repairs, while the war continues, Great-Britain will be very likely to consider us as taking part in the contest in favour of France. If we refuse, the Frenchmen will in all probability help themselves, unless they have lately changed their character; or unless they should be deterred by the fear of our gun-boat navy. *U. S. Gaz.*

—

FOR THE WEEKLY INSPECTOR.

THE WISH.

Rura mihi et rigui placeant in
vallibus amnes;
Fluminae amem sylvasque inglorius.
Virgil. Geor. 2nd. V. 485.

Let me, when twenty winters more,
My raven-locks have frosted o'er,
In some retir'd, romantic place,
The varied map of life retrace.

Midway some woody mountain's side,
Down whose green slope pure streamlets glide;
And wildly in meanders stray,
Far as the eye can trace the way;

There be my lowly cottage plac'd,
With eglantine, and roses grac'd
While many a fragrant wild-flower greets
My senses, with its hues and sweets.

Thence will I view the chequered scene,
My heart contented, and serene;
Nor wish to distant towns to roam,
But find my comforts all at home.

I'll gaze on many a peeping spire,
Nor feel one rising of desire,
To tempt again my wayward fate,
Or mingle with the gay and great.

And while my garden and my field,
The choicest gifts of nature yield,
Within, let Love and Friendship wait,
And Truth and honour guard the gate.

There, free from noise, and care, and strife,
I'll slide unnoticed out of life;
Calm as the smooth, subsiding wave,
While friendship's tear bedews my grave.

Let no proud tablet speak my birth,
But strew with flow'rs the verdant earth,
When to the tomb by death consign'd;
These best befit an humble mind.

X.

Published for THOMAS GREEN FESSENDEN, at E. SARGEANT'S Bookstore, No. 39, Wall-street, opposite the U. S. Bank.
PRINTED BY HOPKINS AND SEYMOUR, AT WASHINGTON'S HEAD.

THE

WEEKLY INSPECTOR.

" Of those men who have overturned the Liberties of Republics, the greatest number
" have begun their career by paying an obsequious court to the People—commencing
" DEMAGOGUES, and ending TYRANTS." HAMILTON.

Vol. I.] NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1806. [No. 6.

MONITOR.

No. 3.

(Continued from page 34.)

IT is a fact no less melancholy than astonishing, that the most of the people of the United States are totally insensible to the danger which impends over the country at this momentous crisis. Like the sons and daughters of Job, we are eating, drinking, and making merry; regardless of the tempest which has smitten at the four corners, the fabrick of our national independence, and caused its pillars already to totter from their foundation. What renders our situation alarming beyond all precedent, is the circumstance of our having *no rallying point*. The *government* of the country, and the men whom they appear to hold in highest estimation, if we may judge from the whole tenour of their conduct, *is a faction in favour of the enemy* *. Had we *no government* we could frame one; were we *now* to choose our political leaders without regard to party, we should recur to our *old friends*, the Washingtonians, (that is to say, the Federalists) who weathered the revolutionary storm in our contest with Great-Britain. These were the men whom the people delighted to honour before our demagogues cast dust into their eyes, and led them blindfold to the precipice on whose brink we are now trembling. But alas! we are hampered with a government composed of the creatures of Bonaparte, who shut their doors and send him tribute, seventeen millions *to begin with*, because Madison says that France *wants money, and will have it*. Shall we—can we rally round such a government—yield our swords to men who have just presented our purse to a band of banditti? Can we believe that the men who have strengthened the hands, encouraged the heart, and replenished the finances of the dreadful despot who now domineers over so large a part of Europe, will not as soon as they dare, raise his standard in this country, become his prefects, and rule us with a rod of iron?

But in this state of affairs, where are our *men of mind*, the true and enlightened friends to the country?—Men, whose counsels should guide, and whose example should animate? Some have set down in despair in consequence of the treatment they have received from a fickle and ungrateful people; some are imperiously occupied by their business or amusement, and like the Israelitish idol of old, when called upon, are "talking, gone a journey, or peradventure asleep:" and some are congratulating themselves with the idea that *nature has done wonders* for this country, and therefore its *inhabitants have nothing to do*—that it is the decree of fate that America *shall* be a great nation. Ask them the foundation on which they rest their

* *The Democratic newspapers, especially the Aurora and the Citizen, are the constant panegyrists of Bonaparte, and are representing the impolicy of provoking the Corsican usurper who may yet be our master; as if submission could sooth the soul of that dreadful despot. We may as well be his open and avowed enemies, as attempt to cajole ourselves into his good graces. The time will soon arrive in which we must either appear as his open enemies, or set down his contented slaves.*

opinion, and they will tell you that America is a *young*, and compared with the nations of Europe, a *virtuous* nation:—That she is yet in her infancy, has ample room and resources, and therefore her growth cannot be materially checked. But hear the voice (I would almost say) of inspiration from the lips of Burke.

"I am not quite of the mind of those speculators who seem assured that necessarily, and by the constitution of things, all states have the same periods of infancy, manhood, and decrepitude, that are found in the individuals who compose them. Parallels of this sort rather furnish similitudes to illustrate or to adorn, than to supply analogies from whence to reason. The objects which are attempted to be forced into an analogy, are not found in the same classes of existence. Individuals are physical beings, subject to laws universal and invariable. The immediate cause acting in these laws may be obscure: the general results are objects of certain calculation. But commonwealths are not physical, but moral essences."—"We have seen states of considerable duration, which have for ages remained nearly as they have begun, and could hardly be said to ebb or flow.—SOME APPEAR TO HAVE SPENT THEIR VIGOUR AT THEIR COMMENCEMENT: some have blazed out in their glory a little before their extinction.—The meridian of some has been the most splendid: others, and they the greatest number, have fluctuated and experienced at different periods of their existence, a great variety of fortune." The death of a man at a critical juncture; *his disgust*, *his retreat*, *his disgrace*, have brought innumerable calamities on a whole *nation*.—A common soldier, a child, a girl at the door of an inn, have changed the face of fortune, and almost of nature."

If these remarks are just, if the death, disgust, disgrace, or retreat of an individual at a critical juncture, may overwhelm a whole nation with calamity, have we nothing to apprehend, when we see almost all the talents and integrity of the country involved in one general system of proscription, and this too, at a time when a powerful and merciless enemy is hovering over us like an eagle ready to pounce upon his prey, and our treacherous demagogues are employed in stripping the nation of the means of making the least opposition to his rapacity, and the national government are either thoroughly in the interest of our enemies, or entitling themselves "to a contemptuous mercy, by a display of meanness and imbecility."

Again it is said by *other some* of our *should be* leading characters, that we ought not to suffer the curtain to be drawn, which conceals from the commonalty the evils which threaten us, lest we be disheartened, appalled, paralized, and become incapable of that coolness in council, and that energy in action, which ought to characterize our measures. But if we wish to provide against danger, we must accustom ourselves to view it in its whole extent, while it is yet at a distance. Six millions of freemen possessing our national character and resources are not easily pannick-stricken, and if *true to themselves*, they may bid defiance to the world in arms. But if, when our existence as an independent nation is at stake, we stand telling the cents it may cost to save us: if, while the house is on fire over our heads we stoop to gather pins, and hesitate to sound the alarm for fear of disturbing its occupants; if our leaders, through wickedness of weakness, are no better than tools to the enemy; if blindfolded by the partizans of Bonaparte, like Polyphemus, we beat the air with empty menaces, and with the purest intentions, become our own worst enemies; stab in the dark our best friends, and hug to our bosoms serpents who are preparing to fasten their fangs on our vitals—then are we fallen past redemption. If our sages have no system, no correspondence, no concert in their measures; the efforts of the people, although each individual possessed the heart of a lion and the arm of a Hercules, would avail nothing.

"As well may we fancy (says Burke,) that of itself the sea will swell,

and that without the winds the billows will insult the adverse shore, as that the gross mass of the people will be moved and elevated, and continue by a steady and permanent direction, to bear upon one point, *without* THE INFLUENCE OF SUPERIOR AUTHORITY, OR SUPERIOR MIND."

But in order to induce those good men to make use of their exertions, who see but little danger in this crisis; let us suppose that the evils which appear to impend over us, exist principally in apprehension. Still in making great preparations to meet them we are on the safe side. If our exertions are greater than is required by the nature of the danger which menaces, still all is well; but if the danger be greater than our exertions, we are irretrievably ruined.

TWO SETS OF PRINCIPLES.

O Jane, a tergo quem nulla ciconia pinsit.
" *Blest be two-headed Janus, though inclin'd,*
" *No waggish stork can peck at him behind.*"

NOTHING can be better imagined, or more convenient, than for our great men to have two sets of principles, one "private and confidential," the other public and "official." One set, like the wit of Hudibras, not to be used,

" Unless on holidays, or so,
" As men their best apparel do."

and another set, like the dagger of the same knight, fit for setting onions, scraping trenchers, and toasting cheese. In this kind of policy our administration exceed Machiavel himself. Mr. Jefferson, author of "Notes on Virginia," is a very different man from Mr. Jefferson President of the United States, and has a set of opinions in his latter capacity diametrically opposite to those he professed in his former.

We intend from this time to set Mr. Jefferson in array against the President of the United States, in order to give his courtiers a pretext to inculcate frequently the great political maxim, that in private life it is the duty of a great man to "*do all the good and avoid all the evil he can;*" (to use the expressions of Mr. Jefferson's advocate in the Miranda affair,) but that "*the case is directly inverted with respect to governments.*"

Mr. Jefferson, author of the Notes on Virginia, has a whole chapter devoted to the purpose of proving the impolicy of encouraging foreign mechanics to migrate from Europe to America, and says that "corruption of morals in the mass of cultivators, is a phenomenon of which no age nor nation has furnished an example. It is the mark set on those, who, not looking up to heaven, to their own toil and industry, as does the husbandman, for their subsistence, depend for it on the casualty and caprice of customers. Dependence begets subservience and venality, suffocates the germ of virtue, and *prepares fit tools for the purposes of ambition.*"—"*While we have land to labour, then let us never see our citizens occupied at a work-bench, or twisting a distaff.* Carpenters, masons, smiths, are wanting in husbandry: *but for the general operations of manufactures, let our work-shops remain in Europe. It is better to carry provisions and materials to workmen there, than bring them to the provisions and materials, and with them their manners and principles.* The loss by the transportation of commodities across the Atlantic, will be made up by the happiness and permanence of government. The mobs of great cities add just as much to the support of pure government, as sores do to the strength of the human body."

Now we will look at the case 'directly inverted,' or the President of the United States *vs.* Thomas Jefferson, author of Notes on Virginia.

"The National Intelligencer" is well known to be established under the immediate patronage of the President, and it is known that nothing of a political nature is there published, which is not perfectly in unison with the principles which our administration propose to put in practice. It has ever been the herald of those extraordinary measures which are reducing us to the mere skeleton of a nation, and will, if

persisted in, give our bones to be picked by the cormorants of Europe. In a series of essays which have lately appeared in that paper, under the head of "Thoughts on the subject of NAVAL POWER in the United States of America," &c. we find the following sentiments, among others in direct opposition to the tenets which Mr. Jefferson professed to hold, before his head was turned by French philosophy.

"It is our interest to import implements and materials for manufactures, and manufacturers themselves, which will employ many vessels, rather than to import manufactured goods, which will employ very few."

"It is our interest to promote and establish internal trade, of which manufactures are a most valuable part, rather than external trade; because the raw materials and family supplies of the American manufactures fishermen and coasters, are drawn from ourselves, or from our carrying trade, which last is very little promoted by the importation of compact foreign manufactures."

But says Mr. Jefferson in his "language confidential," "let our work shops remain in Europe, lest if we import manufacturers, we bring with them manners and principles." Still no doubt in his official capacity, he would recommend importing men, in whom "dependence may beget *subservience* and *venality*, thus to prepare fit tools for the designs of ambition." Besides, these "mobs" of manufacturers which he has so elegantly compared to "sores," may be necessary to support the *insects* which flutter in the glare of his greatness. But again, Mr. Jefferson, author of "Notes on Virginia," has expressed himself in terms of still stronger reprobation against the scheme of the tool of Mr. Jefferson, President of the United States, for importing "manufacturers themselves," as follows:

"The present desire of America is to produce rapid population, by as great importation of foreigners as possible. But is this founded in good policy? The advantage proposed, is the multiplication of numbers. Now let us suppose (for example only) that in this state, we could double our numbers in one year by the importation of foreigners; and this is a greater accession than the most sanguine advocate for emigration has a right to expect. Then I say, beginning with a double stock, we shall attain any given degree of population, only 27 years and 3 months sooner than if we proceed on our single stock.—But are there no inconveniences to be thrown into the scale against the advantage expected from a multiplication of numbers, by the importation of foreigners? It is for the happiness of those united in society, to harmonize as much as possible in matters which they must of necessity transact together. Civil government being the sole object of forming societies, its administration must be conducted by common consent. Every species of governments has its specific principles. Ours, perhaps, are more peculiar than those of any other in the universe. It is a composition of the freest principles of the English constitution, with others derived from natural reason. To these nothing can be more opposed than the maxims of absolute monarchies: yet, from such, we are to expect the greatest number of emigrants. They will bring with them the principles of the governments they have imbibed in their early youth; or, if able to throw them off, it will be in exchange for an unbounded licentiousness, passing, as is usual, from one extreme to another. *It would be a miracle, were they to stop precisely at the point of temperate liberty.* These principles, with their language, they will transmit to their children. In proportion to their numbers they will share with us the legislation. They will infuse into it their spirit, warp and bias its directions, and render it a heterogeneous, incoherent, distracted mass."

Notes on Virginia, Query VIII.

These sentiments, however, are modified; the writer, with his usual adroitness, has qualified them in such a manner as to contradict completely another part of the volume.

"I mean not that these sentiments (says Mr. Jefferson, author as aforesaid) should be extended to the importation of useful artificers. The policy of that measure depends on very different considerations." &c. That is to say, it is very well to import "useful artificers," and, as he says, to "spare no expense in obtaining them," yet for "the operation of manufacture" let our work-shops remain in Europe, and "carry provisions and materials to workmen there!" All this was very consistent in Mr. Jefferson, author as aforesaid, and his sycophant who blatters out his "Thoughts on the subject of a naval power," is not less whimsical and contradictory in his ideas. But we hope to pay further attention to this last mentioned gentleman in a future number.

POLITICAL.

An abridged view of THOUGHTS AND REFLECTIONS ON THE PRESENT STATE OF AFFAIRS;" the original, first published in the *Boston Repertory.*

No. 3.

(Continued from page 39.)

The writer commences this number with observing that Russia, from present appearances, would seem in a great measure to have lost her weight in the scale of Europe, and that "we really behold but two powers remaining, Great-Britain and France. The one possessed of the empire of the ocean, and the other of the land. If Great-Britain falls, there will be but one power, and that power will be our master." "As a nation, (he continues) we are chargeable with the most astonishing apathy, in respect to the infallible and tremendous effects that would immediately ensue from the triumph of France. The men of 1776 would lie uneasy in their graves, if they could know the bitterness of our national disgrace, and the abject insensibility with which we endure it. Insults and aggressions from Spain, tribute to France, scarcely disguised by the imposture of a name; a prohibition to trade to St. Domingo, and a requisition to make laws to help France make war upon Dessalines, would seem to those patriots not merely a blemish, but a surrender of that independence for which they bled. These outrages, however indignantly the brave and patriotic may endure them, will hereafter seem trivial—they will pass for affronts that only try our spirit: but if Bonaparte prevails, the policy of his domination will be to torture and extinguish it."

"To a people once free, it will appear of all conditions of disgrace the lowest, to submit to the power of a conqueror. But even in the lowest deep there is a lower deep.—We shall suffer the utmost aggravation of this condition, both in point of shame and wretchedness; for our conqueror would exercise his dominion by the faction of our traitors. Such is our distance from the metropolis of the great empire of which we should make a part, that our master must of necessity array a French party in the United States, and commit the force and treasures of our country to their hands, no doubt, with the aid of a competent body of French troops."

"We have foreigners enough among us, whose patriotism is transferable stock, to fill all offices. Has Holland, or Italy, or Switzerland, disappointed the policy of France, of each a host of traitors?"

Frenchmen, (the writer continues in substance,) by electioneering intrigues, would effect our subjugation without force, if the British fleet opposed no obstacle. An alliance with France would be proffered us, and we should accept it. We should be exhorted, and should not dare to refuse to delegate power to none but the friends of France. France would thus insensibly rivet our chains without firing a musket.—The farce of a free government would be kept up for a while, and we should with apparent reluctance, continue to contribute fresh millions of tribute, "until rapacity could extract nothing more from our poverty."

The writer now refers us to Holland, Italy, and Switzerland, for examples of abject submission to France;

and says, "our government would certainly fall into the hands of Bonaparte's creatures. Even now, while Great-Britain continues to resist, and the world's fate is undecided, Mr. Jefferson trembles in his palace at the frown of Gen. Turreau. A letter from Talyrand stops fleets—a hint given to Mr. Madison from Paris, empties our treasury.—If then, more submissive men were wanted by France, should we, who endure and applaud these, should we hesitate to supply them?"

"Resistance, if any could be made, must be made by the people—by individuals—not by order of government. How ineffectual that would be, it is needless to urge. We have a million of militia; but they would not be called out. And what has European experience shown that an irregular militia, or any militia, could do against veterans?"

"Such is our apathy, we cannot be warned, and such is the spirit of our governments, that if we were warned, we would not be armed. We must then cultivate a spirit of resignation; and if we escape the yoke of France, it will not be owing to our own courage or wisdom, but to GOD'S GOOD PROVIDENCE."

Our good friends, the Democrats, seem determined to bear down all opposiion in Connecticut. Five indictments are said to be pending before the Circuit court of the United States, at Hartford; some of which are predicated on words written against our immaculate administration, and our magnanimous President. Among the defendants are, the Hon. Judge Reeves, the Rev. Mr. Osgood, and the Rev. Mr. Backus. It appears that these *clerical* gentlemen had *spoken* somewhat disrespectfully of "our Sachem," (as his friends very elegantly and pertinently term him) Mr. Jefferson. We dare say that their Reverences entertain an idea, that a man of "*twenty Gods*, or NO *God*." is not precisely the person that could be wished for as Chief Magistrate in a country professing christianity.

The following remark respecting Mr. Jefferson's re-election to office, is from the People's Friend of the 2d instant.

We have a right in charity to hope that he cannot be so horribly inconsistent as to impose himself again on the American people, after having declared so early as the year '89, that the only objection which he had to the federal constitution, was the continuance of any one person in the office of President for so long a period as four years—also, after he had hinted his intention to decline, in his official paper, so long ago as fifteen months. But there is another and a much more powerful objection—the man who was said in the days of danger to have skulked in a forest, and, whilst his compeers were wrapt in the blazes of war, was cooling himself in the drippings of a cave, will not be supposed to covet such high responsibility, at the time when he feels the quakings of that convulsion which shook down the throne of the Capets.

FOREIGN.

London papers have been received in this city, as late as the 15th of August. From them we learn that the prospect of peace between France and Great-Britain had entirely vanished, and Lord Lauderdale was on the point of returning from Paris, without obtaining the object of his mission.

It was reported in England, that Russia and France co-operated in resisting the English right of search, and a revival of the maritime confederacy in the north of Europe was apprehended. —Bonaparte is menacing Portugal, in order, as is supposed, to influence England to become subservient to his schemes.

Some disgraceful scenes of gambling on the stock Exchange are related. In consequence of different rumours respecting war and peace, the omnium, in one day, with many intermediate fluctuations, fell from 11 to 5 $\frac{1}{4}$.—We fully concur in opinion with those who think the transactions on the Stock Exchange are a disgrace, and threaten

the ruin of Great-Britain. Bonaparte has it in his power, by proffers of peace and menaces of war, to graduate the price of the English stock as he pleases, and his agents are not remiss in taking advantage of each fluctuation. Mr. Otto was said to have profited enormously by speculations of this nature, at the peace of Amiens.

England appears to wish to cultivate a spirit of amity with this country. On the 14th of August the Lord Mayor of London gave a splendid entertainment to the Cabinet Ministers, in honour of his Excellency the Hon. David Erskine, at which among other distinguished guests were present the American Ministers. The following toasts were drank on that occasion.

"The King, and God bless him."

"The Queen and Royal family."

"The Prince and his royal brothers, and thanks to them for the honour they have done the city in the present Mayoralty by their presence."

"The American Ministers present, Mr. Munroe, Mr. Pinckney, and Gen. Lyman: and may there be perpetual harmony between the two countries."

Mr. Munroe begged leave to return thanks for the honour which had been done him, which he did not estimate so much personally, as with regard to his country. There existed a thousand reasons he said, which made it desirable for him to promote a becoming feeling of good will between Great-Britain and America: but while he must be considered a true and faithful servant of his republic, yet no personal exertions on his part should be wanting to preserve that cordiality, which was so essential to the interests of the two countries: and begged leave to drink all their good healths.

Mr. Pinckney observed, that he accorded perfectly in the sentiments that had been expressed hy his colleague, and that no endeavours on his part should be wanting to promote the good understanding, which ought ever to subsist between Great-Britain and America. The Lord Chancellor and Lord Ellenborough were then toasted, and each addressed the company in reply.

—

Can any body inform one how it happens, that his Hon Judge Edwards, who is a counsellor at law in New-York, of which he is an inhabitant and resident, should at the same time be a district Judge of Connecticut, and of course an inhabitant of that state, and resident there? *E. Post.*

—

A general non-importation act was certainly allowable if we thought best to adopt it; but a non-importation act directed against a particular nation, (Great-Britain) was certainly neither more nor less than a war measure. *ib.*

—

"We grant (says Duane,) that the sum of two millions is actually destined as a *propitiatory offering* to France. We admit that a sum of two millions of dollars, paid to France, might facilitate the negociation of the United States with Spain, for the purchase of the Floridas; and also that there was an additional hint that five millions more would put the United States in possession of the whole of Florida."

Now we would ask your *renegade-ship*, if any man in this world, or at furthest, within the United States, will ever be any the better for this prodigious purchase? Shall we not, if we hold this territory at all, be obliged to simplify our tenure to that most simple of all "fees simple," the "right of the strongest?" Besides, may it please your *rascalty-ship*, the territory as it was before the purchase was made, was a sort of a pledge in our hands, against the encroachments of France and Spain. These powers were in that part, and in that part only, vulnerable. Besides, you sir, you the very essence of all that is vile and villainous, you sir, at the time that the Louisiana purchase was first talked of, set up a hue and cry against it. This I can show from your own paper.

But you would not hesitate to make the devil your subject of eulogy if you could gain thereby a single cent.

Your publication has been a vehicle of *lies* from the beginning. You are a *man of no principle*—you have denounced Washington, and yet you some-

times pretend to be of his party—You prate about liberty which you would make the *right* of *every man* to trample on the *rights* of *every other man* in society. In short, you deserve all the epithets which a Rabelais could heap upon you, and that of a scoundrel would be the mildest—your head is weak and your heart is wicked. But I have not done with you

We have sometimes uttered hard things of foreigners. But we *cherish* no sentiments approximating hostility against them merely as foreigners. If they do not in making this country an *asylum*, attempt

——"to turn the whole world up-
Side down, to put themselves atop,"

we are their friends. Some of them tell us that they have fled from oppression in the old world; but if they come here and profess sentiments inimical to all government, and every species of subordination in society, we must suppose that "'tis true 'tis pity, and pity 'tis, 'tis true," that they had not been hung before they were *imported*.

A SONG.

Tune Yankee Doodle.

By Dr. CAUSTICK.

Come all ye honest democrats,
If any such there are, sirs,
And listen to my story, that's
About a sad affair, sirs.

Our EMPEROR's *health push round the board,*
Toast GUN-BOAT NUMBER ONE, *too*—
The latter in a corn-field moor'd,
The first a cave to run to.

A captain of a British gang,
Whom too bad can't be said of,
Let off a cannon rattle bang,
And knock'd a Yankey's head off.
Our EMPEROR's *health*, &c.

Thus kill'd poor Pierce, and that to boot,
In our own territory,
Thus vilely trampling under foot,
Our honour and our glory.
Our EMPEROR's *health*, &c.

Now when poor Pierce was gone and dead,
Some folks not over wise, sirs,
Thought knocking off one good man's head
Might ope' the people's eyes, sirs.
Our EMPEROR's *health*, &c.

Were I to *comment* on the *shot*,
The *accident* my *text*, sirs,
My *head* would be, that like as not,
Our heads may fall the next, sirs.
Our EMPEROR's *health*, &c.

But Jacobins on ruin's brink,
Just tumbling to the bottom,
Their eyes will never ope, I think,
Till Satan's fairly got 'em.
Our EMPEROR's *health*, &c.

By bully Bonaparte, I'll bet,
The boobies will be brighten'd,
By bullet bor'd and bayonet,
They can't but be enlighten'd.
Our EMPEROR's *health*, &c.

Now when our demo's found it true,
That pilot Pierce was smitten,
They bawl'd and bawl'd till black and blue,
With rage against Great-Britain.
Our EMPEROR's *health*, &c.

And hurry-scurry huddled then
In democratic den all,
And sent some stuff from Tuny's pen,
To their GULL MASTER GEN'RAL.
Our EMPEROR's *health*, &c.

To government for frigates bawl,
To make the rabble stare, sir;
Though Jacobins destroy'd them all;
Of course had none to spare sir,
Our EMPEROR's *health*, &c.

Ye vile sham-patriots all so fierce,
Your conduct wondrous base is—
Yes hypocrites—YOU MURDER'D PIERCE
I'll say it to your faces.
Our EMPEROR's *health*, &c.

You cannot keep it out of view,
Though much you strive to sham things,
That you, ye rotten hearts! yes, you,
Have cut the nation's hamstrings!
Our EMPEROR's *health*, &c.

You democratic rogues, 'tis known,
Dry dock'd and sold our navy,
And you deserve for that alone,
The *dry dock* of *Old Davy!*
Our EMPEROR's *health*, &c.

You're little better, now 'tis true,
Than very vile French tories;
You take the people in, you do,
By trump'd up lying stories!
Our EMPEROR's *health*, &c.

But none but *dolts* and *wooden skulls*,
Now heed your arts so shallow,
You scarce can cheat a flock of gulls
Or goslings that are callow.
Our EMPEROR's *health push round the board.*
Toast GUN-BOAT NUMBER ONE, *too*—
The latter in a cornfield moor'd
The first a cave to run to.

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THE

WEEKLY INSPECTOR.

" Of those men who have overturned the Liberties of Republics, the greatest number
" have begun their career by paying an obsequious court to the People—commencing
" Demagogues, and ending Tyrants." Hamilton.

Vol. I.] New-York, Saturday, October 11, 1806. [No. 7.

MONITOR.

No. 4.

(Continued from page 43.)

The prospect of peace between Great-Britain and France having for the present disappeared, the good people of United America are respited from immediate danger, and have a little leisure to look coolly about them. After thanking God for their providential escape, they ought immediately to adopt such a system of measures as shall appear to be best calculated to meet and repel the terrible Abaddon, who has already blasted the fairest portion of Europe. Great-Britain may not always be in a condition to *fight* our *battles*; she may in some future contest with France be compelled to remain neuter, or to throw her weight into the already preponderating scale of the world's common enemy *.

Notwithstanding the dreadful spectacle which Europe has exhibited of the progress of the French arms, and the unparalleled horrors which have attended their career, there are too many men in the United States who affect to deride the idea of our being threatened with any danger of serious magnitude from that quarter. To such persons no effective appeal can be made; nothing can be urged to induce them to lift a finger in providing means of national security, till they can be convinced that our situation is hazardous. From what I can learn of their views and sentiments, they build their hopes of escaping amid the wreck of nations, on the following grounds.

1. Bonaparte, they tell us, is the *soul* of the French empire. Its *unity* and *indivisibility*, and of consequence in a great measure its power, has no better tenure than the life of the wonderful Corsican. At his demise, they say the mighty fabric which has been erected since the commencement of the French revolution, will crumble to pieces; and his successors, like those of Alexander, will do the world justice by becoming each other's executioners.

To such as suppose that the destinies of France depend on Bonaparte, I would observe in reply, that such are the natural advantages of France, and such is the national character of Frenchmen, that France has from the days of Charlemagne ever been a power of prime magnitude; and when merely a pigmy compared to her present colossal size, she menaced the independence of Europe. Previous to the French revolution, the nations of Europe found it necessary for their safety to form coalitions, in order to check the exorbitant ambition of that turbulent and powerful nation. The following, although a poetical, is not a fictitious nor exagerat

* " *Be it remembered, that in the European countries, which he (Bonaparte) has subjugated, and in those which he still means to subdue, there are millions of ardent spirits whom their conqueror would be happy to dispose of in distant military service, just as he basely sent the patriot Polish legions, to do his murderous work, and perish in St. Domingo.*

" *How copiously might the untractable spirit of this free country, if it were conquered, add to the miserable number of such high minded victims. Brethren of America, the idea, though strange and dreadful, is not beyond the range of possible events, that the volunteers of England may be sent to shed your kindred blood.*" Observations on the speech of John Randolph.

ed account of the danger which menaced Europe when Louis the XIV. filled the throne now occupied by Bonaparte.

" The haughty Gaul beheld with towering pride,
His ancient bounds enlarg'd on every side;
Pyrene's lofty barriers were subdued,
And in the midst of his wide empire stood;
Ausonia's states, the victor to restrain,
Oppos'd their Alps and Appenines in vain;
Nor found themselves with strength of rocks immur'd,
Behind their everlasting hills secur'd:
Amaz'd and anxious for her sovereign's fates,
Germania trembled through a hundred states;
Great Leopold himself was seiz'd with fear,
He gaz'd around but saw no succour near;
He gaz'd and half abandon'd to despair,
His hopes in heaven and confidence in prayer." *Addison's Campaign.*

Burke likewise gives us a most interesting account of the apprehensions of the English from this terrible nation, at this period.

" The steps," (he informs us) " which were taken at that time," (during the reign of Louis the XIV.) " to compose, to reconcile, *to unite, and to discipline all Europe against the growth of France*, certainly furnish to a statesman the fairest and most interesting part in the history of that great period. It formed the master piece of King William's policy, dexterity, and perseverance.—Baffled as he was, and almost heart broken at the disappointment he met with in the mode he first proposed for that great end, he held on his course. He was faithful to his object, and in councils as in arms, over and over again repulsed, over and over again he returned to the charge.—He was in Holland when he combined the vast plan of his foreign negociations. When he came to open his design to his ministers in England, even the sober firmness of Somers, the undaunted resolution of Shrewsbury, and the adventurous spirit of Montague and Orford, were staggered."

He determined, however, to prosecute his plan; and, continues Burke, " in spite of his ministers, who staggered under the weight that his mind imposed upon theirs, unsupported as they felt themselves, by the popular spirit he infused into them his own soul; he renewed in them their ancient heart; he rallied them in the same course."

Every one knows that a long and terrible war, I think of about 18 years, was the consequence of this coalition, and that it was not till after many a hard fought campaign, under such generals as the Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene, and after such victories as those of Blenheim and Ramillies, that the gigantic plans of the French monarch were *for that time* defeated.

(To be continued.)

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POLITICAL.

An abridged view of " THOUGHTS AND REFLECTIONS ON THE PRESENT STATE OF AFFAIRS;" the original first published in the *Boston Repertory*.

No. 4.

(Continued from page 46.)

THE writer commences this number with correcting misapprehensions, which he affirms some persons have entertained respecting No. 2, of the reflections, (see page 38). He says that he did not intend to express an opinion that Great-Britain *must* fall in the contest with France. If that were inevitable, he remarks, that " her future inactivity would be justified by her despair. Her efforts could only waste her remaining strength, and sharpen the last agonies of her political dissolution." He observes that he is the more solicitous to correct this mistake, " as he knows the administration, and a servile host of its adherents are more willing, and claim popular favour because they are more willing, that our nation should endure ignominy than expense; and that it should be a destiny very near its accomplishment, to carry chains because it will not carry muskets. No man who deems the fatal folly of this niggard unforeseeing policy, almost as obvious as its baseness, would be willing to partake its infamy, by suggesting, however indirectly, any pretext for its vindication."

" If Great-Britain with her gigantic force cannot resist, surely the United States need not prepare. We may wait with our horns confined to the

crib; stall fed on commerce till our turn comes round for the knife."

The author continues, that in No. 2 it was stated as difficult to conceive how Great-Britain could possibly sustain the augmenting pressure of her burdens of either war or peace. "When her regular army is as large as it should be to make her safe, her peace establishment, it is apprehended, could not be supported short of a million of dollars *a day*. That we could not conceive how she could continue such an enormous, and possibly increasing contribution. That no government could extract wealth from a reluctant and disheartened people. And that we Americans, of all men, ought to suppose such resources unattainable by the government; we who called a tax on loaf sugar and coaches oppression, and flew to arms against the tyranny of an excise on whiskey." It was, however, the author's "tacit inference," that British pecuniary means of self-defence, "must depend on a supposition which the sordidness of our democracy will deem incredible, that the spirit of Englishmen will cheerfully and abundantly supply, what no government could exact; that they may be convinced, and what is better still, be made to feel that it is economy to give, and prudence to dare. What they refuse to their defenders will go to augment the conqueror's booty." The approach of danger will kindle rage and enthusiasm.—"Enthusiasm is a worker of miracles; and like Cadmus, will sow the British soil with a sudden crop of patriots and heroes."

"That there is no nation in Europe more capable than the British, of acting the magnanimous part that this awful crisis demands; and if it should become *the people's war*, and they should think only of the glory of triumphing in the world's cause as well as their own, Great-Britain will be invincible."

The writer, however, expresses his apprehensions that this nation was not yet prepared to act this important part; from their gazettes hailing the prospect of peace, and the avowal of the King that negociations were pending: and he fears that they are willing "to deliberate about the TERMS of a treaty that shall make them slaves to France. Bonaparte, he says, may make many concessions," but *he will not resign power*—any peace will put him in a condition to devour his prey.—"The lion and the lamb may once more lie down together, but the lion will not rise up hungry."

The author then descants on the difficulty of changing the merchant to the soldier; and says that frequent transmutations from one to the other are impossible; that England cannot hold the olive, while her foe grasps the sword; that if she falls it must be with the crash of ruin—"she must be made wretched enough to satisfy vengeance and appease jealousy."

"At Washington, as vanity is the forerunner and companion of baseness, our Chief might state an account with infamy, and boast how much is earned or saved by the promptness of an unresisting submission to the will of a nation."

"But Englishmen know that it is better not to exist at all, than to exist as slaves to France."

But the writer hopes that Lord Grenville and Mr. Windham, and through them the British nation, will see and avoid the danger; and thus "the United States have one more chance left of escaping the conqueror's yoke."

In case England from weakness or despair, should be driven to make peace, he says, that Bonaparte will relinquish no advantages which he has already obtained on the continent; the ports of which will be shut against Great-Britain, and her commerce systematically opposed. She cannot go to war a third time to redress or avenge her injuries. "King George becomes Bonaparte's viceroy the day he signs the ratification of the treaty."

As peace would ensure subjugation, the ground for the continuance of the war is legitimate.

He says it does not follow that the sword of Great-Britain would fail because her purse is empty. It is possi-

ble that public spirit may supply both.

"It is no longer a maxim that money is the sinew of war. Without money, faith, or credit, revolution has inspired France with ambition, and that has given her dominion."

Great-Britain must find it difficult to array an army; but "she MUST be military"—be able to collect in one army two hundred thousand REAL soldiers. With this change in her character she would wield her enemy's arms, would meet her in every island and yet unplundered province; and give the nations now in chains an opportunity to make efficient resistance. After the fall of Carthage, Spain withstood Rome fifty years, "and had Carthage then remained, would have resisted with success."

But at present the only strength of England is her navy. Bonaparte cannot establish his marine in time of war. "Though he conquers Europe, the Atlantic and the Mediterranean are unnavigable seas." The plunder of subjugated nations will not augment their commerce and maritime resources. "He may interdict English manufactures.—Necessity will prove a more imperious tyrant than despotism, and they will consume them. England will not be impoverished by the monopoly of commerce and manufactures; nor will France and her allies become powerful by wretchedness and privation." Should she execute her system of blockade to its utmost extent, his resources from the colonies would be excluded; and in twenty years his subjects would degenerate like those of the regency of Algiers into barbarians.

The following paragraph concludes this masterly essay.

"Such is the blindness of our infatuation, we are fearless of the event of this great contest. We will not see, although it is obvious, that *our* liberty is now contended for. Instead of wishing that Great-Britain may use all her means, and if possible, create new means to reduce the power of her enemy, it is the chief topic of our apprehension, that she may be driven by the necessity of self-defence to the use of those means. We are in the habit of thinking that the preservation of her existence is not so legitimate an object as the augmentation of our profits. If these great objects happen to be incompatible, we, who make "reason the only umpire between just nations," have already decided *what* it is our pleasure, and therefore our right, to prefer; and we deem it a proof of the perverseness and determined hostility of the British cabinet, that Mr. Munroe has found that court so tardy in conceding the propriety of our preference."

To *honesty* he's no more claim,
Than Satan to a *christian* name.

Every man his own SWINDLER!

In the New-York Morning Chronicle of Tuesday last, are exhibited very pretty proofs of the precious patriotism of Cheat'em the hatter. It appears by the statements in that paper, that *Cheetham* was employed in 1804 "to print notices, addresses, and handbills, relative to the election; no doubt under an idea that, actuated by those principles which they themselves professed, his charges would be reasonable and moderate." Not able to perform the printing in his own office, he employed Mr. Southwick, a master printer in this city. Mr. Southwick's bill, which would seem to have been very moderate from the extracts with which we are presented in the Chronicle, amounted to $176 50 cts. This was declared by Cheetham to be exorbitant; and Mr. Southwick was honoured with the appellation of a swindler, in endeavouring to make a fortune out of the republicans, of which he, *Cheetham*, was a *guardian!* The bill, however, after some altercation and abuse from Cheetham, was paid, *excepting a deduction of* 20 *per cent.* This deduction made, and the expense of paper added, made the whole expense of printing and paper $268 7½cts. which Cheetham paid Mr. Southwick: and what do you think the disinterested genuine republican charged the republican committee who employed him?

Why to be sure a mere trifle—nothing more than $1093 61cts. about 308 per cent. And all this by a run-away *rascally hatter*, who has no more business with a printing office than a polecat has in a parlour.

—

Hunting the "*hog in a flower garden.*"

Hhuyuee! hhuyuee! Set the dogs on him! whuye! whuye! Don't mind his squealing! Stchuuooboy! stchuuooboy! at him Lion! bite him Thunder! throttle him Tiger! Look there, he's rooted up all the *pinks* in the prettiest Shakspeare-parterre!

Jim the "daggerman," has broken into the theatre and is *murdering* all before him! Call the watch! Where's the constable! "Look you, here he comes!" "Cooper's Richmond, (he raves) will be all that the great author of it intended it to be. His admirable talents will give *stature and dignity to the Welchman* He will *feel* the *murder of his little ones*. I have never yet seen *this* character well played when *out of his hands* *."

Richmond, forsooth, with a *litter* of *little ones*, all! all! "oh! hell kite! all," murdered "at one fell swoop," by a "BLOCK-HEADED" hatter, as the Chronicle says.

Now the truth is, Jemmy, that Richmond, although of Welsh origin, was by you confounded with Owen Glendover; and as to your attempting to murder his *little ones*, it was a thrust in the dark. Nobody ever before knew that he ever had any little ones at the time that Shakspeare introduces him. And you ought to be *had up* for defamation, you rogue you! for talking about the *little ones* of a *bachelor* so reputable.

Better had it been for thee, Jemmy, to have been drowned in thine own *dying* tub, or been buried in the hatter's chest in which thou didst abscond, than to have come here to be *roasted* alive by merciless Americans!

—

The continued dismal dole of our democratic papers over poor Osborne, convicted *by a jury of his countrymen*, for publishing a false and scandalous libel, and *self-imprisoned*, (for it appears by his own concessions that he *might* have paid his fine, and escaped imprisonment,) forsooth to excite the pity of the populace; reminds one of the fate of a patriot of a similar stamp, who happened to be hung by what they would call British tyranny. A flaming liberty man, sometime in the reign of Queen Ann, who, by way of exercising his *natural rights*, *set fire to a house* and burnt it to the ground, in making a pathetic appeal to the spectators in his last words and dying speech, exclaimed:

"You see, my friends, what I get by *sticking to my principles!*"

* See the Citizen of October 7th.

—

Gleanings from late English papers.

"The Traveller," a London paper, informs that consignments of English goods to the port of Bremen, are attended with dangerous consequences, and that all American vessels were subjected to a rigorous search.

—

Haugwitz, the late discarded Prussian Minister, who warmly espoused the cause of Bonaparte, is accused of being influenced by a promise of a Dukedom, which was to be carved out of the territory of his master, the King of Prussia.

—

It is reported that Bonaparte insists upon the King of Prussia's resigning the whole of Munster to Murat, and East Friezland to Holland, or relinquishing Hanover to Murat, who in that event will cede to the King of Prussia his present possessions in Holland.

—

The ports of Spain are shut against all Swedish ships. The pretence of this measure is to prohibit the introduction of English manufactures under cover of the English flag.

—

The King of Sweden has dissolved the ancient constitution of the states of Pomerania, in order that they might be replaced by the laws, and governed by

the constitutional authorities of Sweden. This change has been attended with great fermentation.

—

A letter written by an officer of rank in the Channel fleet, contains the following extraordinary paragraph. "The Hibernia is completed for a long voyage, to take the present Prince Regent of Portugal to the Brazils and establish him there as King."

—

The intelligence of peace having been signed with Russia was received with the greatest surprise in every part of Germany. It is obvious, that Germany has been abandoned to her fate, and that Bonaparte is to parcel it out, and new-cast and model it according to his pleasure. The deputies of the New States will assemble at Frankfort on the Main, on the the 1st of September. Napoleon will be present in person.

—

AMSTERDAM, JULY 29.

The conditions of peace between Russia and France are not yet known with certainty; but they are reported to be as follows:

There shall be friendship and good understanding between Russia and France.

The Russians shall evacuate Cattaro to the French, and separate themselves from the Montenegrins:

The French in like manner, shall evacuate Ragusa, which shall be again placed under the protection of the Porte:

Both powers shall guarantee to the Porte, the integrity of his dominions.

France promises within a certain time after the evacuation of Cattaro to withdraw its troops from Germany:

Russia promises to use her endeavours to restore peace between France and England. Russia will employ her good offices to accommodate the disputes between Prussia and Sweden.

—

The treaty of Pilnitz, says Duane, (but he lies) gave an emperor to Europe. The truth is, and the *scoundrel* knows it, as much of a blockhead as he is, that the treaty of PILNITZ was entered into for purposes of *self-defence*. France had declared war against *mankind*—against every thing *existing* in society before that treaty. "Lord Lauderdale" (says the *scoundrel*, no milder epithet shall ever escape me when I speak of Duane,) "who was sent to Paris by the Cabinet of St. James, to *sue*, "to beg as 'twere" for peace, has been kept *knocking*, and *bowing*, and *scraping*, four days in the antichamber of that Talleyrand, who *was refused* to be seen by that identical Lord Grenville in 1793, who is first Lord of the Treasury in 1806." A matter of gratulation!

He then goes on exulting in the downfal of Europe. "Where are the pilots who weathered the storm?

"What of the *high-stalking* assertion (says the *scoundrel*,) What of the *high stalking* assertion of the British Monarch, at the opening of the last session of Parliament, &c. that he would not treat without Russia?" He goes on then to hug himself because there was no "indemnity for the past, nor security for the future."

It is plain that he wishes to see all Europe at the foot of the dreadful despot, who now predominates over the greater part of it.

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The following extracts, are from an "Anniversary address delivered before the Federal gentlemen of Concord and its vicinity, July 4th, 1806, by *Daniel Webster*."

"When we speak of *preserving the Constitution*, we mean not the *paper* on which it is written, but the *spirit* which dwells in it. Government *may* lose all its real character, its genius, its temper, without losing its appearance. Republicanism, unless you guard it, will creep out of its case of parchment like a snake out of its skin.—You may have a despotism under the name of a republic.—You may look on a government, and see it possess all the external modes of freedom, and yet find nothing of the essence and vitality of freedom in it; just as you may contemplate an embalmed body, where art hath preserved proportion and form, amidst nerves without motion, and veins void of blood."

"When we turn from Great-Britain to France, we are led to contemplate a nation of very different situation, power, and character. We seem to be carried back to the Roman age—The days of Cæsar have come again.—Even a greater than Cæsar is here.—The throne of the Bourbons is filled by a new character, of the most astonishing fortunes.—A new dynasty hath taken place in Europe.—A new era hath commenced.—An empire is founded, more populous, more energetic, more war-like, more powerful that ancient Rome, at any moment of her existence. The base of this mighty fabric covers France, Holland, Spain, Prussia, Italy, and Germany; embracing, perhaps, an eighth part of the population of the globe.

"Though this empire is commercial in some degree, and in some parts, its ruling passion is not commerce, but war. Its genius is conquest; its ambition is fame. With all the immorality, the licentiousness, the prodigality, the corruption of declining Rome, it has the enterprise, the courage, the ferocity of Rome, in the days of the consuls. While the French revolution was acting, it was difficult to speak of France without exciting the rancour of political party. The cause in which her leaders professed to be engaged was too dear to American hearts to suffer their motives to be questioned, or their excesses censured with just severity. But the revolutionary drama is now closed—the curtain hath fallen on those tremendous scenes, which for fourteen years held the eyes of the universe—that meteor, which "from its horrid hair shook pestilence and war," hath now passed off into the distant regions of space, and left us to speculate coolly on the causes of its wonderful appearance."

From the above specimens, (for which we are indebted to the monthly Anthology,) we are led to conclude that Mr. Webster's address is written in a style far superior to that which generally marks our 4th of July productions.—There is none of that inflated insipidity and stupid bombast, commonly exhibited on this anniversary by our would-be orators,

Who roar and "rattle, innocent of thought,
Nor know that nothing can proceed from nought."

So great is the apprehended scarcity in several counties of Virginia, that a proposition has been made to stop the proceedings of the courts of justice. According to the Raleigh Minerva it has been actually carried into effect in Brunswick county; "for the Magistrates refused, at the time fixed for the last term, to go on the bench and open court; alleging that to give judgments at this period against many individuals would be their ruin."—Some of the Southern and Western counties unwilling thus to suspend the administration of justice, have deliberated upon the expediency of petitioning the legislature to adjourn all executions, and to suspend the collection of taxes during the ensuing year. Such a measure is said to have been adopted within a few years past in regard to some of the counties of this commonwealth.

"Our crops, of every kind, (says a gentleman in Brunswick county,) are astonishingly short. Nothing less than 5 dolls. per barrel is spoken of for corn from the stack. I am confident, that unless our demand can be supplied from abroad, the next summer will exhibit many distressing scenes of extreme want."—Let the Corn-Merchant, therefore, seriously consider, whether it would not be extremely to his interest, to supply the southern parts of Virginia with corn, from the abundant markets of South Carolina and New Orleans. *Richmond Enquirer.*

New Coalition against France.

We are indebted to a respectable merchant of this city, for the following extract of a letter, dated Liverpool, August 19th—received by the Hudson.

"I send this down to the Rock, by a boat in time for the Hudson, to advise you that the mail from Hamburg brings accounts of Prussia, Germany, Sweden, and other powers, having formed a Coalition against France, to try

with her the fate of arms once more. This information is brought by the 2d edition of the OBSERVER, a Sunday paper of the 17th August. Perhaps, however, it is a stock-jobbing business."

N. Y. Gazette.

From Philadelphia we learn that the constitutional republicans, the opponents of the Duane faction have been successful in carrying the election. The democratic ticket has prevailed in four wards—the constitutional in eight wards in the city of Philadelphia.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

We have received from Philadelphia, two numbers of a publication called the "THEATRICAL CENSOR." As we do not pretend to be by any means astonishing for our attainments in dramatic literature, we shall not attempt to criticise upon its merits. We shall content ourselves with merely expressing our approbation of the design of the publication, and assuring the gentlemen who compose the critical tribunal, that we wish them that success of which their efforts seem to us to be deserving.

The Citizen of yesterday has again presented the public with a letter from the late President of the United States to Samuel Adams, which he says contains Aristocratical sentiments. Now we will not pretend to say, whether those principles are or are not correct. We will merely observe, that the steps which the democratic party are pursuing, lead directly to justify the anti-republicans of this country, if any such exist in their fears, that Americans will not support a free government. It is a truth which cannot be too strongly enforced, that "if monarchy should ever be established in this country, it will be the work of Jacobins*."

* Fisher Ames.

The following stanzas, extracted from a late English publication, have much merit. The ideas, although in some measure hacknied, are placed in such a point of view, that they meet us with all the charms of novelty.

THE COMMON LOT.

Once in the flight of ages past,
There liv'd a man;—and who was he?
Mortal! howe'er thy lot is cast;
That man resembles thee.

Unknown the region of his birth,
The land in which he died unknown;
His name hath perish'd from the earth,
This truth survives alone:

That joy, and grief, and hope, and fear,
Alternate triumph'd in his breast;
His bliss and woe,—a smile, a tear;
Oblivion hides the rest.

The bounding pulse, the languid limb,
The changing spirits rise and fall;
We know that these were felt by him,
For these were felt by all.

He suffer'd,—but his pangs are o'er;
Enjoy'd,—but his delights are fled;
Had friends,—his friends are now no more;
And foes,—his foes are dead.

He lov'd,—but whom he lov'd the grave
Hath lost in its unconscious womb;
O! she was fair, but nought would save
Her beauty from the tomb.

The willing seasons, day and night,
Sun, moon, and stars, the earth and main;
Ere while his portion, life and light,
To him exist in vain.

He saw whatever thou hast seen,
Encounter'd all that troubles thee;
He was—whatever thou hast been:
He is—what thou shalt be.

The clouds and sunbeams o'er his eye
That once their shades and glory threw,
Have left in yonder silent sky,
No vestige where they flew.

The annals of the human race,
Their ruins, since the world began,
Of HIM afford no other trace,
Than this,—THERE LIV'D A MAN!

EPITAPH

On the celebrated Aretine, the Atheist.

Here lies a man who no man spared,
When the angry fit was on him,
Nor God himself had better fared,
If Aretine had known him.

Published for THOMAS GREEN FESSENDEN, at E. SARGEANT'S Bookstore, No. 32, Wall-street, opposite the U. S. Bank.
PRINTED BY HOPKINS AND SEYMOUR, AT WASHINGTON'S HEAD.

THE

WEEKLY INSPECTOR.

" Of those men who have overturned the Liberties of Republics, the greatest number
" have begun their career by paying an obsequious court to the People—commencing
" Demagogues, and ending Tyrants." HAMILTON

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POLITICAL.

An abridged view of " THOUGHTS AND REFLECTIONS ON THE PRESENT STATE OF AFFAIRS;" the original first published in the *Boston Repertory*.

No. 5.

(Continued from page 52.)

" THERE is nothing more obvious, (says the writer) or less maturely considered, than this formidable truth: If France should triumph over Great-Britain, American liberty will be in peril." It remains to be seen whether our leaders will prefer our liberty, or their own popularity. If, for the sake of the latter object, they choose to permit the country to remain defenceless, the people to be careless, because they are blind to danger, they play upon the brink of the precipice, " till the foundation of their power slides from under their feet." If Bonaparte prevails against England, and Mr. Jefferson prevails in his system of defenceless measures, the French Emperor will be our master, if he chooses. But Bonaparte would persuade, that France is satisfied with dominion, weary and exhausted with war, and seeks only to establish the " more glorious universal empire of the arts; and when she is no longer embarrassed in her beneficent designs by an obstinate and jealous antagonist, the world will then begin to enjoy peace without a disturber of its blessings."

" Is this, however, the nature of ambition? Is it an appetite that is choaked and cloyed, or made ravenous by its gluttony? A creation only once in six days, would not be made fast enough to keep pace with the growth of its desires.—The whole world is not wide enough for this giant to stretch his limbs in

" Ambition contented with its limits! Have we seen the ocean so full that it would not drink up another river? Inquire of the winds whether the last storm has crippled their speed, that they will never blow again. Ask of the pestilence, whether, weary of havock, its iron heart reluctes to tread once more its circle of destruction. Yet six months after the possession of the British navy by France, that ocean would swell beyond the Allegany ridge; that tempest would scatter blight and mildew over all our plains; that pestilence would cramp every heart with terror, and spot every honest face with contagion. We should see the temple of our liberty in ashes, or in sackcloth; and if we did not loathe life, it would be because we could endure to drag it on in servitude and disgrace."

" Who then will say that Bonaparte would not desire the empire of America; or who, that has not a slave's heart already, could view with calmness the almost irresistible means he possesses to obtain it without striking a blow? We have men among us who will view it with complacency, if not with joy: men, whom liberty cannot elevate, whom the whip of the oppressor cannot degrade."

Shall we be told that if Bonaparte possesses the British navy, he could not govern this country if he would? *Has he not governed it without that navy?* What is there to oppose his will? Have we at Washington a Roman senate, who, if the French Hannibal

should land here would make an auction of his camp? Is it conceivable that *they* should have the courage to resist, who have not the courage to prepare the means of resistance? Would those men resolve to face his legions who have quaked even at his minion's frown?"

The writer next states the case of Great-Britain being compelled to retire from the contest, leaving Bonaparte master of Europe, and solely anxious to be her master, and observes that his first care would be to strip her for ever of the means of renewing the contest — That his influence would then be still more predominant in America;—by a stroke with his pen he would cut off all intercourse with Great-Britain.—That the act prohibiting British manufactures after December next, would be more than sufficient for a precedent. Bonaparte would intimate his wishes to his tractable friends to permit that act to go into operation. This would be followed by acts still more vindictive, and it will be alleged that the perversity of the British government requires the measure.—That the states around France, which are called independent, dare not disobey him, but prohibit British manufactures at his intimation; but we have chosen the ignominy which they endure by restraint.

England humbled, General Turreau would be the only efficient man in our cabinet. France will accomplish whatever is possible by policy.—Her arms will not even be shown unseasonably.—We should be governed by influence, so long as Britain is allowed to preserve any part of her power. Thus the "British oak" would be girded, and the "sapless trunk" left to perish. —"We should thus help France more than if we joined her in the war."

Thus it was with Rome; states were called allies till broken to the yoke, and then erected into provinces.

We could not resist French influence; we could not endure it and remain free.

What is to be done?—Nothing! Nothing with rulers, who are merely fit to be prefects to Bonaparte.—Rulers who will not arm one ship, but will load ten with tribute, and attempt by submission to disarm a conqueror.

If Washington were at the head of affairs, we might hope to provide against danger like other nations, by preparing force and treasure—we should economise, but not be afraid of necessary expense—not provoke war, but study to avoid it; but to preserve peace, we should respect justice, and be prepared for war. The writer is aware that administration and its flatterers will misrepresent his sentiments. "If there is no danger, and would to heaven that could be made to appear, let these remarks pass for unreasonable." But if peace be made between France and Great-Britain, let those flatterers tell the people, "independence has its price, and expense in arms and ships would go beyond it—tell them slavery is cheaper and will give them rest."

"We will only add, this country might be safe if it *could* be wise. If it could resist the *influence* of France, it would baffle her arms."

—

Abstract of Foreign Intelligence.

The man who can read the following, without emotions of apprehension and astonishment too powerful for words to express, is either a stupid madman, or a miserable misanthrope. To look danger like this in the face is no proof of courage, but insensibility. But Bonaparte's would-be *prefects* in this country, will undoubtedly sing pœans of congratulation to the conqueror, and proffer their services to direct to the vitals of their country the dagger of the ruthless despot, who has prostrated Europe, and is binding its inhabitants in chains more galling than ever before entered into the heart of tyrant to forge for "oppressed humanity."

From London papers from Aug. 17th to Aug. 21st, we learn that a final close has been put to Austrian greatness, and Austrian independence.

The whole German empire is at the feet of the conqueror. That mighty

fabric is now on the ground, and Europe yet trembles with the crash. The public law of Europe is overthrown and scattered to the winds of Heaven by the rude breath of the despot of the age.—A new system is to be introduced in Germany, and supported by all the force of intrigue and arms.—Bonaparte is hereafter to be considered the sole source and reservoir of German power.—The treaty of Westphalia and the treaties succeeding it, with all its appendages, which, guarantied by the other powers of Europe, and especially by France, gave an equal liberty, security, and independence, to all the states of the empire,—these are now mouldy parchments. They no longer hold together the equilibrium of power which has prevented the consolidation of Europe into one empire. France "calls up spirits from the vasty deep," aye, and "they come when they are called."—They rise with the "baby brow" of sovereignty.

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August 21.—The Earl of Lauderdale has left Paris. Wagers have been laid that he will be in London before Sunday at noon.—Omnium fell yesterday to 4 and three quarters.

The English have landed at Calabria to the number of 12,000, and have been joined by the Insurgents.

French troops are increasing on the Inn, and French armies are advancing from all points to the Austrian frontiers.

In order that Prussia might render her compliance perfect, she has sent ambassadors to Bonaparte's new King of Naples, and the Duke of Cleves and Berg.

A great firing was heard at Deal on Tuesday night in the direction of Boulogne, which continued all night. It was rumoured that 33 of the enemy's large brigs had got into the outer roads, and our ships were firing at them.

"We anticipate, (says a morning paper) the indignation of our readers, and of the world, when they shall hear hat it is the fixed determination of Bonaparte to dismember the Spanish monarchy, and to annihilate that of Portugal, in favour of that profligate and abandoned traitor, the Prince of Peace. —That the provinces of Biscay, Navarre, Catalonia, and one half of Arragon, are to be consolidated as a kingdom for that infamous betrayer and enslaver of his country;—and that Portugal is held out to that miserable instrument of the French despot, the king of Spain, as a desirable compensation for his ancient domains."

"But it will readily be believed that so long as a drop of British blood circulates in the veins of a British minister, the abandonment of our ablest and best ally, will not be submitted to. We must therefore conclude that Lord St. Vincent and Gen. Simcoe are dispatched to that country, and will be followed by our fleets and armies, to oppose to the uttermost, this infamous project."

—

Paris, August 28th.—All the Austrian prisoners who were in the Wirtemberg states, and who were retained there in consequence of the obstacles which arose in the execution of the treaty of Presburg, have been released, and have now set out on their march home.

All the French troops of the grand army have received their marching order, to return to France.

The corps of Marshal Ney will cross the Rhine, over the bridge of New Brisack.

The corps of Marshals Mortier, Bernadotte, and Augereau, will cross the Rhine over the bridge of Mentz.

The corps of Marshal Sault, and the different reserves of cavalry, will cross the Rhine over the bridge of Strasburg.

The corps of Marshal Davaust, will cross the Rhine over the bridge of Spire.

Thus, before the end of September, the corps of the grand army will have evacuated Germany; and by the end of that month there will not be a single Frenchman remaining in it.

Several camps will be pitched round Paris, for the army during the fetes.

That of Meaux already contains twelve battalions, who have been encamped there for this week past. *Moniteur.*

THE CLOVEN FOOT!

The American Citizen of Saturday last has let out the views of his faction. This good old patriot of '76, (to wit Cheetham, lately imported with most of the crimes that have disgraced humanity on his head,) is inviting his good friends the French, to come and "scour our cities."

"We have (says this all that is infamous) a considerable number of men, chiefly dry-good merchants, who are partners or agents of British merchants. These men want to embroil us with France and Spain, and there is no lying they will stick at to provoke it; but they had better pack themselves off; for if Bonaparte should come as they predict, and ought to be afraid of, *he will trim their* jackets, and make them pay the expense."

Here is an express and direct invitation to Bonaparte to pour in his myriads upon us. And we have no government—no navy—no army—and a faction in favour of the French.

Among the most pernicious of the poisonous tenets of the French faction in the United States, may be numbered the maxim so often inculcated from Mr Jefferson down to Cheetham, that neither France nor any other European power will ever assail America, unless provoked by some outrage on our part—That we may stuff our pockets with gold, be exposed to a gang of robbers, and, by *treating them with civility*, escape without being plundered. Hence the clamour against fortifying our seaports; providing a military marine; or taking any measures for the defence of the nation. Now this is precisely what Bonaparte would wish, and what of course his creatures prescribe. Have we not reason then, to believe what Lyon sometime since asserted of his friend Duane, that these democratic editors are favourable to the view of Bonaparte; and ought such men to be tolerated by Americans who are not prepared for the lash of the oppressor?

Surely in the present state of the nation, we ought not a moment to hesitate to *send out of the country*, those foreigners who are inviting French troops to *scour our cities*. Can we possibly defend our country while we cherish a band of *traitors*, inviting the enemy, and directing him to the most vulnerable points of attack; and ready to designate the victims of his vengeance?

A writer in the People's Friend of the 16th inst. says:

"Mr. Turreau offered 900 dollars towards the establishment of a French paper in New-York It is needless to deny this fact—I *was present when the money was paid!!*"

We observe with much pleasure, that great exertions are making throughout the United States to diffuse correct political information, without which, national liberty will soon become 'the shadow of a shade.' A weekly paper, to be entitled "the CAROLINA WEEKLY MESSENGER," is promised in Charleston, Carolina; its publication is to commence the first of November next. From the tone of its PROSPECTUS, we are induced to augur favourably of this paper, and we hope that it will obtain that patronage, which, from the specimen we have seen of the principles and talents of its editor, we are confident it will be found to deserve. The following is extracted from the prospectus.

"In a country where all power is derived immediately from the people; where the blessings of a good, or the evils of a bad government, are solely ascribable to their selection of the persons who administer it, it is of the first importance to the public welfare, prosperity, and tranquillity, that those from whom such power emanates should be well informed and enlightened. They should not only be thoroughly acquainted with the characters, principles, and talents, of those to whom they delegate their high authority; but they should after that authority is delegated and

exercised, know with perfect accuracy, in what manner the great trust has been fulfilled: in that they may according to the merits or demerits of the trustee, either reward him by a renewal of their confidence, or apply the wholesome corrective of dismission."

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In the citizen of Wednesday last, a formidable accusation is preferred against the editor of this paper—nothing less than having come from Connecticut or its vicinity!! This is not true; but if it were, where is the crime? Cheetham will never *figure* as a *sharp shooter*, for he shuts his eyes, and lets off his blunderbuss at random.

—

A writer with the signature of Lysias, who has opened his battery of falsehoods under the flag of our imbecile administration, commences with several of a most abominable cast. We will present a specimen. "With respect to a national defence, our opponents may rest satisfied, that republicans are not averse to the fortification of our sea ports. That economy would be indefensible, which would risk the safety of our principal cities to the rapacity of invaders. Those who endeavour to censure the republican administration, will please to recollect *that the Federalists, who directed the Adams' cabinet attempted nothing.*"

Surely there can be but few men of any party so ignorant, as not to know that the federalists built and purchased a considerable number of armed ships, for national defence, which democrats have destroyed; and that a proposition to fortify our sea-ports was scouted out of congress by the democratic faction. —But there is no end refuting the falsehood which fill the columns of the citizen.

—

I am sick of the hypocritical cant of our demagogues, crying peace! peace! when there is no peace. Avoid war, of all things.—It is terrible, shocking, dreadful, awful, abominable, cruel, wicked, outrageous, and atrocious, to try to 'do harm' to our fellow-creatures. But how, in the name of all that is stupid, my dear democrats, is it possible to avoid war when your enemy attacks you. Spain gives us a blow on one cheek, France smites us on the other;—yet we are to, to "let France alone."—The eagle of Liberty is perched on the hemlocks of Allegany, extends his wings o'er many a rood of the wilderness of the west, and if routed from his rookery, will find an "asylum" in the lake of the dismal swamp. Spain avoids war, and is plundered of her finest provinces; and her inhabitants are slaves to Bonaparte. —Prussia avoids war, and is little better than an appendage to the French empire.—Bonaparte respects no *rights* which are not enforced by *power*.—The laws of nations, and the faith of treaties are to him "*worm eaten codes.*" No! our land must bristle with bayonets, or be tenanted with slaves.

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Earl St. Vincents is at Lisbon with six sail of the line and two frigates, it is thought, for the purpose of protecting the persons and property of British subjects, in case Portugal should be invaded by a French and Spanish army.

—

Trinidad, Sept. 20.—"Miranda has made himself master of Coro; the garrison of which, consisting of 200 fusileers, retreated without opposing him. If the English support him, he will give us more trouble than is generally supposed. On receiving this intelligence, the captain-general and intendent, marched with all the armed force; but before they can reach him he will be fortified so as to secure his retreat; for no doubt he will have chosen the best and most advantageous position, of the many the coast offers for defence, and therefore the consequences may be serious. It is not that there are any want of numbers well affected, to oppose him, but the country is entirely disarmed: and of what use is inclination without arms; to which we may add the total want of money, for we have not a real in the treasury."

Com. Advertiser.

Miranda, it is said, has defeated the captain-general of Caraccas, near Valencia. He is powerfully supported by the British, and two regiments are daily expected from England for his assistance.

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Election in Pennsylvania has terminated, as Duane says, in his paper of the 16th, in favour of the democrats, who have succeeded in obtaining the democratic congressional ticket, the sheriff, the state senator, the county commissioner, and the assembly ticket of the county of Philadelphia, are all the highest on the poll.

From the U. S. Gazzette of the same date, we learn that "the democrats have completely succeeded in the election of their Sheriff—Messrs. Walbert and Lawler are the persons returned! There is little doubt of their having also carried the members of congress and the senator. The constitutional ticket for the select and common councils, and for representatives to the legislature, has been carried by a considerable majority."

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AN ALLIANCE OFFENSIVE AND DEFENSIVE WITH GREAT-BRITAIN.

Our weathercock (late Jacobin) politicians, who are always *exactly* right, *and more too*, are now for entering pell mell into *an alliance offensive and defensive with Great-Britain!!* In steering from Scylla, they would dash on Charybdis. A writer in the *Richmond Enquirer*, a paper established by Mr. Jefferson, has expressed his sentiments unequivocally on that subject.

"Such, he says, being the happy state of affairs with that country, I do not hesitate to say that it is the policy of the United States to form an *alliance offensive and defensive with Great-Britain.*"

The editor of the Evening Post has given an opinion *seriatim* on this subject, in which we entirely concur. "By an offensive and defensive alliance, (says Mr. Coleman) is understood, an agreement between two nations to take part with each other, in all wars in which either may be engaged with a third power."

Where are now the opponents of the late British treaty, who flamed with indignation against the federalists for giving their sanction to a treaty with Great-Britain of amity and commerce merely; but which had no tendency to involve us in her disputes? If we are involved in a war against a common enemy, we are, so far as relates to that war, *virtually* allies, without any treaty like the proposed, between the nations. Should, however, a political connexion of the kind mentioned, be deemed advisable, there is the *staunch old friend* of Great-Britain, Mr. Munroe, the gentleman, who in 1794, wrote a letter to Mr. E. Randolph, *advising the imposition of a tax on the American people, for the purpose of assisting France to destroy the English nation*, ready on the ground, and who, out of the abundance of his consistency now says, (see page 47) "there exists a thousand reasons, which make it desireable for him to promote a becoming feeling of good will between Great-Britain and America."

—

The editor of this paper has been assailed from different quarters by his political opponents, from the pitiful paragraph writer in a paltry village paper, to the Herculean "Society of Gentlemen," who *club* their abilities for the Boston Anthology. By some he is denounced as an *imported hireling*; by others, as a *British agent*—the "vilest of tories," and worthy of "a suit of feathers and tar." From the various shapes which their malice assumes, he flatters himself that his labours are not wholly destitute of effect, but that he has attacked *vice* and *folly* in some of their vulnerable points, and thus elicited the shafts of their votaries. Whatever has fallen from the pen of Jacobin scribblers on either side of the Atlantic, has been sedulously circulated in the democratic newspapers throughout the United States; and lest open force should prove inefficient, they have made their approaches under *false colours*, and ought therefore, to be treat-

ed as pirates. One gentleman hammers out from "hard bound brains," a sorry article in New-York, sends it to London to be impressed with the *counterfeited stamp* of English *criticism*, smuggles it back to America, and shuffles it off as of genuine *British manufacture!* And other "*gentlemen*," *as they say*, accuse us of anachronisms, and other faults, which exist only in their own imaginations!

These little arts of little minds ought to be detected and punished; and our opponents, whether "gentlemen" or Plebeians, may rest assured that those who rise high enough to attract notice, will claim in due time our animadversion. If necessary, we shall *embody* our old ally Dr. CAUSTIC, and send him cut a "colonelling" among these dragons and griffins of criticism; and though the testy old Knight sometimes mistakes a *windmill* for a *giant*, he rarely fails to give a good account of his adversary. In the mean time, by way of fortifying ourselves, till we can find it convenient to meet our opponents, single handed, in the open field of controversy, we will oppose the following production to those who attack us on the score of possessing anti-American principles: and to those who affirm that we suffered by the ordeal of British criticism we will present the remarks of some respectable English reviews, on its appearance in England. This we perform the more readily, as the sentiments which this effusion contains, are appropriate to the present dreadful crisis of our public affairs—a crisis in which, unless the now dormant energies of our country are speedily roused into full action, we may sleep soundly and *dream* of liberty and Independence, till we are awakened by the clank of our chains.

AN ODE*.

Ye sons of Columbia unite in the cause
Of liberty, justice, religion, and laws;
Should foes then invade us, to battle we'll hie,
For the GOD OF OUR FATHERS will be our ally!
Let Frenchmen advance,
And all Europe join France,
Designing our conquest and plunder;
United and free
For ever we'll be,
And our cannon shall tell them in thunder,
That foes to our freedom we'll ever defy,
Till the continent sinks, and the ocean is dry!

When Britain assail'd us, undaunted we stood,
Defended the land we had purchas'd with blood,
Our liberty won, and it shall be our boast,
If the OLD WORLD united should menace our coast:—
Should millions invade,
In terror array'd,
Our liberties bid us surrender,
Our country they'd find
With bayonets lin'd,
And Washingtons here to defend her
For foes to our freedom we'll ever defy
Till the continent sinks, and the ocean is dry!

Should Bonapart come with his sans culottes band,
And a new sort of freedom we don't understand,
And make us an offer to give us as much
As France has bestow'd on the Swiss and the Dutch,
His fraud and his force
Will be futile of course;
We wish for no *Frenchified* Freedom:
If folks beyond sea
Are to bid us be free,
We'll send for them when we shall need 'em.
But sans culottes Frenchmen we'll ever defy,
Till the continent sinks, and the ocean is dry!

We're anxious that Peace may continue her reign,
We cherish the virtues which sport in her train;
Our hearts ever melt when the fatherless sigh,
And we shiver at horror's funereal cry!
But still, though we prize
That child of the skies,
We'll never like slaves be accosted;
In a war of defence
Our means are immense,
And we'll fight till our *all* is exhausted:
For foes to our freedom we'll ever defy,
Till the continent sinks, and the ocean is dry!

The EAGLE of FREEDOM with rapture behold,
Overshadow our land with his plumage of gold!

* *The above Ode was written, set to music, and sung on a public occasion, in Rutland, Vermont, July* 1798. *At that time the armament, which afterwards sailed to Egypt, under Bonaparte, lay at Toulon: its destination was not known in America, but many supposed that it was intended to waft the blessings of* French liberty *to the United States.*

The flood-gates of glory are open on high,
And Warren and Mercer descend from the sky!
They come from above
With a message of love,
To bid us be firm and decided;
" At Liberty's call,
" Unite one and all,
" For you conquer, unless you're divided.
" Unite, and the foes to your freedom defy,
" Till the continent sinks, and the ocean is dry!

" Americans, seek no occasion for war;
" The rude deeds of rapine still ever abhor:
" But if in defence of your rights you should arm,
" Let toils ne'er discourage, nor dangers alarm.
" For foes to your peace
" Will ever increase,
" If freedom and fame you should barter;
" Let those rights be yours
" While Nature endures,
" For OMNIPOTENCE gave you the charter!"
Then foes to our freedom we'll ever defy,
Till the continent sinks, and the ocean is dry!

—

The following are brief extracts from such English Reviews as mention this performance in particular, among others which were the subjects of their critiques.

The Monthly Review, which has been accused of partiality to Jacobin principles, but is conducted with more ability than is commonly found in publications which have fallen under that imputation, and whose editors may, perhaps, be said to be *reformed democrats*, speaking of this and other poems published in the same volume, observes:

" Some of the poems allude to political events in the western hemisphere; others describe the manners of the people in some parts of the United States; and wherever a proper opportunity occurs, the *author takes care to inculcate in the minds of his countrymen a spirit of manly independence and a rational love of liberty*. The Reviewers then quote the 5th and 6th stanzas of the above ode, and remark:

" We recommend these patriotic lines to the attention of our countrymen, as worthy of a great and independent nation."

Monthly Review for May, 1805.

" We have praised his talents for burlesque poetry; but the following song, as we should call it, is of a higher stamp, and has much original merit. The Reviewers then quote the above Ode, or " Song," and proceed in their remarks to point out specimens from the work entitled to notice, and tell us " Mr. Fessenden is seldom more successful, than when he is satirizing the profligate democrats of America."

British Critic for Feb. 1805.

The major part of these poems are humorous, and principally worthy of attention, for their delineation of rustic manners in New England. The patriotic ode in the beginning of the volume has much merit; and the few serious pieces that are inserted, afford a favourable specimen of the author's poetical talents, as well as of his political and moral principles."

Anti-Jacobin Review.

These are extracted from the three principal English Reviews. I might adduce the suffrages of, I think, thirteen different British Reviews in favour of the above-mentioned volume, and of Tractoration. Most of these criticisms were written after I left England, and all, not only without any improper influence or interference on my part, (as our Jacobins have hinted) but without even a personal acquaintance with a single Reviewer, and most of the articles were written after I left England.

My opponents in England, have been the Monthly Mirror, a thing *made to sell*, containing *pretty pictures* of *actresses*, &c. And the renowned Doctor ——, a famous *British critic*, and smuggler of literary wares, born in America, and an inhabitant of New-York.

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THE

WEEKLY INSPECTOR.

" Of those men who have overturned the Liberties of Republics, the greatest number " have begun their career by paying an obsequious court to the People—commencing " DEMAGOGUES, and ending TYRANTS." HAMILTON.

Vol. I.] NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1806. [No. 9.

WEEKLY INSPECTOR.

CERTAIN of our good friends who are editors of newspapers, have copied from this paper *a part* of an article which we published in No. 2, pages 13 and 14, expressive of the utter contempt in which our *excellent* administration, and our *virtuous* and *valorous* President, were held in England. This article we headed with " John Bull laughing at us," and quoted a passage, which showed that he was indulging, not in a simple *titter*, but a very *horse-laugh* at our expense. We declared it to be from " *a late number of a famous political Journal, which has ever been considered as the mouth-piece of the cabinet of St. James*," but did not refer to the particular publication from which the passage, so derogatory to our good President's dignity, was extracted. Some of our friends aforesaid, by virtue of the " arts of able editors," have taken from this article the quotation *only*, and published it as something which *they* had selected from a late *English newspaper*.

Now they ought to have given it the same authority which we gave, to wit, that of " a famous political Journal," &c. or have referred to this paper. But we see it in some papers under the head " *News paperial*,"—(a *bran-span*, excellent *new* word, as we Yankies would say). We however believe, that it was never published in a newspaper till we published it, therefore not originally " *news paperial*:" and as we did not publish the article at length, we will now present *the whole* to the public, quote our authority, and assure our readers that we really and sincerely believe, that Dr. —— did not write it in *New-York*, but that it actually had its origin in England; and we likewise believe it was not written by a hireling Grub-street-scribbler, but by some person who possessed a commanding view, and no inferior influence in the politics of Great-Britain.

In the " Anti-Jacobin Review and Magazine; or, Monthly *Political* and *Literary Censor*, for May, 1806, under the head " Summary of Politics," page 109, we find the following:

" In *America* the *religious* and *moral* disposition of the *illustrious* President, citizen Jefferson, shines forth in all its native splendour and *purity*. It pervades the councils of the United States, in which it is difficult to say, whether the spirit of discord, or the spirit of folly, predominates. In order to *bully* this country into a base surrender of her rights, these republican senators, with less patriotism indeed, but with the same power to injure, as the little senate of *Utica*, have come to the *magnanimous* resolution of forbidding the importation of British manufactures. But do these sages suppose us to be so completely ignorant of the resources of this infant state, as not to know how very large a portion of its revenues arise from duties on such articles; and that the prohibition will, in point of fact, operate as a severe tax upon their own countrymen? When they threaten us with *war*, and order their *whole naval force* consisting of *two or three frigates*, and *half a dozen sloops and brigs*, to be equipped, it is impossible to preserve the gravity of our countenance, or to refrain from laughter. We always knew the bent of Mr. Jefferson's

mind, his predilection for France, and his hatred of England; but if the Americans choose to be governed by an *ass*, a *tiger*, or an *ape*, far be it from us to question their *right*. We have a pretty specimen, truly, of the vigilance and vigour of this republican government; when we see a body of troops, and vessels for transporting them, raised, fitted out, and sailing from its ports, under a foreign general, to attack the settlements of a power who has an Ambassador at its *Court*, or whatever they please to call it.—When they are out of danger, indeed, and all the mischief is done, proclamations are issued against the pirates, and rewards are offered for the apprehension of the agents. But such tricks do not pass current in America, and Messrs. Jefferson and Co. may be assured that John Bull is not quite so bereft of his senses as to be a dupe to their paltry artifices. But their legislative rhodomontades are supposed to be nothing more than vain bravadoes; and it is even *said*, that the American Ambassador at the court of St. James makes no scruple to declare, that a good understanding between the two countries will be speedily restored. Probably, as John Bull's pulse has been felt, and found not to beat in unison with the wishes of citizen Jefferson, the good President will draw in his horns, and postpone the attainment of his favourite object to a more propitious season, when the timidity of *commerce* may have effectually subdued the courage of *patriotism*."

Now we would inform our excellent democrats, that silence on the subject of the great respect paid to our administration abroad, would be commendable; otherwise we may, perhaps, bring other testimonies to show that where they are *fully* known, they are *justly* despised.

—

If any further proof of the determined hostility of administration against those men who have rendered this country the most important services, was necessary, it might be found in their treatment of the gallant Commodore Truxton. This man, whose name and exploits, not long since rang through the continent; and who has devoted his early years, and sacrificed his property in protecting our commerce and supporting the honours of the American flag, is now, in the winter of life, sent adrift without sail or rudder, by our lubbers at helm. What has added to the turpitude of this transaction, is the *studied insult* to the *rights* and *feelings* of this veteran commander and patriot of '76, who was among the first of the worthies who fought the battles of American Independence. But we hope the whole of the iniquitous proceedings of a certain Junto relative to the case of Comodore Truxton, will soon be laid before the public. For the present, we merely give the following article from the Norfolk Ledger. It is to be premised, however, that Commodore Truxton was ordered to take command of a squadron, destined to the most arduous and dangerous service against the pirates in the Mediterranean, and was denied the *customary* privilege of a *captain to command his ship under him.*

FROM THE NORFOLK LEDGER.

"In the elaborate defence made by the navy department, of the treatment to *Commodore Truxton*, it was among other things insisted that the rank of the Comodore in the British navy was a grade of rank, unknown to the service, and that it was nothing more than a name by which the Senior Captain commanding a fleet or squadron was called, and more especially that it was unprecedented for a Comodore to have a *captain under him.* Not being conversant in those matters, we did not contradict this assertion, tho' we were under the impression that it was incorrect, and the result of an inquiry has confirmed the impression we were under.

In rank, between the navy and army, a Commodore ranks with a Brigadier General. A Commodore in the British service, is not only allowed a captain under him, but he is also allowed a secretary, and the following is an abstract of the allowance of such secretary.

"Secretary to a Vice, or Rear Admiral, being Commander in Chief, and of a *Commodore with a captain under him*, 500l. per an.

"Secretary to a Flag officer, and to a *Commodore with captains under them, not* commanding in chief, 150l. per annum."

THE NEXT PRESIDENT.

In the Richmond Enquirer, a demi-official paper, appears an elaborate article on the subject of the *next President*. It is, probably, an effort of cunning—an attempt to sound the public; lest our *shallow-water politicians* should get beyond their depth. The writer goes on eulogizing our immaculate President with as much apparent zeal, as if he really was a man that had uniformly deserved well of his country. He remembers to forget that all the charges which the federal papers have for years past repeated against this man, stand unanswered, and unanswerable.

But if the public mind is so far contaminated, that Americans, after the displays which have been made of Mr. Jefferson's character, private and official, will petition him to hold himself as a candidate for the Presidency, those real patriots who have the honour and independence of America at heart, may well sit down in despair, and relinquish any farther efforts to subserve the interests of a people, who, led astray by false and hollow-hearted demagogues, are madly devoting themselves to destruction. If the charges which have been repeatedly urged against Mr. Jefferson are true, is he fit for any office of trust in the United States? If they are not true, why are not their authors punished? When the federalists were in power, the faction that opposed them exhibited charges which were *false*, and the authors were punished; but were at all times allowed to give *their truth* in evidence. Mr. Jefferson stands charged before the tribunal of the public with crimes which his friends have allowed, *if true*, ought to hold him up as an object of utter abhorrence. Yet *true* they are, and much might yet be unfolded, which would, and ought to sink him still lower in the estimation of every friend to his country. But to the Richmond Enquirer.—That canting hypocritical print contains the following expressions, for which the author ought to be hooted out of the society of men who have any pretensions to common sense, and common honesty:

"So far as the resolutions of the Pennsylvania republicans express their confidence in the *virtues* and *talents* of the present administration, we will unite with them from the very bottom of our souls. So far as they express opinions "approbatory of the meritorious and unremitting services of the President of the United States;" so far as they signify "their *entire* satisfaction with his highly meritorious services to his country;" so far as they declare Mr. Jefferson "entitled to our confidence, for his wise system of pacific policy with regard to foreign nations, for the salutary measures of releasing the public from odious and unnecessary taxes, and for the general scope and intention of his principles of government; so far as they express regard for his personal virtues and accomplishments, and affectionate respect for his political principles, a sincere attachment; and for his patriotic services, a grateful remembrance;" we most cordially unite with them. We would even advance a step *beyond* their warmest resolutions. We would declare our conscientious belief, that Mr. Jefferson has rendered more substantial services to his country than any other man who ever existed; and that he is at this moment more eminently qualified for discharging the momentous duties of a President, than any other man who lives."

This said, Mr. Ritchie next proceeds to tell us, that, notwithstanding Mr. Jefferson is all that is excellent, magnanimous, &c. and appears to be in real distress for want of language sufficiently powerful to paint his virtues, yet forsooth, it is "not *the proper time* to enter upon this delicate investigation!"

Now if he is really a friend to Mr. Jefferson's re-election, he is entirely out in this calculation. He may be sure that the better Mr. Jefferson's real character is understood, the more unpopular will he become. The people must *eventually* perceive that "the "man who professed to support the ad-"ministration of Washington, and em-"ployed the National Gazzette to as-"perse its measures; who publicly ex-"tolled the name of Washington, in a "speech to the senate, and stigmatized "his character in a letter to Mazzei; "who employed a "*language official*, "and a *language confidential*," in his in-"tercourse with M. Genet; who re-"joiced that Mr. Adams was made "President, and employed Callender to "vilify his person, and misrepresent his "*opinions and conduct*; who, with ap-

"parent devotion, has acknowledged the "Providence of God, and invited Paine "to re-commence his "*useful labours*" "in the United States; who, by means "of one agent, allured an army of "Arabs to march across the deserts of "Lybia; and by another surrendered "their interests and lives to an impla- "cable enemy at Derne; who is sole- "ly responsible for the misfortunes of "our countrymen who have gone to "Carraccas; who publicly encouraged "the employment of force, in defence "of our national rights; while he pri- "vately suggested the expediency of "submitting to tribute," will not long retain his "*collossal popularity*" in the United States.

—

Mistake corrected.—In our paper of Saturday last, page 60, is the following paragraph, which is published as copied from the "*People's Friend*" of the 16th instant.

"Mr. Turreau offered 900 dollars towards the establishment of a French paper in New-York. It is needless to deny this fact—*I was present when the money was paid!!*"

This is a part of two paragraphs, which were, *by mistake*, blended, in transcribing from Mr. Carpenter's paper of the 16th inst. We will now present those paragraphs entire, to prevent the possibility of any misconception of a subject which so much deserves the attention of the public. Speaking of the probable views of Bonaparte on the United States, the writer observes:

"It may be for this purpose, that intrigues are deposited in the very breast of our country; that the Marquis is strutting through Philadelphia; and that Mr. Turreau offered 900 dollars towards the establishment of a French paper in New-York. It is needless to deny this fact—*I saw Mr. Turreau's letters on the subject.*"

"And here let me remark, that Mr. Jefferson was a subscriber for this paper, though I pretend not to accuse him of any sinister motives. It was, perhaps, merely from apprehension.—It is needless to deny this fact—*I was present when the money was paid.*"

The same writer, in the "*People's Friend*" of October 21st, in pointing out my mistake, observes:

"The fact was, that the money was *not paid* by General Turreau. General Turreau enclosed a draft on Mr. B-y-e, of Philadelphia, which was *not paid*, and the paper fell."

"It was enclosed to the editor of the *Petit Censeur*. It was shown by that gentleman to me. I ask Mr. Turreau to deny the fact, if he can."

We request this gentleman to accept of our thanks, for taking the trouble to point out our mistake. At the same time it will be observed, that the conduct of General Turreau and of Mr. Jefferson, is not in the least palliated by giving a correct account of this attempt to co-operate with the French faction in the United States.

Can any person doubt after this transaction, corroborated by a thousand other proofs and circumstances, that our government is under French influence? That Mr. Jefferson "quakes at the frown of Bonaparte's minion?"

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ALLIANCE OFFENSIVE AND DEFENSIVE WITH GREAT-BRITAIN.

As the subject of an alliance with Great-Britain has begun to be discussed in our newspapers, we are in some measure compelled, in our turn, to throw in our mite of advice into the treasury of public opinion. In order that we may proceed with something like a basis on which to found our observations, we will have recourse to certain "*worm eaten codes*," as they are stiled by modern Frenchmen, but which all *civilized nations* are accustomed to revere as authorities.

We will take it for granted, that such an alliance as was proposed in the Richmond Enquirer, should be found expedient or necessary; we can perceive no good resulting from newspaper clamour in favour of the measure. In private life we should say with Cicero, "In every new acquaintance, it must be considered what are the first steps to be made, and by what recommendation the passage is to be opened to friendship *." Surely then, in affairs which relate to the interests of great nations, we should make the *preliminaries* to a friendship so intimate as this proposed alliance, a little cere-

—

* *Cic. Ep. ad. Fam. L. 13. Ep. 10*

monious and solemn. We certainly shall not be in a way to obtain any more favourable terms from our proposed allies, by premature expressions of our wishes on the subject.

By an "ALLIANCE OFFENSIVE AND DEFENSIVE," without any particular restrictions to qualify the terms, we should understand what PUFFENDORF describes as a league relating "*to community of war*, or to *mutual promises* of aid and supplies in wars *offensive and defensive**." And again, in the same chapter: "*Equal leagues*, relating to a *community of war*, are settled thus; when, for example, it is agreed that both the *confederates* shall furnish out an equal aid of men and ships, and other *necessaries for war*; and that either *both*, when *either* of the confederates is invaded by *enemies*, or make war upon others, or only when either *party* is invaded. Sometimes aids and supplies are promised only for a *particular war*, or against a *particular enemy*."

Now we trust that the writer in the Enquirer, by an "ALLIANCE OFFENSIVE AND DEFENSIVE with Great-Britain," would he understood to mean an alliance of this latter description. Even to such an alliance, an objection might, perhaps, occur, which we will state in the words of the author above quoted.

"However, it is well observed by wise men, that it generally happens that if the party *superior* in the league, be considerably stronger and more powerful than the other *confederates*, he will by degrees, arrive at an *absolute sovereignty* over them, especially if the confederacy be *perpetual*, and allow him a right to place *garrisons* in their *towns*†."

Vattel likewise, on this subject, observes:

"In general, every nation ought to be jealous of its glory, careful of maintaining its dignity, and preserving its Independence; it should therefore be induced by nothing but extremity, or the most important reasons, to contract an unequal alliance. This particularly relates to treaties, where the inequality is found on the side of the weaker ally, and still more to those unequal alliances that degrade the sovereignty: men of courage will receive them only from the hand of necessity†."

In the management of this newspaper controversy, we perceive some data assumed on either side, which appear to us not to be quite correct. Mr. Carpenter says, (People's Friend of the 21st inst.) "from two of the brightest men in the union, one federal and the other democratic, the public have received some very able observations on this subject, (to wit, an alliance with Great-Britain,) through the columns of the Boston Repertory, and the Richmond Enquirer." But the *federal* gentleman alluded to, (the author,) it is presumed, of "Thoughts and Reflections," &c. has never, we believe, ventured an opinion on the subject of a *British alliance*, although it might be that the sentiments which he has expressed, might induce others to propose such an expedient.

Again, in the Evening Post of the 16th inst. we find the publication in question, from the Richmond Enquirer, mentioned as a proposition not merely of the renewal of a commercial treaty with Great-Britain, but of forming a PERPETUAL ALLIANCE, OFFENSIVE AND DEFENSIVE. Although the writer in the Richmond Enquirer states nothing explicitly relative to the *perpetuity* of the alliance he has in view, and we cannot believe him to be so wild as to wish it for any other than a *temporary*, *specified*, and *well-defined* object.

But we think that further newspaper discussion of this subject, at this time, is not only premature, but calculated to cause party collisions. Whether an alliance is or is not expedient, the proper tribunal must decide. We believe, that with the present men at the head of the nation, and the present system of measures, any opposition to the will of Bonaparte, would be futile. We must

* *Puffendorff's Law of Nature, B. VIII. chap.* 9.

† *Puff. B. VIII. Chap.* 9

† *B. II. Chap.* 13.

put down the French faction in the United States, or quietly wait till our turn comes to be plundered and trodden upon. With a government and a host of partizans, which, either through wickedness or weakness, are precisely the creatures which Bonaparte could wish to place at the head of our affairs, what resistance can be made to his will?—*None!* Unless Americans can shake off this domestic thraldom, it is vain to look to European alliances for safety.

The renegade wretch who edits the Aurora, is exerting himself to fan the flame of discord between America and Great-Britain. He is bellowing for a rigorous enforcement of the non-importation act, and says in his paper of the 21st instant:

"But we may, perhaps, be told by the *British agents*, that this is an improper moment for these remarks. "*We answer, no moment more proper*," at the moment when Cobbett has openly proposed to the British cabinet the murder, the *assassination*, of a printer in America, who has dared to resist their policy, and to defend the rights of America."

Now we do not believe that Cobbett ever made such a proposition, and we think that this assertion of Duane, will merely establish his *reputation* as A LIAR, if possible, on a firmer basis than ever.

Again.—"Neither *can* the present monarch of Britain be *really* just to the United States."

Indeed! Then we of course, ought to proclaim a war of extermination against Great-Britain, unless she *guillotines* her monarch!

"We read, and read, and raise our eyes
in doubt,
And gravely wonder what it is about."

In the AMERICAN *Citizen*, (edited by a foreigner, whose *knavery* is proverbial even among his own partizans,) is published a thing with the signature of *Samuel Adams*, which contains some truth, more *falsehood*, but not a syllable which has the least bearing on any point which it pretends to discuss.

The writer pretends to prove that "the leaders of the federal party are monarchists; and that they have strenuously endeavoured to establish among us a monarchical government."—And let us look at his arguments on this point.

"The present administration," as this "*ghost*" of Samuel Adams has "come to tell us," "is censured for *economy of blood and money*." Now this happens to be a *falsehood*: it is only that "*ruinous economy*" which invites insult by imbecility;—the notable expedient of *lying down*, to *avoid* being *trodden on*, that the federalists censure—That economy which would permit this city to be "scoured by French troops," rather than pay the expense of its *fortification*, that the federalists criminate—That *ruinous, extravagant* economy, which would submit to be robbed and murdered, rather than to be at the expense of purchasing arms, that the federalists deprecate: and to *such* "efforts to preserve to the union an *honourable peace*, they (very properly) affix the odious epithet of "*cowardice*."

"War and taxation (says this writer) profusion of money and blood, are leading traits of their (the federal) administration."

Pray did not the federal administration, by their wisdom and firmness, and General Washington, the head of the federal party, by his prudent and well-timed proclamation, prevent a war, which this very Jacobin, perhaps, or at any rate, others like him, attempted to kindle? And have not the present administration, by servile submission to the will of a despot, and their contemptible "*ruinous economy*" in paying tribute to avoid expense, at once involved in a war, and deprived us of the means of defending ourselves?

This man then proceeds to heap on the federalists all the real and supposed enormities of Great-Britain, which he can muster for several centuries past. I wonder Mr. Samuel Adams, alias Mr. Arch-infidel Tom Paine, why you do not accuse the federalists of causing the plague in London, and the terrible fire that succeeded; or what if you should call in "two or three thousand French troops" to scour our cities of such rogues, on account of a *great earthquake* which happened once at Lisbon!

The editor of the Commercial Advertiser, in his paper of the 17th inst. in answer to a Citizen address, called "a challenge to the Federalists to declare their principles," makes, among others, the following observations:

"Are they ignorant of the meaning of the term Federalist? Let them know, then, that the inestimable constitution of our country was denominated the *Federal* Constitution, because it took place of the former articles of confederation; and because it confederated, (or, as this address would have it) *federalized*

the United States. The friends and supporters of this strong bulwark of our safety, were, by general consent, very properly denominated *Federalists*. On the other hand, the enemies of the Federal Constitution assumed the appellation of Anti-Federalists. The Federal party has never changed its legitimate and honourable name, while the Anti-Federalists have rejected the only name that justly belongs to them, and have at various times assumed those of *democrats*, *—republicans—real republicans—genuine republicans.*

" Are they still ignorant of federal principles? let them learn, then, that they are the principles which severed the colonies from the mother country: they are the principles which carried the U. States through the struggles and the perils of an eight year's war: they are the principles which, at the close of the war, subdued a spirit of revolt, basely and insidiously kindled in our armies, and thus saved the country from discord and ruin: they are the principles which established our constitution—which have ever defended and supported this " Palladium of our rights"—which have always consulted the *general good*—which organized the various departments of government, and conducted our public concerns through the first twelve prosperous years of our national existence: they are the principles which the venerable " Father of his country" has left on record, for the instruction and direction of succeeding generations."

Falsehoods respecting Dr. Dwight.—Our good democrats, among other villainous falsehoods, by which alone that faction can be for a moment supported, have circulated a report, that President Dwight, in a public lecture to the students of New-Haven College, declared that our revolution would be a curse to our country, and for that reason the anniversary of American Independence ought not to be celebrated. This was published in the Boston Chronicle, and went the usual round among the Jacobin newspapers. The moment, however, this proceeding was made known to Dr. Dwight, he made a positive denial of the charge, and the Boston Chronicle was requested to publish his answer. This, the Chronicle *refused to perform*, and the charge of course remains unrefuted in the minds of those of their readers who do not peruse the Federal newspapers. This is the mode in which Jacobins contrive to "*lead on*" the men of talents and integrity throughout the country. Had a Federal editor or a newspaper published an attack like this upon any man's character, and refused to publish his answer, how great would have been the clamour of our noisy Jacobins, from Maine to New-Orleans!

Cheetham, the 308 per cent. patriot, has monopolized the exclusive printing for the following offices. The custom house, the naval office, the mayor's office, the clerk's office, the city inspector's office, the street commissioner's office, the comptroller's office, the recorder's office, post office, the two justices courts; besides which, he is, by a vote of the corporation, their exclusive printer of blanks, handbills, &c. and also printer of the laws of the United States, and of this state; with the exclusive right (in conjunction with the Albany Register,) to publish all insolvent advertisements, absconding debtors, &c. &c. And since he always charges, according to the certificate of Mr. Astin, his clerk, at the rate of 308 per cent. he must have acquired a very pretty property by this trading in patriotism.

MIRANDA, it appears, is prosecuting with some prospect of success his plan of revolutionizing Spanish America. The Commercial Advertiser of the 23d, gives us copies of two Proclamations addressed by him to his fellow-countrymen; one published on his leaving Coro, and the other on his last arrival at Aruba. They are filled with protestations of the purity of the motives of the General and his troops; of their friendship to the people, and " the perfidy and infamy of the Spanish Governors and their agents," and complain of attempts to assassinate the General, " a citizen of the country, who, through honourable means, defends the rights of his countrymen, and the glory of his country; like the Prince of Orange in Holland; Washington in America; and Pelopidas and Dion in Greece."

VERMONT REMAINS FEDERAL.

RUTLAND, OCT. 11—The honourable Legislature of this state convened at Middlebury on Thursday last.

By a gentleman who came from there yesterday, we learn that his excellency Isaac Tichenor, esq. is re-elected Governor by a majority of 1301 votes—that his honour, Paul Brigham, esq. is re-elected Lieutenant Governor—and Benjamin Swan, esq. Treasurer. The council of last year are all re-elected.

We further learn, by information received this morning, that the House yesterday proceeded to the choice of Speaker and Clerk. The Hon. Aaron Leland, esq. was chosen Speaker of the House, and Martin Post, esq. Clerk. The Rev. Thomas A. Merrill of Middlebury, is chosen Chaplain of the House.

The votes for Governor were as follows: Tichenor, 8551.—Smith, 6940.—Scattering, 920.

NORFOLK, OCT. 14....It was a current report here yesterday, that Mons. Turreau has made a formal demand on our government of EIGHTY THOUSAND POUNDS STERLING, for the French ship L'Petueux, lately burnt by the British, within the jurisdiction of the

United States! For the truth of this we cannot vouch, but this much is certain, that government have directed Commodore Barron, and his brother Capt. J. Barron, to survey the situation of the ship when destroyed, and to report accordingly, and that they went from this place for that purpose.

The last arrivals from London state, that there is no hope of Mr. Fox's recovery. Nothing decisive had yet transpired respecting peace.—No message from Paris had arrived on the 3d of September.—A report on the authority of a private letter was in circulation, that Massena had been defeated in Calabria, by British forces and Callabrian loyalists.

Prussia is reported to have assumed a warlike attitude. Bonaparte, it is said, was cutting and carving in his Majesty's dominions, with a little too much freedom for a new acquaintance; insisting on the cession of East Friesland and Empden, and some other little corners of Prussia, in order to patch up a kingdom for a lately manufactured bit of Majesty, established by the King-making Emperor in Holland.

Important.—Our correspondent at Philadelphia, under date of yesterday noon, writes us that "the ship Ocean, captain Girdon, has just arrived there from Bordeaux, which place she left the 11th of September; and that a French paper received by her, states that *the Emperor of Russia has again declared war against France;* and further, that D'Oubril, the Russian envoy, who had made the treaty with Bonaparte, was ordered to suffer the punishment of the *knout* for his conduct. —Lord Lauderdale still remained at Paris, but the opinion at Bordeaux was, that he would certainly return shortly to England without a treaty." *N. Y. Ev. Post.*

Nothing contributes more essentially to foster that high sense of national honour and thirst of glory, which are the soul of national independence, than songs like the following. Dibdin has perhaps effected little less for the British navy than the famous Navigation Act, and a National Songster in America, who would reward merit and valour with strains like these, might awaken those energies which become a great and Independent nation.

SONG—TUNE "ANACREON."

[Prepared for, and sung by a gentleman of Georgetown, at an entertainment given in honour of Captains Stephen Decatur, jun. and Charles Stewart.]

When the warrior returns from the battle afar,
To the home and the country he has nobly defended,
Oh! warm be the welcome to gladden his ear,
And loud be the joy that his perils are ended!
In the full tide of song, let his fame roll along,
To the feast-flowing board let us gratefully throng, [wave,
Where mixt with the olive the laurel shall
And form a bright wreath for the brow of the brave.

Columbia! a band of thy brothers behold!
Who claim their reward in thy heart's warm emotion,
When thy cause, when thy honour, urg'd onward the bold—
In vain frown'd the desert—in vain rag'd the ocean,
To a far distant shore...to the battle's wild roar,
They rush'd, thy fair fame and thy rights to secure.
Then mixt with the olive the laurel shall wave,
And form a bright wreath for the brow of the brave.

In the conflict, resistless, each toil they endur'd,
Till their foes sunk dismay'd from the war's desolation,
And pale beam'd the crescent, its splendour obscur'd [nation.
By the light of the star-spangled flag of our
Where each flaming star gleam'd a meteor of war, [glare.
And the turban'd heads bowed to the terrible
Then mixt with the olive the laurel shall wave,
And form a bright wreath for the brow of the brave.

Our fathers who stand on the summit of fame,
Shall exultingly hear, of her sons, the proud story, [flame,
How their bosoms glow'd with the patriot
How they fought, how they fell, in the blaze of their glory,
How triumpant they rode o'er the wandering flood,
And stain'd the blue waters with infidel blood,
How mixt with the olive the laurel did wave,
And form a bright wreath for the brow of the brave.

Then welcome the warrior return'd from afar,
To the home and the country he so nobly defended, [ear,
Let the thanks due to valour now gladden his
And loud be the joy that his perils are ended;
In the full tide of song, let his name roll along,
To the feast flowing board let us gratefully throng, [wave,
Where mixt with the olive the laurel shall
And form a bright wreath for the brow of the brave.

Erratum.—In our last number we have stumbled on a repetition, which makes nonsense of a sentence. In the 2d column of page 64, lines 9 and 10 from the bottom, please to erase, "and most of the articles were written after I left England."

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THE

WEEKLY INSPECTOR.

" Of those men who have overturned the Liberties of Republics, the greatest number
" have begun their career by paying an obsequious court to the People—commencing
" DEMAGOGUES, and ending TYRANTS." HAMILTON.

Vol. I.] NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1806. [No. 10.

MONITOR.

No. 5.

(Continued from page 76.)

IN our last number we spoke of the apprehensions which united America, in common with the yet unsubjugated part of Europe, and indeed in conjunction with the civilized world, had reason to entertain from French power and French principles. In adverting to the opinions of those politicians, who maintain that the destinies of France are dependent on the personal qualities of Bonaparte, we alluded to the intrinsic *natural* advantages which France possessed prior to the revolution, and which, from the days of Charlemagne, had rendered her always formidable, and frequently terrible to her neighbours; and mentioned particularly the menacing aspect which she presented, when the GRAND ALLIANCE in the reign of Louis XIV. became requisite to form a barrier against her encroachments.

We now propose to show further, that the revolution, although it has failed to make France *free*, has succeeded in making her infinitely more *formidable* than ever she was prior to that period. That such is the ascendency which she has obtained by her *arts* as well as her *arms*, that we might well be justified in adopting the words of the prophetic Burke, spoken when the blossom of her present greatness had hardly begun to bud, that the "danger to be apprehended from France was so terrible in its nature, that there was no way of quieting our apprehensions about it, but by totally putting it out of sight, by substituting for it a kind of periphrasis;" and that in contemplating the subject he had frequently sunk into "a degree of dejection and despondency hardly to be described *."

I know that most of our philosophers and politicians have looked on the great events which have desolated Europe, with as much coolness, and appear to take as little interest in what is there passing, as if they were reading the history of the crusades; or, the marvellous achievments of Don Bellianis. They tell us that France will be occupied for a long time in Europe,

* *Should any of our readers apprehend that we lean a little too much on the authority of Burke, we might present them with the testimony of his eminent contemporaries. Burke was, moreover, a firm friend to rational freedom, and to America, and resisted those arbitrary measures of Great-Britain, which led to hostilities between the countries. The author of the Pursuits of Literature speaks of Burke in terms of the highest eulogy; and says, that "the eyes of the whole (British) nation were originally opened by* ONE MAN, *and the systems of internal destruction, and of irreversible misery which awaited us, were displayed and confounded by* HIS *powers. Sometimes (indeed, it is when my heart burns within me) I pour out my thoughts by myself, in contemplation of* MY COUNTRY, *and of* ITS GREAT CITIZEN, *whom I approach with reverence in the words of the poet:*

Quæ cum magna modis multis miranda videtur,
Gentibus humanis Regio, visendaque fertur,
Rebus opima bonis, multâ munita virûm vi,
NIL tamen HOC *habuisse* VIRO PRÆCLARIUS IN SE,
Nec sanctum magis et mirum carumque videtur.

"*A region, long the subject of speculation and wonder to all the surrounding nations: a kingdom which abounds in every production which is valuable, and which is defended by the* internal *consolidated strength of her own natives; yet she appears to have possessed no greater or more glorious object of love and veneration than* THIS MAN."

and perhaps may never turn her attention to America. But if these men can derive wisdom from the misfortunes of others; if any thing but *the dear school of experience* can teach them a single lesson—that experience which, in political affairs, generally comes too late for practical use—if any thing short of the "iron scourge and torturing hour" of adversity can awaken them from the lap of indolence, let them read in Switzerland that doom which without extraordinary and unheard of exertions, awaits America †.

Our statesmen and philosophers seem to be very far behind hand in their views of society and the moral and political state of the world. They turn to the annals of antiquity, and ransack the pages of history from the earliest records of civilization, down to the all important epoch, when the seeds of the French revolution began to germinate. But the causes and consequences of that phenomenon, which not only changed the moral and political aspect of the world, but in some measure affected the *constitution of the human mind*, have comparatively attracted but a slight degree of attention. Thus, for want of an accurate knowledge of the nature of the disorder affecting *all bodies politic*, which have "snuffed the contagion" of French principles, their recipes are rather the bold experiments of empyricism, than the judicious prescriptions of regular physicians. Those who affirm that human nature is nearly the same in all ages, and that therefore we may deduce axioms from ancient history alone, for the regulation of our conduct in the present crisis, are mere triflers. They might as well tell us that *man* is *man*, whether brought up in the hut of the Hottentot, in the wilds of Caffraria, or graduated in the National Institute at Paris.

When we speak of the revolution in France, the causes which produced, and the consequences which followed that event, we may with perfect propriety exclaim, that only *itself can be its parallel*. It opened "*Wads of woes*" for Europe and for the world. The plagues of the fabled box of Pandora, would but feebly typify the evils, natural and moral, which were the offspring of that fruitful "mother of monsters." The political convulsions which have heretofore shaken and overturned kingdoms, states, and empires, can no better be compared to that dreadful revolution, than the rippling of the pebbly rill, to the rushing of the mountain torrent. Other revolutions have had for their object the destruction of a tyrant, the conquest of a kingdom, or the extension of an empire; but the *French revolution is a stroke at the vitals of all society and civilization.* What adds tenfold to its horrors, the springs which give motion to this stupendous machinery are yet in a great measure behind the curtain. Those who would oppose this enemy, may well adopt the noble prayer of Ajax, a little varied to the occasion:

> ——— Lord of earth and air!
> Oh King! oh father! hear our humble prayer:
> Dispel this cloud, the light of truth restore,
> Give us to see, and we will ask no more.
> If all must perish, we thy will obey,
> *But let us perish in the face of day!*

Even many of the actors in the tremendous tragedy, now exhibiting on the great theatre of the world, are set in motion by springs which they cannot themselves comprehend, and feel themselves urged forward by a sort of inscrutable, but irresistible impetus, through scenes of guilt, at the bare mention of which, in the days of their innocence, they would have recoiled with unspeakable abhorrence.

The mysteries of this iniquity, however, are beginning to be developed. —We have reason to hope that the curtain will soon be drawn, that we

† *The political storms which murmured at a distance, seemed to stop at the summit of their mountains. States fell in pieces and disappeared from the map; a general confusion agitated the half of Europe; and they alone, scarcely apprised of the events, little thought that the moment was at hand, in which they were to be involved in the vortex. History of the invasion of Switzerland, by Zschokke.—May America, warned by her example, escape the rock on which she was wrecked!*

may see and shun the horrible spectre. There are proofs in abundance that the French revolution, with all its unparalleled horrors and atrocities, *may be principally attributed to the machinations of a sect of fanatics*—A clan, not of *religionists*, but of *atheists* and philosophers, falsely so called, who are more bigoted, cunning, hypocritical, and ferocious, than were the militant disciples of Mahomet. Their zeal for proselytism was never exceeded, even by those who, urged by a similar *mental epidemic*, embarked in the mad enterprises of the Crusades. Never were sectaries more ardent in their zeal to make converts, than the propaganda, or *fanatical atheists* of France ‡. What renders them pre-eminently dangerous, their political, as well as their religious, or rather *irreligious* tenets, are adapted to flatter the pride, and sooth the prejudices of the most corrupt and abandoned part of every community; to waken the envy, and stimulate the hatred of the lower and most numerous classes of mankind, against those whom fortune or their own exertions have placed above them; in fine, to enlist the *passions* against the *intellect*, and raise the hands against the head of every body politic existing in society.

In our next we shall point out some grounds of our belief that this sect are now sapping the foundations of social order in the United States.

‡ "*They who have made but superficial studies in the Natural History of the human mind, have been taught to look on religious opinions as the only cause of enthusiastic zeal, and sectarian propagation. But there is no doctrine whatever, on which men can warm, that is not capable of the very same effect.*" BURKE.

The editor of the Aurora, among other wonderful displays of political sagacity, in his paper of the 24th inst. declares it to be the extreme of "madness and folly," to believe that the Emperor of Russia had refused to ratify the treaty of peace into which he had been decoyed by *honest* Talleyrand. This *upright* and *sagacious* politician in this case, however, as in most others, is *right-wrong*, as appears by the following, from a London paper of the 5th of September.

"On the arrival of M. D'Oubril at St. Petersburgh, a grand council was held. The Emperor attended in person, and upon its breaking up, it was officially notified to all the foreign ministers, that the treaty would not be ratified; and M. Krosnhouske, a Knight of Malta, was sent to Paris to announce his Majesty's determination.—He arrived there on the 30th ult. and on the 1st inst. Bascheo was dispatched by Lord Lauderdale. What effect it will have upon the negociation pending between this country and France, we cannot pretend to determine; but we think it highly probable, that it will make Bonaparte more anxious to conclude a peace with Great-Britain."

We mentioned in our last, (page 70) that the pestiferous editor of the Aurora had published in his paper of the 21st inst. a pitiful plaint against Cobbet, of notable memory in America, and now editor of a Journal in England, which has of late become outrageously patriotic. The *assassination* plot, according to the *'rory* account of the matter, was nothing less than an *open proposal by Cobbett to the British cabinet to murder Mister Duane! (Oh Lord!) for* NOT *being a British agent, as in duty bound*, &c. *in this country.* This cock and bull story we then pronounced to be a *Duaneism*, or what *vulgar* people would call a LIE. We ventured to make this assertion merely on the ground of its having made its appearance in that vehicle of falsehood, the Aurora; which circumstance alone, we consider as *prima facie* evidence against the truth of a report; and if such report be in the least improbable in its nature, we put it down *a lie*, without further inquiry. We now find that in this instance, as well as in all others of that nature, we were perfectly correct in our procedure, as will appear from the following extract from Cobbett's Register of July 19, which contains this terrible thrust at the *innocent Duane*.

In Cobbett's "Summary of Politics," under the head INDIAN BUDGET, (with perfect propriety, for aught we know to the contrary) he accuses the East-India company and their agents, officers, &c. of tyranny, fraud, and various other

vices. Among other instances of mismanagement, he lays to their charge the crime of shipping off Duane, and sending him to *plague* America.

"What sort of manners (says Cobbet) are contracted in India, what sort of examples the cub nabobs have before their eyes, Mr. Maclean has now informed the world; and unless we see his facts satisfactorily controverted, we may certainly beg leave to be excused if we smile, when our rulers remind us of the tyranny that is exercised *in France*. Yes, unless the statements of this writer be overset, it will be as well for English orators to say as little as possible about the French *imprisonment*, and *vengeance on power*. It must, however, be confessed, that this arbitrary, this terrible power of banishing at one hour's warning, refractory printers and authors, has not *originated* with the Marquis Wellesley.—There was a printer named *Duane*, who was so banished some years ago, either by Sir John Shore, or Lord Cornwallis. He was born in Ireland, where he served his time; and after having been sometime in London, he went to Calcutta, where he established a printing office. Being a man of spirit and talents, he had the disposition and the capacity to make representations that were not relished by government. He had *no trial*; his printing office was put down; his property was destroyed; his fortune, which was fast accumulating, was, in a moment, annihilated; he himself was seized and thrown into a guard-house like a criminal soldier, and as soon as possible, shipped off to Europe, where he was landed without a shilling in his pocket, and without a friend to assist and console him. From England he went smarting under his injuries, to America, where he has taken ample vengeance; for, of all the men in America, whether natives or foreigners, whether high or low in life, William Duane has been, and yet is, the most formidable enemy of England. *Against such a man you do nothing, unless you take his life.*" Again.—"His banishment from India *has cost us millions in the other hemisphere*; and greatly deceived am I, if this cost has as yet reached its total amount. *That the conduct of Duane was contrary to the dictates of loyalty and patriotism as well as morality, we know*; but though we must contemplate the works of his revenge with disapprobation, we cannot contemplate them with any great degree of surprise; for while men are subject to the power of their passions, revenge will, according to the extent of its accompanying capacity, follow injury; and when the injury is inflicted by a government, protected by the nation, upon the nation must light the effects of the revenge. Such revenge is never to be justified. It behoves a man, who has been injured by the government of his country, to go patiently to work in the obtaining of redress; and if he sees no hope of redress at present, it behoves him to wait for a time more auspicious."

That Cobbett was not perfectly acquainted with this transaction, appears from his not being able to tell us whether Duane was "shipped off" by Lord Cornwallis, or Sir John Shore. His remarks respecting the infamous conduct of a man who would swear hostility against his country, because he had been *maltreated* (allowing Duane's punishment not to be just) by an individual of that country, are perfectly correct. What should we say if an American, who had suffered by the tyranny of a governor of one of our states, should make the best of his way to France, and declare himself an inveterate enemy to his native country. Besides, if Duane was a sufferer from the misconduct of Sir John Shore, ought he, therefore, to come to this country and wreak his vengeance on General Washington; and proclaim the day in which he retired from office, "a Jubilee" for America?

As to the terrible threat of assassination, as Duane calls it, contained in these words, "Against such a man you do nothing unless you take his life;" I conceive it means nothing more than to express Cobbett's opinion of that mulish obstinacy in mischief, which is a very prominent trait in the character of this demagogue. Pray Pat, does the old proverb which speaks of braying a fool in a mortar, contain any threat, or authorize the experiment? If so, you have need to tremble for your bones.

Duane likewise discovers another meaning of Cobbett, which we believe never entered the mind of the author, in these words: "His banishment from India has *cost us millions* in the other hemisphere." True enough! and it has cost America tens of millions!—He has been a great agent in promoting the men who have gone near to ruin this nation; and perhaps even now, it is too late to remedy the evils which they have introduced. He has been one of the most active in effecting the destruction of our navy;

preventing the fortification of our sea-ports; rendering us tributary to France, and a laughing stock to the world. As to Britain's expending money for the support of newspapers in this country, engaged in "*opposition*, and *persecution*, and *proscription* of the Aurora," it is all a *hum*.

General Armstrong has published in Philadelphia, in a pamphlet, and Duane has republished in the Aurora, an elaborate defence of his conduct, in the affair of the ship New-Jersey. The post-script to this pamphlet in particular, is replete with personalities the most irritating that can be imagined: and, by way of pouring a little *oil—of vitriol*, into the wounds thus given to the honour of Mr. John Randolph, the writer declares, that "the public will perceive from the temper of this answer, that we have no disposition to deprecate the *wrath* of Mr. Randolph: on the contrary, we invite even his *fury*, &c."

FROM THE EVENING POST.

To the Hon. De Witt Clinton, Esq. chief Magistrate of the city of New-York.

SIR,

It is not many days since certain paragraphs appeared in the paper of your party, inviting the troops of a foreign power to take possession of this city and decide our political disputes. The proposition was heard by some with stupid surprise; and by others was regarded as part of the accustomed raving of the individual you employ to issue that paper. A few, who had better observed the progress, and knew the audacity of Jacobin ambition, saw much of *design*, both in the tenour of those paragraphs, and in the time and manner of uttering them to the public. Such a subject was not to be adventured upon without the motive, nor without the concurrence, of the head of your party. In the production itself, the affectation of a careless or vulgar style and desultory manner, bespoke the cunning of the author, and almost betrayed his name.

It was fit, sir, to forbear adverting upon the sentiments contained in those paragraphs, till there should be time to correct or disavow them. If they were the unauthorized effusion of an individual, they would neither be repeated nor be worthy of public attention. But at this time, when the people of the United States, waking from a delusion of six years, begin to withdraw their confidence from selfish demagogues— from patriots whose aim was emolument and power; and from statesmen who had neither honesty nor talents; it was also fit that we should know whether the men now in office, have determined to hold their places by the aid of an invading army. It is important to inquire whether this city is left unprotected to facilitate the descent of such an army; and whether the threat of an attack is intended to be used as a regular engine at succeeding elections?

There has been time, sir, for a developement of your views; and we find the plan of making New-York a French garrison; its property the subject of plunder; and its inhabitants of proscription, excites no alarm among your partisans. The proposal has been *repeated* without the slightest mark of disapprobation, in a paper avowedly devoted to the particular interest of yourself and family, and filled with the literary toil of your creatures.—That paper is in sentiment and dependence *your paper*, and I shall consider its sentiments as *yours*.

The following then is, I think, a correct summary of your propositions:

First. That yourself and your party are opposed to the fortification of the city.

Second. That those who advocate the fortification, are to be considered as dry-good dealers, partners, or agents of British merchants. That these dry-good merchants wish for a rupture with France and Spain.—That they are the only persons who predict and ought to dread such a rupture.—That in case of an attack, they will be the particular objects of proscription and plunder—and that they are to be sought for in our sea-ports.

Third. That you consider the conduct of France towards this country as having *always been honourable*. This must include her former war upon our trade; the rejection of our ambassadors; the *demand* of tribute from a federal administration, and the *receipt* of it from a democratic one—her preventing an adjustment with Spain, and the reduction of our *glorious* purchase of Louisiana to a *string of land*.

Fourth. That *you* are easy on the score of French aggression—that if the French choose to invade this city, you are easy on that score also, and will not fortify to prevent it—that if the French should come they would drive off "scoundrels,"—and that *this* is the cheapest method of fortifying.

Fifth. That two or three thousand French troops *are able* to scour the city—that they would carry off "a cargo of conspirators,"—and that you approve of this also.

The open expression and silent approbation of these opinions, ought to excite the attention of the whole country, as well as this city in particular, to questions of the most momentous import. We are a lost people, unless they raise our indignation also——It

is in vain that we cry PEACE! PEACE!—In vain, that we prate about "*just nations:*" and plead before an invader the merit of millions paid. Every breeze that wafts to us a rumour of peace in Europe, is felt throughout America as the portentous harbinger of storms.——If that event comes, there is not a man in the United States but would as soon look for protection in the courage of our government, as safety in the excess of humiliation.——"*Sad choice*" of resources, when the alternative lies between the courage and the baseness of our rulers: and when the one would inspire the fear of an enemy, as little as the other would excite the pity of a conqueror.

Are you, sir, a proper man to be Chief Magistrate of this city at such a crisis? What exertions can we expect for the common safety from him who encourages the expressions I have quoted? Is the event of a visit from the French regarded by you as disastrous, or favourable to your personal ambition? Is there a party of men in this country, who, when the public delusions shall have passed away, look to the aid of a FOREIGN POWER to continue them in office? Is it now at length, past all doubt, that there is a numerous train of presses hired to promote the same object? And is the nation purposely disarmed to favour it? Where, sir, are the frigates which you wrote for to the President? And who has heard your complaints for the want of them?

We have neither ships, nor soldiers, nor war-like stores, nor a gun mounted. In the event of an attack, your office may, for a moment, give you a necessary influence, which perhaps merit or courage would have bestowed upon others: but with as great advantages as Arnold had at West-Point, your escape may be less fortunate, and your end more sudden.

CATO.

"————'tis the sport, to have the engineer,
"Hoist with his own petar."

Maturin Livingston, vs. *James Cheetham.*

Two suits in favour of the late Recorder, against the editor of the American Citizen, have been decided in Albany. The jury is said to have been composed of two thirds Clintonians, but gave a verdict for the plaintiff in each case, with damages in each of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS.—So goes the 27,000 dollar fund!!

FOREIGN NEWS

Of a most important nature has been received since our last. The following is a summary of the contents of an official dispatch from Major-General Sir John Stewart, commander of the British troops acting in Calabria, to the Right Hon. William Windham.

Gen. Regnier, apprised of the disembarcation of the British at St. Euphemia, made a rapid march from Reggio, uniting his detached corps as he advanced, with his characteristic confidence of defeating the British. On the afternoon of the 3d of July, he encamped near Maida, about ten miles distant from the British; his force then consisted of about 4,000 infantry, and 300 cavalry. He likewise expected in a day or two, a junction of 3,000 more troops, who were marching after him in a second division.

Gen. Stewart advanced upon him, leaving a small party to protect a work which had been thrown up at the landing place.

Gen. Regnier was encamped on the side of a woody hill below the village of Maida, sloping into the plain of St. Euphemia. His flanks were strengthened by a thick impervious underwood.—The Amato, a fordable river, with marshy banks, ran along his front. —Gen. Stuart's approach was across a spacious plain, which gave opportunity to observe his movements.

After some loose firing of the flankers to cover the deploiements of the two armies, by nine o'clock in the morning the opposing fronts were warmly engaged, when the prowess of the rival nations seemed now fairly to be at trial before the world; and the superiority was greatly and gloriously decided to be our own.

The corps on the right was commanded by Lieutenant Col. Kempt, consisting of light companies of the 20th, 29th, 35th, 61st, 81st, and Watteville's, together with one hundred and fifty chosen battallion men of the 58th regiment, under Major Robinson. Directly opposite to them was the favourite French regiment, Ire Legere. The two corps, at the distance of about a hundred yards, fired reciprocally a few rounds, when, as by mutual agreement, the firing was suspended; and in close compact, order, and awful silence, they advanced towards each other, until their bayonets began to cross. At this momentous crisis the enemy became appalled. They broke and endeavoured to fly, but it was too late; they were overtaken with the most dreadful slaughter.

Brigadier Gen. Auckland, whose brigade was immediately on the left of the light infantry, pressed instantly forward on the corps in his front. The 78th regiment, commanded by Col. Maclean, and the 81st regiment, under Maj. Plenderheath, both distinguished themselves on this occasion. The enemy fled with dismay, leaving the plain covered with the dead and wounded.

The enemy, defeated on the left, made an effort on the right, but were successfully resisted by the brigade under General Cole, the

grenadiers under Col. O'Callaghan, and the 27th regiment under Col. Smith. The cavalry, repe led from before the front, made an effort to turn their left, but Lieut. Col. Ross threw his regiment into a small cover under their flank, and by a heavy and well-directed fire, entirely disconcerted this attempt.

The enemy now, astonished at the intrepidity with which they were assailed, fled precipitately, leaving the field covered with carnage. Above seven hundred bodies of the dead were buried on the ground. The wounded and prisoners which fell into the hands of the British, amounted to about a thousand. About a thousand men left in Montelcone and the different parts between this and Regio, have mostly notified their readiness to surrender, whenever a force should be sent to protect them from the fury of the people.—The peasantry are hourly bringing in the fugitives.

The force of the British amounted, Rank and File, including the Royal artillery, to 4,795. That of the French was not less than 7,000.

This battle was succeeded by a "Royal decree by Ferdinand, King of Callabria;" which contains an Eulogy on Gen. Stuart and the forces under his command, and calls on his subjects to co-operate with him, with all their forces and means.

This was followed by a "Proclamation" by the British commander, complaining of the enormities committed by the French on their retreat, in plundering villages and assassinating the inhabitants, and threatening to make reprisals on the French prisoners in his power.

Jerome Bonaparte, according to the English statements, has not acquired much honour in his late cruize. During a chase, it is said he lagged astern, and took an opportunity, when he supposed his movements were not observed, to bear away for Europe. They ridicule this upstart "Prince," for his foppery and effeminacy.

Another account mentions his having been chased by the Gibraltar, and would have been overtaken, but the press of sail carried by the latter, drove away her foremast.

It is reported that the King of Prussia has required that Germany should be evacuated by the French. If so, a war between Prussia and France is inevitable.

The French, after their defeat at Callabria, retired to Cassano, the head quarters of Massena. Almost all Callabria has been abandoned to the British.—King Joseph has put himself at the head of one of the divisions of the French army.

A great victory has been gained by the Russian army over the Persians, in which the latter were almost all killed or taken prisoners. The Russian officers had for some days previous to the battle been exciting their troops to take a dreadful revenge for the murder of Prince Lizianoff, and their efforts were crowned with success.

Lord Lauderdale had not left Paris on the 11th of September; of course nothing decisive can be stated respecting the negociation.

General Berthier has written a letter, which was intercepted, to General Regnier, containing some very severe reprimands of the troops under his command. "The first regiment," he says, "of light infantry ought to have remembered that it had before shown itself afraid of the English, and since that epoch they may have learned to make it fly; but the other corps had given proofs that they formerly knew how to march forwards, accompanied always by victory."

DOMESTIC.

From Washington we learn that Captain Lewis, with his exploring party, had arrived at St. Louis. They passed the last winter at a place which Captain Lewis calls fort Crutsop, near the mouth of Columbia river, and set out from thence on the 27th of March last, and arrived at the foot of the rocky mountains May 10th, and were detained by snow on the mountains till June 24th. Capt. Lewis found it 2,575 miles from the mouth of the Missouri to the great falls, thence by land, passing the rocky mountains to a navigable part of the Kooske, 340 miles, of which 200 would admit of a good road, and 140 miles over tremendous mountains, which for 60 miles are covered with eternal snows.—Then 75 miles down the Kooske into a south eastwardly branch of the Columbia, 15½ miles down that to the main river of the Columbia, and then 415 miles to the Pacific, in all 3,555 from the mouth of the Missouri to the mouth of the Columbia. In this last river the tide flows 183 miles, to within 7 miles of its great rapids, and so far would a half large sloops; and from thence upwards, may be navigated by batteaux and periaugers. Capt. Lewis speaks of this line as furnishing the most valuable furs in the world, and a short and direct course for them to the eastern coast of China. He says it was fortunate that he did not send back part of his force, from the head of the Missouri, for more than once his party owed their lives to their numbers, consisting of 31 men. One man died before he reached fort Mordon in 1804; every other one returned in good health.

Captain Lewis will soon set out for Washington. He is accompanied by a Mordon Chief. He speaks of his colleague Captain Clark in the most affectionate terms, and declares his equal title to whatever merit may be ascribed to the enterprise.

From New-Orleans we learn that preparations are making to meet the Spanish. The troops left by Col. Kingsbury at Fort Adams, have marched under Capt. Sparks

fo[illegible] ; and Major Ferdinand Claiborne [illegible] expected with Capt. Farrar's troop of dragoons, and a detachment of militia on their march to Natchitoches.

A Delicate Ditty, terminating with a Sweet Simile.—*By* Dr. CAUSTICK.

Tom Tawdry was a gay gallant,
And though indeed, his wit was scant,
The favourite of each toast, sir ;
He seem'd to charm as with a spell,
Each dashing fashionable Belle
Which fam'd New-York can boast, sir.

He was as *finical* a buck,
As ever yet has had the luck,
To fascinate your *prettie's* ;
And first he would lay siege to one,
And then away to others run,
And sing the self-same ditties.

At length he sat him down for life,
With such and odd stick for a wife !
Our city can't produce a-
Nother such a hag, 'tis said ;
As ug'y as a Gorgon's head,
On shoulders of Medusa !

So have I seen upon the wing,
A butterfly,—a pretty thing,
Not satisfied with one flower ;
It flits from violet to rose,
And dandelion—then it goes
And lunches on a sunflower.

In every flower it dipp'd a bit,
And sipp'd and swill'd enough to split,
The greedy little sinner ;
The viands too, on which it far'd,
Were such as Hebe ne'er prepar'd
For Jove a birth-day dinner.

But left the violet and rose,
Our tiny *tiny-bobby* goes,
As fast at it can flutter ;
And finishes its dainty meal
On what would poison the vi[illegible]
In some old filthy gutter !

The following address from a Lady to Dr. CAUSTICK, *one would suppose, would have a tendency to soften the heart of the old Misanthropic : or at least, induce him to correct some of his* own faults and foibles *before it falls pell-mell upon the fair sex. Miss Vol[illegible]na will excuse us for taking the liberty to alter one or two of her [illegible] —the sentiments cannot be mended.*

From the Brattleborough Reporter.

You say wer'e fond of fops,—why not,
When men of sense cannot be got ?
A woman, *something* must admire,
Or else with *ennui* expire.

O Doctor ! listen to my prayer—
A lesson for proud man prepare ;
There is a fault you must confess,
Most men of wit and worth possess.

They seem to think in woman's mind,
But very little sense to find ;
And therefore when they condescend,
Perchance an hour with us to spend—

Think it impossible to please,
With their profound sublime ideas ;
But sit in silence, most heroic,
Plodding, like philosophic stoic.

Upon my word, I do not know,
Aught more provoking here below ;
Than thus to see a man, who might,
Fill every soul with pure delight,

Sit pondering with thought profound,
On follies of each female 'round ;
Then wonder at our want of spirit,
And blindness to his worth and merit.

Now in my mind, pert prattling beaus,
Are more amusing, far, than those ;
I grant sometimes a man you find,
With reason, wit, and genius join'd :

With each united charm and grace,
Which fascinate the female race ;
One whom no prejudice controls,
To think us destitute of souls.

Should such a man as this advance,
The fop would stand but little chance ;
Believe me, sir, our sex you'll find,
To mental worth is never blind.

The man of mind we more admire,
Than perfect forms, or fine attire :
Most women will the fop despise,
When men of sense shall be so wise

As to discard, Turk-like opinions,
That women are but Nature's minions ;
Made for a while to please the eye,
To gratify man, and then to die !

When you do this we'll bid adieu,
To lap-dogs, fops, and monkies too ;
Receiving all our admiration,
For MAN, THE GLORY OF CREATION.

VOLINA.

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THE

WEEKLY INSPECTOR.

" Of those men who have overturned the Liberties of Republics, the greatest number
" have begun their career by paying an obsequious court to the People—commencing
" Demagogues, and ending Tyrants." HAMILTON.

Vol. I.] NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1806. [No. 11.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Editor of the Weekly Inspector begs leave to tender the tribute of his most sincere and grateful acknowledgments to the public in general, and his friends in particular, for the liberal and increasing patronage with which his paper has been honoured. This patronage he considers as a most powerful incentive to increased exertions on his part, that he may be deemed not altogether unworthy of the favours which have been lavished upon him. Actuated by this motive, he proposes to increase the size of his paper from eight to sixteen pages, 8vo. to be printed weekly, as at present. The alteration is intended to take place with the publication of the 14th number, at which time one quarter of a year from the commencement of the work, will have been completed.

By the arrangement now contemplated, the Editor will be able to furnish his readers with two volumes of The Weekly Inspector a year, one at the end of each six months. The volume to be completed at the end of the first six months, including the numbers already published, will contain 312, and future volumes 416 pages, exclusive of title page, preface, and index.

The work, as thus enlarged and modified, will be capable of embracing, together with miscellaneous articles, a compendious view of American politics, and a concise register of the most remarkable events of the times.

The advantages which will result from its convenient form for binding, its being regularly paged, and furnished with indexes, cannot fail to be appreciated by an enlightened public. Indeed, we flatter ouselves that we shall be able, with the assistance of our obliging correspondents, to print a paper, not only calculated for temporary utility, but which will prove a valuable acquisition to a gentleman's library, and a magazine of materials for the future historian and biographer.

As we shall print double the number of pages which we promised in our original proposals, and our paper will be destitute of advertisements, from which the profits of periodical publications are principally derived, it cannot be deemed unreasonable in us to raise the price for Subscribers. We shall therefore offer it at FIVE DOLLARS per annum, payable in advance, by *future* Subscribers. Those who shall have subscribed before the receipt of this paper, will consider it optional with them, either to *withdraw their subscriptions*, or *continue them*, paying 5 dollars per annum. Unless they give notice to the contrary, the Editor will take it for granted that the latter alternative is preferred.

I.

FOR THE WEEKLY INSPECTOR.

Addressed to the people of the United States.

For these five years past this nation has been moving in a wild and eccentric orbit; we have now arrived at a point in it where our future destiny must be established; whether for freedom, or for despotism; whether for the blessings of a republic, or for the ponderous chains of an Emperor, is now left for you, my countrymen, to determine. The political theatre of America is at this moment rich and replete with strange and alarming incident, and crowded with portentous events, following each other in rapid succession, which must unavoidably prove momentous in their consequences.

The last administration of our government has given much cause for surprise, much more for indignation. By the exercise of every imaginable meanness, it rose on the ruins of a great and noble administration, which now lies like a decrepid elephant in a valley, with a jackall on his back. It was composed of dark and incongruous materials, of a confusion of principles, all hostile to each other; and of prejudice and passion, without any common pendulum to balance and direct them, or any tie of honour or integrity to bind them in unison: and when it rose it cast a pestilent shade on its country, which was enough to darken the splendour of any age or nation. Good men of our country believed that the faction which produced this gloomy change in our affairs, was too violent, too monstrous and unformed in its appearance and operation, to promise a permanent duration. They believed right; already it is rotten in all its parts; already does it fluctuate in its own immense corruption, from one extreme to the other, of unwarrantably assumed power, to the criminal relaxation of all law, and all power; already is it broken and distracted; its numerous parts are without a centre to tend to;—their whole action is centrifugal. A system so organized, so seated in fallacious principle, so intentionally and so constitutionally wrong; whose life's blood is villainous deception, whose incessant study is the gratification of the follies and the vices of the people, without once consulting their real, or even their remotest interests, cannot long remain in a state of "successful experiment." It is unstable and fluctuating in its very elements; every particle of such a system is in constant motion; no two parts ever harmonize or move in coincidence, except by chance, or to support some short-sighted policy, or momentary passion. As vast and unwieldy as this system appears, it must, from the very principles of its organization, soon dissipate, and pass off—we hope for ever; and yet there is much cause to fear, that that which alone promises political life, will itself bring political death; what spasms, what convulsions, so tremendous a change may produce, cannot be made the subject of ordinary calculation. I pray God that the liberties of my country may not pass off with it, nor their ruins be left behind to mark the desolation of its path.

At present we have no time to waste in speculations *on the past:* all our thoughts must be engrossed with that which is to *come.* Subjects of superior moment touching our foreign relations, and which are, notwithstanding, indissolubly linked with considerations interwoven with the weakness and imbecility of our administration, demand our immediate and most earnest attentions. You are not called, my countrymen, to the investigation of calamities which have passed away and are forgotten; or have been lost in others of a superior magnitude. The tocsin of alarm is not sounded to inflame unwarrantable passions, or to call into action unwarrantable prejudice. But I must be permitted coolly and seriously to warn you of the thousand dangers which encircle us, and which hang over our common country, like a black and portentous cloud, surcharged with all the materials of horror and desolation. You are called upon to preserve your sacred liberties from ruin. You are called upon to wake from your political slumber, and to prepare to meet a tempest which seems to be gathering and approaching from every quarter. Disunited and distracted at home, we are not only in danger from what may fail within, but also from that which menaces and oppresses us from abroad. Our political relation with Great-Britain is at least delicate—with France and Spain it is desperate—we are already at war with the latter. Miserable and dejected, Spain leans on the arm of the great Emperor; to him she is indebted for every moment of her political existence. We must, therefore, prepare to contend with the most potent empire in the world.—How are we fitted to enter into this vast conflict? And enter, I fear, we shall be compelled to; for necessity, against whose voice there can be no efficient utterance, proclaims it. Where is our adequate regularly organized military force? Where our proud and boasting navy? Where our arsenals? Where our forts and our fortified harbours? The lunatic who waves in the air his feather and his straw to amuse the caprice of an inverted fancy, may tell you; but men of reason know nothing of them. We are as an infant in the cradle, without a mother to protect it; like a child without the fostering hand of a parent, or a friend.—Our military force consists of a new undisciplined militia, unused to a musket, except in the sports of the field and the forest. Such troops would be compelled to flee before the superior force and skill of the disciplined veterans of France, who have been taught to shed human blood with as little unconcern as they snuff the

gale which passes them. Our navy has dwindled into less than contemptible insignificance; a part of it has been sold to our enemies for half price; a part has been left to rot in the muddy waters of the Potomack; and a part, in consequence of its incompetency and feebleness, has been wrecked and burnt on the rocks of Barbary. Our arsenals are but few in number, and are miserably stocked. Our forts, which ought to promise safety, can give none; they form but a broken reed, on which he who leans, must fall prostrate to the earth. Our coasts and harbours are as naked and defenceless as the sand banks of the Indian ocean.

When we behold the tremendous scene which is now acting, and is still to be acted on the moral theatre of the world; when we behold the decorations and scenery already up, or that portion of it destined for our performance, and are conscious of the feeble and pitiful means which we possess to enable us to play our part with ability and with honour, where is the arm whose nerves are not already unstrung; where is the heart which does not beat a faint and sickly pulse, and which has not already become feeble and sunk in despondency? Notwithstanding, there have been for these four years past, a thousand great and concurrent causes, acting as one vast system in perfect harmony, which every man conversant with our internal and foreign relations, knew must bring us to the gloomy crisis at which we have now arrived; yet the high and responsible guardians of our public liberties, have never told us of our danger. To support the views and popularity of a chimerical philosopher, and to give credit to a faction which was preying and fattening on the vitals of our country and government, they have talked of golden days of happiness, of wealth, of equal laws, and of all the rich blessings which you enjoy. For this base purpose, and regardless of consequences, they have held up to your view, a splendid picture of national prosperity, without a blur to mar its beauty. It has dazzled your eyes; it has charmed you to the edge of a dizzy precipice, from which we must instantly retire. But who will cover the retreat? Those who ought to cover it, are those who urge you forward; those who would gladly cover it, are compelled to be the silent spectators of a scene which will involve their ruin, as well as that of the great mass of the people. Notwithstanding the languishing condition of your commerce; the sunken, and still sinking prospects of our infant navy; notwithstanding the mouldering state of our public finances; notwithstanding a foreign minister has been allowed to insult our President, and to denounce every proceeding of our government, which he chose to, with impunity; notwithstanding the sound of war is heard in every wind, and announces to us the violence with which Americans are forced from their families and their houses, as prisoners, into the hands of the Spaniards; notwithstanding the cruel sufferings of vast numbers of our seamen, who have, in the presence of our government and its cowardly acquiescence, been brutally dragged on board of French and British ships of war; notwithstanding many other national calamities which distract us within, and threaten us from without; still you are told that "we are peaceable at home, and respected abroad." Our sapient President, when retired in his closet, can, for very mean purposes, pen very pretty sentences. But let me ask, does not our political condition speak a very different language? Yes—it does speak a different language; a language too, which will soon, in the accents of thunder, be borne on the bosom of every gale, even to the remotest cottage in the wilderness. I hope and pray, my countrymen, that you will soon know your unusually alarming condition; I trust in God, that it cannot long remain a secret to be talked of solely in our sham cabinet, and in the bed chamber of our President.

DECIUS.

For the Weekly Inspector.

THE

RHAPSODY OF J-HNNY R-ND-LPH;

OR,

The Sum and Substance

OF

THE DENUNCIATION OF DECIUS.

OR,

A Paraphrastical Poem

ON

A CERTAIN CURIOUS COMMUNICATION;

DONE

In SAMUEL BUTLER'S best manner.

BY

*Christopher Caustick, L. L. D. &c. &c. &c.**

GOOD Master Ritchie, the progression
Of wondrous matters, our last session,
Has caus'd some doleful speculation
Among us GREAT MEN of the nation;
And each *good* demo, it appears,
Must drop a barrel-full of tears,
When I unfold the secret history
Of Congress-conclave-meeting mystery;
When *wo rest* statesmen were as private
In what they did, and what they'd dive at,
As if, like Cardinals, they'd grope
(You know the rest) to make a Pope†;
Committed certain things, which I
Will publish with a hue and cry:

---

* *The reader, if he pleases, will compare this paraphrase with the original, commencing at No. I, page 2d of* The Weekly Inspector.

† *This allusion will be understood, by having recourse to Hudibras, or by dipping into the secret history of her holiness Pope Joan.*

Then burst, ye "Lilliputian bands,"
With which they'd tie a Sampson's hands!
And 'twill with *emphasis* be said
I've overtopp'd my cousin Ned *.
Done nine times more than he for bringing
Out certain rogues who should be swinging!
But oh! that patriot-cavaliers
Should get together by the ears!
The retrospect wakes such regret,
And puts me into such a pet,
May I ne'er quaff another pottle,
If I dont hurl another bottle †
At any mortal on our side, who
Wont roar about it, just as I do!
"'Tis wondrous pitiful!' Heu mihi!
A fact so melancholy! why I
Can't contemplate it with a dry eye,
To think there's such a falling out
Among our democratic rout;
The direst of all dire disasters,
For faith the Feds will tell our masters,
The SOVEREIGN PEOPLE, oh! and then
We must give place to *honest men!!!*
Besides, our party, I'm afraid,
Won't like this step so retrogade.
However, since 'tis pretty plain,
We're getting rather in the wane,
(Altho' there may be something rude in't)
It can be nothing more than prudent
T' expose the tricks of certain folks,
Whose patriotism's all a hoax.
So far as I can learn from hints
I gather from the public prints,
It seems the people of the nation
Would bolster up administration;
But howsoe'er that case may be, I
Once thought "*vox populi, vox dei*;"
Whence, statesmen were in duty bound
To follow *them* the whole world round;
But, guided as they are by liars,
Like paltry puppets, mov'd by wires,
I'll venture, with all due civility,
To question their infallibility;
And give my reasons and authority,
For sticking close to the minority.
Now any man, with half a squint,
May see this truth as plain as print:
That our republican minority
For thwarting Jefferson's authority,
In office will not half so soon shine;
We've therefore stood in our own moonshine.
For Jefferson was re-elected
With more eclat than was expected;

And whilst the Federalists were dozing,
He got a balance quite "*imposing*;"
And though he holds it on condition
Of keeping up the *imposition*,
He's now more popular by half
Than th' Israelitish golden calf.
For democrats have, lack-a-day, gone,
And crook'd their marrow-bones to Dagon;
And, if to worship him they falter,
Why they must bleed upon his altar.
But if the *cunning* calculators
Would take the trouble to turn traitors,
They still might bask in public favour,
Still charm each democratic raver;
Adown the current float a while,
With flag and streamer, sit in stile;
But while they strut on quarter-deck,
Behold the ship of state a wreck!
But still they felt somewhat abhorrent
To undertake to stem the torrent;
For things not moving as they wish'd,
Their *popularity* was dish'd *.
And then proceeds our younker sage
To *brag himself* through half a page,
To think they'd fortitude to risk it,
Though some say 'twas not worth a biscuit;
Pours self-congratulating fervours,
That *he's* not number'd with time servers;
And intimates that he ne'er wishes,
Not he, to taste the loaves and fishes;
But tells us that he dare be bound
Such folks are always to be found.
But if the people choose such creatures,
They'll be the President's toad-eaters;
The chamber, then, of Legislators,
The arena, now, of empty praters,
Will then become, as Decius prédicts,
An office to enroll his edicts.

(To be continued.)

---

* *The immaculate cousin of our great man of "precious confession" memory.*

† *Mr. A——n may say,*

——— Stetimus tela aspera contra,
Contulimusque manus: experto credite quantus
In clypeum assurgat, quo turbine torqueat hastam!

It is no trifling thing to engage
With Mr. J-hnny R-nd-lph's rage;
Who'll make an empty bottle hum
With any knight in Christendom!

---

* *Although we never ranked ourselves among the admirers of Mr. Fox's political conduct, he has uttered one sentiment which appears to us not unworthy the high consideration of Mr. Randolph. "A man, determined to do real good to his country, must, at every step he takes, risk his popularity—he must risk his situation—he who does otherwise, acts like a* political coward; *he is neither discharging his duty as a good subject to the state, nor as a faithful member of Parliament."*

The famous sham patriot, Abraham Bishop, has lately testified his disapprobation of the prosecutions now pending against certain eminent Federalists, in the district court in Connecticut. He has even gone so far as to frame a remonstrance against such intolerant proceedings; and has procured, as we are informed, a number of his party to give it the sanction of their signatures. Now this being accomplished, and the whole plastered over with proper pre-

fessions of a most disinterested love of liberty, would seem like something very pure and patriotic, and should be very popular, and catch a good many gudgeons. But the mischievous Feds, who are always pretending to pry into the *motives* which influence *good* democrats, when ever they seem to be so excessively virtuous, will not allow to Mr. Abraham Bishop so much merit as he most assuredly will claim for a little not exactly) *pious fraud*, which he has shown in this transaction. They tell us that this gentleman, together with his political colleagues, were apparently mighty well pleased with the mode of hunting down federalists by public prosecutions, till a most unseemly discovery was made, which has turned all their plans topsy-turvy. This was nothing less than a most *anti*-democratic *dictum* of his honour, the Judge of the district Court, which is said to have been in substance, that he should *permit the truth of the charges which these defendants have advanced against Mr. Jefferson and the administration, to be given in evidence!*

This was a home stroke! The *good* democrats not only knew that the federalists could prove all they have asserted, but that this *proving* the infamy of their opponents in a court of justice, would not operate very greatly to their advantage. For bad as the world is, with the greater part of mankind, as Pope has it,

> "Vice is a monster of so foul a mien
> "As to be hated, needs but to be seen."

In short, they found themselves falling into a pit of their own digging; for instead of convicting the defendants, their own vileness would be rendered still more public, and they would hazard the poor pittance of reputation which they still preserve among those who have been duped by their artifices.

In this dilemma, good Abraham was suddenly taken with those "compunctious visitings of conscience," which impelled him to come forward and humanely offer to save the federalists from a blow, which he knew by its reverberation, would overthrow his own party.

O yes!—*Very much respected abroad!*

We published in the Weekly Inspector, (number 9, pages 66-7) an extract from a British Political Journal, which showed the sort of estimation in which our good government was held in England; and we believe, if the truth was known, his Corsican Majesty possesses no higher opinion of our pacific President than John Bull. We conceive there is something like a sneer contained in the following paragraph, extracted from a Paris Review of Politics, by Barrere: "The United States, by a policy foreign to the whole world, PURCHASE A COUNTRY WHICH THEY MIGHT CONQUER; preserve a sentiment of gratitude to the French nation; and FEEBLY REVENGE THE FRESH OUTRAGES OF ENGLAND."

DEMOCRATS BY THE EARS.

There are now two newspapers printed at Worcester, Mass. both *genuine* republican papers, and both pompously entitled the *National Ægis*. The editor of one of these papers is a Mr. Lincoln, Jun. son to the famous sugarcause Lincoln, Esq. and a *genuine* chip, of a *genuine* block. One Wm. C. White, Esq. having been accused of deserting the ranks of *real* republicanism by the said Lincoln, Jun. and likewise Esq. has posted this Mr. editor of the "NATIONAL" POT LID, (I would say, "ÆGIS") as a "LIAR and a COWARD!" Now we think there *was a want of economy* displayed in this proceeding. Mr. White might merely have mentioned his adversary as *editor of a Jacobin paper*, and the other epithets follow, of course.

Cheetham seems to be against fortifying *New-York* harbour. He says, "we republicans place our defence in our *principles*, in the unoffending civility of our manners towards foreign nations."

It is very wise to be sure to suppose that our *republican* principles afford us any security from the aggressions of European *monarchs*. CHEETHAM seems very suddenly, to have a mighty good opinion of *monarchs!*

BOSTON PALLADIUM.

Dr. Eustis and Mr. Austin, says the Boston Palladium, have declined being candidates for congress, for the county of Suffolk. Judge Bacon, likewise a another democratic candidate for congress, from Barnstable county, Massachusetts, has declined in favour of Mr. Davis, the Federal republican candidate.

The London Star, of Sept. 12, contains the following:

A work highly interesting to the public, is now in the press, and will appear shortly, entitled *negociations with America*, containing a collection of important tracts on the Navigation and Colonial System of G. Britain, which will include the two Reports of the Board of Trade in 1784 and 1791, on the intercourse between America and the British West-India Islands, &c. The proceedings of the Society of Ship Owners of Great-Britain, and several other valuable Papers on the present state of the Navigation of the Country, and the greater depression of the British Shipping, &c—Also in the press, and will be published at the same time, uniformly with the above, the Debates in Parliament since 1782 on the Navigation and Colonial System of Great-Britain, on the temporary and permanent Bills relating to the trade of America, with the British Dominions, and in particular the Debates on the West-India and American Intercourse bills of last session, which will be given more in detail than in any other publication—with an Appendix, containing all the Official Papers on the subject, the Memorials from the British Colonies in America, &c. and an Introduction.

These volumes are brought forward at this most critical juncture, in order that the public attention may be directed to the imperative necessity of maintaining, in future, inviolably, the Colonial System of Great-Britain, and which has become of infinitely higher importance to the Nation, from the mischievous and ruinous consequences which have resulted from the impolitic concessions already made to neutrals of all denominations, but especially to those of the United States of America.

The following, says a *Georgia* paper, is extracted from the 15th article of the treaty between the *United States* and *Great-Britain*, which does not expire till the 19th of November, 1806:

"*Nor shall any prohibition be imposed on the exportation, or importation of any articles to or from the territories of the two parties respectively, which shall not be extended to all other nations.*"

As a treaty is the *supreme law of the land;* and as the British treaty has not been annulled, we should humbly presume the non-importation law could not go into operation until the 19th of November at least; and if goods were seized, might not the treaty be brought as evidence by the defendants?

Indictments have been preferred against the editor and publisher of the Western World, for libels on several individuals, who are charged with having formed a conspiracy for dilivering up the western territory of the United States to Spain and England. The defendants accuse Mr. Burr, the late Vice President, with being at the head of these prosecutions; and assert, with confidence, that since his arrival in Kentucky he has drawn from houses in Lexington, Bardston, and Louisville, upwards of *two hundred thousand dollars, for purposes connected with the alleged conspiracy.*

MONUMENT OF HAMILTON.

The corporation of Trinity Church have erected over the grave of Hamilton, in Trinity Church yard, a beautiful monument of white marble, composed of a pyramid resting on an elevated base or pedestal, surrounded by four elegant urns, and rising to the height of about twelve feet. The following is the inscription:

"TO THE MEMORY OF
ALEXANDER HAMILTON,
The corporation of *Trinity Church* has erected this *monument*, in testimony of their respect, for
THE PATRIOT—*of incorruptible integrity;*
THE SOLDIER—*of approved valour;*
THE STATESMAN—*of consummate wisdom;*
Whose virtues and talents will be admired by grateful posterity, long after this marble shall have mouldered into dust.
He died July the 12th, 1804, æt. 47."

THE inhabitants of New-York, very justly alarmed at the defenceless situation of this great commercial metropolis, are adopting resolutions, in which we would hope all parties would unite, for transmitting to the President and both houses of congress, memorials for fortifying our city. These, together

with the "Friend to Peace" and "Washington," newspaper communications on the same subject, shall be published in our next. In the mean time we cannot but take notice with abhorrence of the manner in which the Citizen of yesterday treats this subject. This man, who according to his own confession, is *hired* by a "*set of villains*" to print a paltry paper, declares that the resolutions for fortifying our harbours are "*so many horse-traps*," and has *refused to publish them*. He accuses the Federalists of having done nothing for the security of our sea ports. This is a falsehood. They built and purchased a good number of armed vessels for their defence, and would have performed more had they not been clogged by the faction that now opposes every measure of national defence. He brings forward the hacknied bugbears of a "standing army"—a force organized under immediate apprehensions of an invasion: The "Alien and Sedition laws"—the former authorizing the government of the country to send *alien traitors*, who invite foreign troops "to scour our cities," out of the country—the latter, a law to gaurantee to the citizens of the U. S. the right of publishing *truth* about their rulers:—The "house tax, land tax," &c.—measures originating with the democratic party.

Will the citizens of New-York continue to support, in the capacity of editor of a newspaper, a man whose sole object seems to be to deliver them with their hands bound and their bosoms bare, a prey to the blood-hounds of Europe?

FOREIGN.

By the ship Fame, arrived at New Bedford on the 25th ult. in 36 days from Greenock, advices have been received from London, as late as the 18th of September. Mr. Fox expired in the arms of his nephew, Lord Holland, at a quarter before 6 o'clock, A. M. on the 13th of September. Mr. Fox died at the very moment when the Park and Tower guns were announcing the capture of Buenos Ayres. The Marquis Wellesley, Lord Holland, and Mr. T. Grenville, are talked of as successors to Mr. Fox.

Nothing decisive has transpired respecting peace between France and England. The Moniteur states that the illness of Mr. Fox has retarded it, and probably will state that his death will prevent it taking place:—couriers, however, are constantly passing between the two governments. English troops continue to embark for foreign service.—The Russian Minister has announced to the French cabinet, that the refusal of his master to ratify the treaty of M. D'Oubril, was in consequence of that Minister's acting contrary to the instructions he had received; but intimates his willingness to renew the negociations.

Buenos Ayres was captured by the British, on the 27th of June. There fell into their hands, 1,296,388 dollars, in silver and bullion. Gen. Beresford has issued a proclamation as Lieut. Governor, and promises a free trade to all countries in amity with England.

It was intimated that the merchandize in the King's stores, consisting principally of Jesuits, bark, and quicksilver, would amount to between two and three millions o dollars. —Military stores, likewise, to a very great amount, were taken. They lost but one man killed, 1 missing, and 12 wounded.

The capitulation provides that the Spanish troops shall be prisoners of war, but guarantees to the natives, their private property, and accustomed privileges. The force of the English is stated at 1621.—The Spanish force at 2000. The opposition which they made was, however, very feeble.

Buenos Ayres is the capital of one of the richest provinces in South America; and the probability is, that the whole of the Spanish and Portuguese colonies in that quarter of the globe, will fall into the hands of the English. Had not our government been a bank, and the head of it a negative quantity, America might have reaped the rich harvest Great-Britain now enjoys. However, I suppose we shall *purchase South America* at the next *conclave* of congress.

From Paris we learn, that upon the news of the non-ratification of D'Oubril's treaty, the return of the troops from Germany was countermanded, and the camp at Meadon, near Paris, was expected to break up. A camp for the reception of 60,000 men, is preparing at Leist, on the northern frontier of Holland, and other military movements, indicate approaching war.

By Greenock, Sept. 19th, we are told that Prussia has been driven to such extremity, that unless she at length determines to resist further encroachments of France, she must submit to receive the imperial *coup de grace*, and sink into absolute vassalage. Russia holds a commanding position—Sweden preserves her wonted spirit—and Austria seems waiting for an opportunity to avenge the wrongs she has sustained. A private letter from Stockholm states that a new coalition is forming against France, to consist of Russia, Prussia, Sweden, Hesse, &c.

His Swedish Majesty has taken possession of Lauenburg, in the name of the King of England:—the Prussian arms and eagle are taken away; and every thing is re-established on the former footing. Great preparations are making in Russia; that empire has 40,000 men on the frontiers of Moldavia, 30,000 on those of Gallacia, and 150,000 on those of Prussia.

His Prussian Majesty is about to repair to the army: the cabinet Minister, Count Haugwitz, will, it is said, accompany him. The Princes Henry and William, are to have each the command of a brigade.

The English have disappeared from Calabria—they are still at Capria, and their ships are cruising in the gulph. Marshal Massena will join Verdier and Regnier. The castle of Reggie, on the coast of Calabria, has been captured by the English. Louis Napoleon, by the grace of God, &c. King of Holland, has *silenced the press* by proclamation, in that country, by way of affording his new subjects a sample of French liberty.

From the Philadelphia Register.

A Gentleman just arrived from Washington, whose veracity and correctness may be relied on, reports, that a letter had been received at that place, by a Mr. Henderson, employed in the navy yard, from his brother, resident in Kentucky, stating that, in consequence of a commotion of the people, who had declared that country independent, he was about to remove his family to Culpepper in Virginia.

The serious nature of this report forbids us to repeat the names of the persons implicated as leaders, until the authenticity of the report is fully ascertained.

It is by no means improbable that the following rumour is connected with this important intelligence, the substance of which we are told had occupied the executive of the United States, convened in council, during four days of the last week.

The President of the United States was seriously indisposed on Tuesday, & by the last accounts was still confined.

"*Rumour*—It is certainly not the duty of a newspaper editor, to give currency to every rumour which may reach his ears; on the other hand it must be admitted, that it is his duty to notice all such as either are supported by the authority of respectable names, or may implicate the welfare of his fellow-citizens, and the peace of his country. In so doing, it is not conceived that his veracity is pledged in support of the story; nay, he may himself totally disbelieve it, yet be justified in giving it currency.—Hence the Expositor details the following rumour, which has a very wide circulation in this town, viz. That the President has issued a process on a charge of high treason to arrest a certain individual, who once stood high in the opinions of his countrymen, and whose late conduct in the Western country has been marked by public suspicion—other reports are added still more alarming. To say we credit them, would be to violate truth, but still we think something unpleasant has occurred.—*Alexandria Ex.*

Should this information be realised, it will furnish fatal and conclusive evidence that the public treasure, which our land-lobbing executive has lavished in the purchase of undefined territory, would have been better applied to the means of national defence on the sea-coast, and, by protecting the inland navigation of the United States from the rapacity of Spanish custom-houses, to have secured the attachment of our fellow-citizens in the West to the government of the Union.

DOLING.

The HATTER *non-pussèd; or, a* COUNSELLOR'S *opinion—given gratis!*

Quoth Jacobin Jim,
In a doleful dilemma;
"How the d-v-l to trim,
"I cannot tell, d-m me!

"Since nothing but slander,
"The demagogue-maw suits;
"Though caress'd as a pander,
"I'm ruin'd by law-suits.

"If I *don't publish lies*,
"My rogues won't employ me!
"If *I do*, (bi-st their eyes!)
"The *lawyers* destroy me!"

I'm a lawyer, by trade,
Hatter Jim, d'ye see;
Will give you my aid
Without any fee!

Relinquish the task
Of a Jacobin-scrub,
Your "*villains unmask**;"
Then—*your tub!—to your tub!*

* *Jim had a* falling out *with his* honest *employers, and threatened to* "*unmask a set of villains,*" *to wit, the leaders of his faction. Like master, like man.*

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THE

WEEKLY INSPECTOR.

"Of those men who have overturned the Liberties of Republics, the greatest number
"have begun their career by paying an obsequious court to the People—commencing
"DEMAGOGUES, and ending TYRANTS." HAMILTON.

Vol. I.] NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1806. [No. 12.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Editor of the Weekly Inspector begs leave to tender the tribute of his most sincere and grateful acknowledgments to the public in general, and his friends in particular, for the liberal and increasing patronage with which his paper has been honoured. This patronage he considers as a most powerful incentive to increased exertions on his part, that he may be deemed not altogether unworthy of the favours which have been lavished upon him. Actuated by this motive, he proposes to increase the size of his paper from eight to sixteen pages, 8vo. to be printed weekly, as at present. The alteration is intended to take place with the publication of the 14th number, at which time one quarter of a year from the commencement of the work, will have been completed.

By the arrangement now contemplated, the Editor will be able to furnish his readers with two volumes of The Weekly Inspector a year, one at the end of each six months. The volume to be completed at the end of the first six months, including the numbers already published, will contain 312, and future volumes 416 pages, exclusive of title page, preface, and index.

The work, as thus enlarged and modified, will be capable of embracing, together with miscellaneous articles, a compendious view of American politics, and a concise register of the most remarkable events of the times.

The advantages which will result from its convenient form for binding, its being regularly paged, and furnished with indexes, cannot fail to be appreciated by an enlightened public. Indeed, we flatter ourselves that we shall be able, with the assistance of our obliging correspondents, to print a paper, not only calculated for temporary utility, but which will prove a valuable acquisition to a gentleman's library, and a magazine of materials for the future historian and biographer.

As we shall print double the number of pages which we promised in our original proposals, and our paper will be destitute of advertisements, from which the profits of periodical publications are principally derived, it cannot be deemed unreasonable in us to raise the price for Subscribers. We shall therefore offer it at FIVE DOLLARS per annum, payable in advance, by *future* Subscribers. Those who shall have subscribed before the receipt of this paper, will consider it optional with them, either to *withdraw their subscriptions*, or *continue them*, paying 5 dollars per annum. Unless they give notice to the contrary, the Editor will take it for granted that the latter alternative is preferred.

M

We must solicit the indulgence of our respectable correspondent, whose production we now present to our readers, for not giving it earlier publicity. It was intended for *last week*, but the manuscript was by accident mislaid, and escaped our search till too late for insertion. Should any of our readers be inclined to question the propriety of employing epitaets so harsh as some of those which follow, we would observe, that in our opinion, the language is rendered perfectly correct by its application. If an assassin points his dagger at my breast, shall I set about culling from some system of rhetoric an elegant *periphrasis* expressive of my dread and detestation of his character? No, *words* are intended to give us as far as possible, *adequate* ideas of *things*, and as Hamlet has it,

"There's ne'er a *villain* dwelling in all
"But he's an arrant *knave*." [Denmark,

To the Editor of the Weekly Inspector.

SIR,

IF the government of this country does not prosecute James Cheetham for the traiterous publication in his paper of Monday, 13th inst. they will deserve all the mischief, and all the abhorrence, which the toleration of such conduct is calculated to produce. Such an ebullition of treason, so impudent, so atrocious, so sottish, and so malignant, is I believe unparalleled, except in this abandoned wretch's favourite country, *France;* or in his own traiterous conduct in his native country, where, if he and many others who have fled from justice and detestation, had met with their desert, (a halter) it would have saved America much trouble, expense, and reputation. Had it not been for the lenity of those laws which he grossly violated, he must have been hanged; and feeling how much he deserved it, and what a narrow escape he had, I doubt not that the sight of a gallows now makes his corrupt blood run cold. Had he played such pranks in that humane and *honourable* country, France, the guillotine must inevitably have been his reward. How unfortunate for civilized society that he was not spawned in his favourite land!!

With whom does this abandoned fellow mean to identify himself when he says "we," and "us?" It can be with none who have any respect for virtue or decency.

Does he mean "*we*," when our present C. M. humbugs the public out of 30,000 dollars per annum for doing nothing?

Does he mean "*we*," when that person appoints himself to the office by his influence in the C. of A.; gained no doubt by the most virtuous and LIBERAL means?

Does he mean "*we*," in the establishment of the $ 27 000 fund, for the remuneration of all disinterested, thoroughgoing democrats?

Does he mean "*we*," when he gives publicity to the senseless rigmarole stuff of that "*puny whipster*," Polybius?

Does he mean "*we*," when a number of stalls are erected at the public expense to bribe influential voters?

Does he mean "*we*," when an ox is roasted, to gull a parcel of ignorant, drunken, imported voters? These full-blooded democrats know, and feel, that "every man has his price."

Does he mean "*we*," when he cheats the public, through his worthy friends, the corporation, in the most rapacious and impudent manner?

Does he mean "*we*," when he publishes the most decided, and atrocious treason, in his blackguard and lying newspaper? And can there be more outrageous treason, than inviting a foreign power to invade the country *?

A pretty thing truly! to abuse others for advocating an alliance with Great-Britain, when in the same breath, he invites the French to invade us. And to accuse others of falsehood! he who is employed day and night, in fabricating, and belching forth, the most abominable and barefaced lies. Unparalleled effrontery!! I suspect that he wrote the article in his paper of the 13th, in a paroxysm of rage, while writhing under the lash of the Editor of the Morning Chronicle, in exposing his democratic conduct respecting South-

* *The infamous Tom Paine has, (we believe, since the above was written) avowed himself the author of that production. But as it appears to have met with the approbation of the Cheethamite faction, we may consider it as expressing their sentiments.* E. W. I.

wick & Hardcastle. He, no doubt, thought this an ingenious trick, to shift the public reflection and conversation from his most infamous robbery. There is powerful reason to believe, that this fellow has been purchased by one of those emissaries which France maintains in every place of importance on the earth. He says that "France has always behaved with *honour* to this country" Can there be a grosser falsehood? You, Sir, have not forgotten that France has not to this day paid for the spoliations upon our commerce. You have not forgotten, that France demanded a tribute of two millions of dollars. I blush, as an American, to relate the circumstance. I could not have believed it, if it had not come from the Secretary of State himself; and still less could I have believed, that our pusillanimous government would have sent it. Oh! shame—shame. You have not forgotten the conduct of Spain, respecting her Ambassador, and her vexations and irruptions into Louisiana. And we well know Spain dare not take the least step of importance without the approbation of Bonaparte. It seems, though they are ready to send tribute to France, the present administration are disposed to injure and insult Great-Britain and her natives. What punishment was inflicted upon their Ambassador in France, for the unprincipled transaction respecting Messrs. Nicklin & Griffith? None. His appointment was continued. But this piece of iniquity has been retaliated in the person of Marquis Yrujo. The dry-good merchants and manufacturers of Great-Britain, have been of far more benefit to us, both by their moral conduct and industry, than any imported *infidel* traitors. Cheetham knows what I mean by the epithet *infidel*. I have sent to Manchester for an account of the treatment of the Bible, by a club there, to which he belonged. It is remarkable that democracy, sedition, and infidelity, have generally gone hand in hand.

But what do this wretched jackass and his partizans mean, by inviting France to invade us? for it seems she has received an invitation, and is expected, as the fellow says his political opponents "*ought to be afraid of it.*"—Whenever a French soldier sets foot on this shore in a hostile manner, Cheetham may depend upon it that he will be the first victim to the just indignation of insulted Americans. The *honour* of France! A microscope of the largest magnifying powers that was ever formed, could not discover it.—Voltaire, who understood Frenchmen as well as most men, characterizes them "as half tiger and half monkey." A more detestable character for cruelty and perfidy, could not have been given; and the events of the late most lamentable revolution, have proved it entirely just. And has Bonaparte rescued them from this obloquy? No! no! not all the crimes of all kings, in all countries, can exceed this one man's cruelty and perfidy. Five hundred and eighty FRENCH soldiers poisoned in the hospital, because they were burthensome; and three thousand eight hundred Turkish prisoners, marched into an intrenchment, then resurrounded by French infantry, and in cold blood, deliberately murdered, by vollies of musquetry, still cry from the ground for vengeance against the relentless perpetrator of these before unheard of crimes. Neither is the treacherous seizure in a foreign country, and midnight massacre of the Duke D'Enghien, forgotten; nor the hundreds and thousands of miserable victims who have been secretly murdered in dungeons, or privately sent off to Cayenne. I suppose to revenge themselves of their political opponents, and to secure for a short time to come, their peculative situations, we are to be bamboozled by a malignant and abandoned faction, to admit the French among us, and be favoured with a mushroom king, in little master Jerome Bonaparte, now that Naples, Italy, and Holland, are supplied. Heaven forbid that such villainous insinuations should be patiently borne, or the villains who propagate them tolerated. And does the silly scoundrel suppose that France would send here out of mere friendship, and when she had done the dirty work of his party, relinquish her

footing? And would he be allowed to write with his present insolence and falsehood? Bonaparte has curbed the freedom of the press wherever he has gained power or influence. But no doubt Cheetham's well known venality, and total want of principle, would go all lengths in defending murder,—extortion,—proscription,—secret transportation,—midnight massacre, and noon-day oppression, with all the other blessings of French fraternity. But these dire misfortunes can never happen, while a spark of real patriotism remains in the country; and the wicked rascal who has dared to invite them, must be consigned to eternal execration in the breast of every true American.

As to Pierpoint Edwards, his boisterous, tautological bombast will never procure him "salt to his porridge" in our courts; and his Connecticut conduct will not go down here. Though Marshal Swartwout be turned out of office for impanneling an impartial jury in the case of Smith & Ogden, we have among us many men who despise equally the frowns of a Bashaw, and the vulgar and silly abuse of a Polybius, or a Cheetham. The latter fellow seems to be galled by Riley & Co's. advertisement of his trial for treason in his own country. *But let it be ever remembered, that the man who is false to his native land, can never be true to any other.* As well might you expect, that a child would have less affection for his parents, than for a parish work-house, whither he was driven by poverty and ignominy.

To conclude, if the subject of foreign alliances is to be debated, because those who at present hold the reins of government in our country, find themselves unequal to the task of supporting its honour, integrity, and independence, we must think seriously upon the subject. But I am no advocate for foreign alliances, as I feel certain that this country is equal to its own protection in every point, when its inherent, and at present dormant energies are properly directed. The mere bellowings of Cheetham, because some of his enormous iniquities have been exposed, would not be worth notice; but when it is considered that this most abandoned fellow is the foul mouth-piece of a gasping and desperate party, his treasonable paragraphs deserve some attention, especially as it is not improbable, that the heads of the faction sat in solemn conclave upon them, like the demons in Pandemonium when plotting the destruction of Heaven.

If I have exhibited unusual warmth, it must be attributed to the just indignation which treason must ever excite in the breast of

A Republican of the Old School.

October 16, 1806.

For the Weekly Inspector.

The Rhapsody of J-hnny R-nd-lph, &c.

BY

Christopher Caustick, L. L. D. &c. &c. &c.

(Continued from page 84.)

'Twas on the third of last December,
The President, we all remember,
Sent to our honour'd Houses each,
A pretty popular sort of speech;
Which, though it happened not to be, sir,
Much like the style of Julius Cæsar,
Would not enhance a Frederick's fame,
Was well—*considering whence it came.*
In this he *ventur'd* to complain,
Of rude appearances in Spain;—
Accus'd the Dons of vile aggressions,
Encroachments on our late possessions.
Spain seem'd determin'd, so he stated,
That we should not be compensated,
Agreeably to stipulations,
For insults, wrongs, and spoliations;
Which stipulations were the cement
Which bound us in a late agreement,
Unless allow'd to wrong us further,
Like mending *robbery* by *murther*—
That bonds of friendship burst asunder,
She takes the liberty to plunder
Our commerce on the Mobil', true 'tis,
And clogs us with illegal duties,
And plagues us with vexatious searches,
Removes the land-marks of our purchase,
Turns a deaf ear to just conditions,
Of our pacific propositions;—
Though, while affairs remain'd unsettled,
For fear the beldam might be nettled,

We yielded, at her will and pleasure,
Our necks to tread upon at leisure.
That our forbearance might be known,
We did not even claim our own,
But let her turn us out of doors,
By way of wiping off old scores;
And pluck us like a flock of geese,
To show we meant to live in peace.
In this we were exactly right,
For had we muster'd up our might,
Power leaping over *reason's* fences,
Might lead to dismal consequences;
Some blood might possibly be spill'd,
And *somebody* perhaps *be kill'd!*
But if we peaceably submit
To all the wrongs she can commit,
'Tis very likely she may learn
To treat us civilly in turn.
Thus when a man *lies down*, we know
He can't well get a *knock-down* blow.
But though we *fell* to 'scape a *fall*,
Our hopes were blasted after all;
For see the Fury won't desist,
But shakes her boneless, shrivell'd fist
Full in our faces;—what a jade!
Exclaiming, "*dem'me who's afraid!*"
Lo! the old termagant now glories
In ravaging our territories,
Bids dire Bellona's thunders roll
Like grape-shot in a mustard bowl!
New Orleans, now, behold her scour
With mighty rage, but feeble power;
A region her seceding bands
Had late deliver'd to our hands,
Is now surrender'd by her orders,
A prey to pitiless marauders!
I've therefore thought it best at length,
To call forth all our matchless strength,
Have bid our troops, who are, *I guess*,
About two hundred,—more or less,
With *clubs* and *fowling-pieces* arm,
To try-TO TRY-*to do them harm* *!
But now, quoth Decius, bear in mind,
That these piratic acts, we find

* *This trying-to-try is a super-superlative figure of speech, which though somewhat after the manner of the Greeks, has never been classed by rhetoricians. It is a desperate plunge of the poet, in order, if possible, to sink to the* bottom *of the* bottomless *barathrum of the bathos; or, in other words, an* aspiring attempt *to let ourself* down *to a level with Mr. Jefferson's celebrated descent into the Hades of sublimity, as displayed in his* "unprofitable contest of trying which party should do the other most harm."

With other deeds concatenated,
By French and Spaniards perpetrated;—
With privateers in Cuba fitted,
Who have vast outrages committed;
Poor, petty pirates, the majority
Without the shadow of authority,
Yet, in our very harbour's jaws,
In spite of good and wholesome laws,
Which our wise legislature pass,
As good as *stoning* thieves with *grass*,
To hang their vessels by main force,
And *confiscate the crews*, of course *;
In spite of all that should be done
By potent gunboat number one;—
In spite of many a proclamation,
Quite hissing hot with indignation,
They sink our vessels, turn adrift
Their crews in open boats to shift;
Or, give them on some desert island,
The privilege to starve on dry land.

(To be continued.)

* *Our Solomons in Council undertook to enact a law against the Buccaneers who prey upon our commerce, but, as sometimes happens, their* anger *got the upperhand of their* wisdom. *This statute was phrased with such clearness of conception, that it empowered the Ministers of Justice to arraign, capitally convict, and execute* the vessels *in which acts of piracy might be committed, and their crews who had perpetrated such acts were condemned to stand and look on, and see their innocent* ships hung by the neck, *till they were dead! dead! as the law directs!!*

DEMOCRATIC CONSISTENCY.

Among the most disagreeable circumstances which attends a warfare with the pestilent demagogues who infest America, and who are here, as every where else, fit for nothing but to become pioneers for Bonaparte, may be reckoned the variety of questionable shapes which they assume,

Sham patriots sly, then *genuine* Demos sour,
Fell Jacobins, and all things in an hour.

The moment you have cut off one head of the Hydra of Faction, you have a whole crop hissing like the snakes of a Tissiphone. The other day they were utterly averse to the fortification of our sea-ports, and inviting French troops to scour our cities. Finding themselves unable to endure the merited opprobium heaped upon them for proclaiming themselves *traitors*, they now shift their ground, and declare that they were

always the genuine advocates of measures calculated for national defence.—But we will touch them with the talisman of truth, and see what will become of their vain disguises:

A fellow who "plods his weary way" through the *correct columns* of the Citizen, has obliged the faction with the following, among other falsehoods.

"With respect to a national defence, our opponents may rest satisfied, *that republicans* (meaning democrats) *are not averse* to the fortification of our sea ports. That economy would be indefensible which would risk the safety of our principal cities to the rapacity of invaders. Those who endeavour to censure the republican administration, will please to recollect *that the federalists who directed the Adams' cabinet, attempted nothing.*"

In another paper of this same Citizen, we have the following:

"*France has always behaved with honour* to the United States, and we are perfectly easy on that score." "If she has a mind to come and drive off the scoundrels and British emissaries, that seek to embroil the United States with France, *we will not fortify New-York to prevent it.*" "The cheapest way to fortify New-York, will be to banish the scoundrels that infest it."

Here we have a flat contradiction between "*genuine republicans*," as they call themselves. But that the Jacobin last quoted, spoke the *real sentiments* of his party, appears from their *conduct* the last session of Congress. Let their actions test their principles.

TUESDAY, April 15.

The house in committee of the whole on the state of the union Mr. Sumpter in the chair. The bill "for fortifying the ports and harbours of the United States, and for building gun-boats," under consideration.

Mr. Masters, of New-York, moved to strike out 150,000 dollars, "for the purpose of inserting 500,000." The question was lost—Ayes 27—He then moved a new section, viz. that a sum not exceeding , be appropriated to enable the President of the United States, to cause the ports and harbours of New-York, to be better fortified and protected.

Mr. Smilie opposed the motion.

Mr. D. R. Williams moved to amend the motion, by inserting Charleston after New-York.

Mr. Eppes moved to insert Norfolk.

Mr. Early moved to insert New-Orleans.

Mr. R. Nelson moved to insert Baltimore.

Mr. Macgruder moved to insert *George-Town, on the Potomack*.—THIS RAISED A GENERAL LAUGH!!

The motion was afterwards lost by a great majority.

Will the Citizen, or any of his gang of "villains," as he himself calls them, pretend after this, that his faction are not averse to the fortification of our seaports? Well was it observed by Mr. Quincy, in his eloquent address to the house on this occasion, that "A regular course of annual appropriations may, in a very few years, put all our capital cities in a state of reasonable security; and, at no very distant period of time, without any additional imposition on the people, give every city on our coast an adequate defence. It is in this light that I consider the question now before the committee, to be important. Not that any sum which may be inserted, will be immediately sufficient for all the objects for which we have to provide; but that any augmentation of the appropriation, will be a *pledge to the nation of the disposition of this house, to commence a system of defence for our cities.* Any evidence of which, will give just satisfaction to great masses of your citizens; *as an appearance of want of it, will fill them with no less discontent and dismay.*"

But, says the Citizen, "the Federalists, who directed the Adams' cabinet, attempted nothing."

Granting this for a moment, will the democrats *quote the authority* of the federalists for neglecting so obvious a duty? The party in power, rose upon the ruins of their predecessors, in consequence of their pretending to be better republicans, and to be actuated by

purer principles. But it is not true, that "the federalists attempted nothing." They performed much, and would have performed much more, had they not been impeded by the infamous faction now in power. They provided *floating batteries*, *wooden walls*, which the faction has destroyed.

But there are other circumstances which contrast the situation of the federalists with that of the democrats. The government was then in its infancy, and the public chest empty. Neither had the federalists been called upon by their constituents to fortify. The President had not told them in the words of Mr. Jefferson's last message, that "our coasts have been infested, and our harbours watched by private armed vessels, some of them without commissions, some with illegal commissions, some with those of legal form, but committing piratical acts beyond the authority of their commissions." Nor were we then suffering aggressions and outrages from Great-Britain, France, and Spain, subjecting us to all the horrors of that kind of war, in which

"One side only gives the blows."

FROM THE COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

TO THE INHABITANTS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

FELLOW-CITIZENS,

THE defenceless situation of this city is a subject of anxious concern to every reflecting mind. During the last winter you all united in a memorial to Congress, that efficient means might be provided for our protection. Much to your honour, there appeared at that time to be but one sentiment and one voice, that the essential interests of this country demanded a provision for PERMANENT FORTIFICATIONS, A NAVAL ARSENAL, and SHIPS OF FORCE.

It is not now proposed to investigate the causes, by which your just and reasonable expectations have been disappointed. It will be sufficient to induce you to renew your exertions to know, that nothing which ought to be satisfactory has been accomplished or even attempted. New-York is still defenceless:—the key of the most populous and wealthy part of our country, is at the mercy of any invader:—your lives and property are unsafe.

Although we are now fortunately exempted from the aggressions, which on a former occasion, excited the public sensibility, yet in a few weeks or even days, they may perhaps be renewed with additional rigour: while it is certain that our insecurity is increasing by the events which are occurring in Europe, and by an impression which our unwise contentions at home have produced, that we are a divided, degraded, selfish, and impotent people.

Fellow citizens, no future event is more probable than that we shall soon be required to defend our dearest rights; no truth is more obvious than that we are unprepared; no fact more demonstrable, than that we have no resources, but in our valour, patriotism, and force:—if we cannot protect ourselves, we shall certainly be the victims of foreign ambition.

Fellow-citizens—the representations by which we have been dishonoured are unfounded:—we want not courage, patriotism, or wealth:—the revenue of this port, for one year, properly applied, would ensure our security, and the expenditure, instead of impoverishing, would invigorate the industry of our citizens:—if there are men among us, who for selfish purposes would foment divisions, and render us instruments of mutual destruction, we wish to discover them: we wish to know the individuals who are unwilling to defend their country.

The object of this address is to produce an union of sentiment and action on this important subject: it is therefore respectfully proposed, that the inhabitants of the different wards convene and elect in each ward a committee, to form a general committee, representing all the citizens, for the purpose of preparing a mild but firm memorial to Congress, to be presented by our representatives, at the commencement of the ensuing session. Let the prayer of the memorial be for—PERMANENT FORTIFICATIONS, A NAVAL ARSENAL, and SHIPS OF FORCE.

WASHINGTON.

In the Evening Post of the 11th inst. we find an article, entitled "PUBLIC PLUNDER," with the signature of PUBLIUS, which specifies a few items of expenditure by the genuine economists of our democratic corporation. It concludes as follows: "Let our citizens well reflect upon the enormous fact, that in two years our economical democratic corporation, have, by jobs to their friends,—by waste,—bribes, and gifts to favourites, and bad and dishonest management, expended beyond what the entire support of the city police, including public works, &c. cost us during the federal administration for the same time, 340,000 dollars."

"The interest of this is 23,000 a year, which the citizens must pay in one form or other.

"Take another fact—the usual annual amount of the Corporation expenses is published in September, or early in October—last year they only brought it down to Ad-

gust, for the purpose of including in it the expenses of *seven* months only—But what of *this* year? It is not published at all, nor will be till the election is over—A more decisive proof of the rotten and bankrupt state of our city concerns cannot be asked."

A punster remarks that the English in America have given themselves *Lima Airs**: and because they have got possession of the River of Plate, they expect the Spaniards will be completely *dish'd*. E. Post.

* Buenos Ayres.

A press of matter obliges us to omit publishing according to an intimation in our last, the resolutions of the various ward meetings relative to the fortification of New-York.

FOREIGN.

By the Ship Richard, from Nantz, we have news to the 25th of September. The refusal of the Emperor to ratify the treaty of d'Oubril is confirmed. This step was said to have been founded on d'Oubril's having not only deviated from his instructions, but acted in direct opposition to them. France, Holland, Russia, Prussia, Sweden, and the confederation of Rhine, are uniting for a renewal of hostilities with a vigour unprecedented even in the annals of modern warfare. Austria is not idle, but has taken the field in great force, under the Arch Duke Charles. The camp at Meudon was daily expected to break up. The regiments composing the Emperor's body guard were on their way to the Rhine, where an immense army was assembling. The English are said to have been unfortunate in a debarkation near Gaeta, having lost 500 men. The King of Spain is said to be arming in consequence of the entrance of the English into the Tagus. Jerome Bonaparte was made a Prince of the Empire amidst the shouts of a Parisian mob: A marriage contract was agreed on between Prince Jerome and a Princess of Wurtenzburg. Lord Lauderdale was still at Paris, under pretence of indisposition, but couriers were continually passing to and from London. The King of Sweden had recommenced the blockade of the Prussian ports.

DOMESTIC.

Our prospects with regard to Spanish encroachments are by no means flattering. Gen. Wilkinson, in a letter, dated Red River, Sep. 19th, 1806, says, that the Spanish possess a force of 1500, or 1800 men, and by and by makes them 2000 strong; and that they treat the remonstrances of Gen. Claiborne and Col. Cushing with contempt; and IF the Spaniards should not recede, and IF he should not receive counter orders, an appeal to arms would be inevitable. There is no doubt but with the help of his *ifs* he'll live to fight another day.

For the Weekly Inspector.

LINES WRITTEN DURING A SEVERE SICKNESS.

O! let me hasten from the world
Ere yet the sails of life are furl'd,
Ere yet I sink beneath the wave,
Ere yet I feed the gloomy grave.

Ev'n now Autumnal shades prevail,
My strength decays, my senses fail;
My weaken'd powers of frame and mind
Leave but an aching void behind.

Alas! how many ills assume
The power to drive us to the tomb;
A tortur'd body, bursting heart,
Oft' hasten death's destructive dart.

I will not shrink from mis'ry's friend,
Who points to all life's pains an end,
Who kindly closes care and grief,
And brings the throbbing breast relief.

What yet hath life in store for me?
More pain, and keener misery?
Ah! haste, and cool my burning brain,
Nor from thy visit long refrain.

But why at Heaven's decrees repine?
Are grief and anguish only mine?
And do not thousands weep and sigh,
Whom joy, nor hope, were ever nigh?

Then will I strive to be content,
Though sorrow seem not to relent;
And seek relief in Hope's soft charms,
Or fly to Friendship's soothing arms.

There with a grateful, humble mind,
I'll boast those joys which few can find;
And calm my wounded, drooping soul,
Though fiercer waves of trouble roll.

X.

ERRATA.

In a few copies of the last week's *Inspector*, the following *errata* occur:

Page 85, 2d column, line 3 from the bottom, for "*illusion*" read *allusion*.

Page 84, 2d column, line 10 from the top, *dele* "*him.*"

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THE

WEEKLY INSPECTOR.

"Of those men who have overturned the Liberties of Republics, the greatest number "have begun their career by paying an obsequious court to the People—commencing "DEMAGOGUES, and ending TYRANTS." HAMILTON.

Vol. I.] NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1806. [No. 13.

We perceive that some few half dozens of stupid Jacobins in two or three wards in New-York and Philadelphia, are sending petitions to Mr. Jefferson, requesting him to *condescend to be chosen President of the United States* a *third time*. As these gentry must be puzzled to make out plausible addresses, for the want of proper subjects of eulogy, we think that the following may be of use to supply them with *hints* of no little importance to weave into their petitions.

From the Philadelphia Political Register.

At the last celebration of our national independence, the worshippers of Mr. Jefferson have presumed to bring forward the character of their idol, in a style of exclusive pretension, which ought not to pass without observation.

Among the ridiculously inflated sentiments which they have been pleased to express of his worth, we find the following:

"THOMAS JEFFERSON; *the man who has established the glory of America!*"

Could the propagation of this absurd falsehood be limited to the mercenary dependants of Mr. Jefferson, or to those circles where his character is truly understood, animadversion would be superfluous; and the broad ridicule which the sentiment, contrasted with the character, conveys, would amply punish the imposture. But, as a gross deception is intended, and may be widely diffused, it is the part of justice, and a duty to the *real* heroes and patriots of our country, to destroy the assumption, and to expose and counteract the fraud.

Will the admirers of Mr. Jefferson be pleased to tell the world, on what part of his conduct, in private or in public life, this exclusive claim to establishing the glory of America has been raised? To assist their decision, we will select from the faithful page of history, an abstract of facts, which impartial posterity will duly appreciate.

Was the glory of America established by the attempt of Mr. Jefferson to discharge a debt of gratitude and honour to his benefactor, Mr. Gabriel Jones, by a payment in depreciated paper, which did not amount, in real value, to one half of the interest only, that had accrued on the sum which had been lent in specie to Mr. Jefferson, under circumstances of the most urgent necessity?

Was the glory of America established by the conduct of Mr. Jefferson towards the creditors of his father-in-law, Mr. Wayles, of whose property he became possessed, and whose debts, *notwithstanding his solemn engagement to pay them*, he permitted, after a lapse of twenty-five years, to be brought before the British and American board of commissioners for settlement?

Was the glory of America established by a base abuse of that confidence, which implied all that could be dear to virtue and honour, in the most interesting relation between friends? We forbear to expatiate on this subject—but, if Mr. Jefferson, or any authorized agent shall dare the explanation, it shall be given.

Was the glory of America established by Mr. Jefferson's *military* conduct, at any period of the American war, and more especially in the campaign of 1781, when, although acting as governor of Virginia, his native state, at that time under invasion, he never was with-

in the whiz of a musket ball; nor ever nearer to the enemy than the utmost random of cannon shot, unless a river was interposed between him and them?

Was the glory of America established by Mr. Jefferson's retreat to *Carter's Mountain*, when, having the whole force of Virginia under his command, he fled, ingloriously fled, from a single squadron of dragoons?

Was the glory of America established by Mr. Jefferson's abdication of the government of Virginia, in a crisis of imminent danger—when every sentiment that love of country ought to have suggested, forbade retirement from the public service?

Was the glory of America established by Mr. Jefferson's letter to Mazzei—a letter which vilified the whole American people, and infamously slandered THE FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY?

Was the glory of America established by Mr. Jefferson's attempt to prevent the adoption of the present constitution, or by his subsequent endeavours to defeat its provisions?

Was the glory of America established by Mr. Jefferson's deportment in the intrigues of the French minister Genet, who charged him with holding "*a language official, and a language confidential?*"

Was the glory of America established by the means which Mr. Jefferson practised to attain his present situation?

Was the glory of America established by the opinions which Mr. Jefferson expressed, the rewards which he gave, and the pardon which he extended to the convict Callender?

Was the glory of America established by Mr. Jefferson's inspection and entire approbation of "*the Prospect before Us*," previous to its publication?

Was the glory of America established in the sentiment expressed by Mr. Jefferson of that most detestable work, "*that it would do much, and that the tax gatherers would do the rest.*" [See Mr. Jefferson's letter to Callender, the original of which is fortunately preserved.]

Was the glory of America established by the impious scoffing, in Mr. Jefferson's Notes on Virginia, where he says, "*that his neighbour's belief in* TWENTY *Gods or in* NO *God, will neither pick his pocket nor break his leg?*"

Was the glory of America established by Mr. Jefferson's comparison in his Notes on Virginia, of "*the population of our great cities to sores on the human body?*"

Was the glory of America established by Mr. Jefferson's declaration, "we are all federalists, we are all republicans?" or by the contradiction, which his intolerant and persecuting policy has given to all his hollow declarations on that subject?

Was the glory of America established by Mr. Jefferson's declaration, "*we had better abandon the ocean*," than enter into controversy to maintain our rights upon it?

Was the glory of America established by Mr. Jefferson's affectation of delicacy towards the captains of the American navy, when he referred the claims of the brave and meritorious Commodore Truxton, to their consideration? Or was the glory of America established by Mr. Jefferson's avowed contempt of the American army, when, utterly regardless of the feelings of every officer in that army, Mr. Jefferson ventured to nominate a French agent, who had enlisted troops in our country under a French commission, and with those troops had attacked the posts of a neutral nation, and who was, moreover, an utter stranger to the army, to the important trust of commanding half the regular infantry of the United States, over the heads of Field officers, and captains, and subalterns, who for twenty years, had ably and honourably served their country?

[The opinion of the senate of the United States, on this most extraordinary nomination, was expressed in their indignant rejection of Mr. Jefferson's lieutenant colonel commandant and protegé.]

Was the glory of America established when Mr. Jefferson called to the head of the most important national department, a man who was a stranger to the American revolution, one who

had threatened "to stop the wheels of government"—who, as secretary to a band of insurgents, had proscribed any citizen, who should dare to execute a law of the United States—and who had been thus eminently instrumental in exciting an insurrection, which had endangered the safety of the government, and the peace of the nation; and had caused an expense of one million two hundred thousand dollars to the American people?

Was the glory of America established by the suppression of a branch of our commerce, on the mandate of a foreign minister?

Was the glory of America established by Mr. Jefferson permitting her navy to sink to decay, and her harbours and commerce to remain defenceless and unprotected?

Was the glory of America established by the depending negociation for the purchase of the Floridas*?

On the answers which impartial justice shall dictate to these interrogatories, (and they might be greatly extended) we shall resist the refutation of the unfounded and audacious sentiment, "*that the glory of America was established by* THOMAS JEFFERSON."—We might go farther, and with truth assert, that if every man, who embarked in the American Revolution, had observed a conduct similar to Mr. Jefferson's in the field, or to his resignation of office in the hour of difficulty and danger, the boasted freedom and independence of our country, must have been changed, INEVITABLY CHANGED, into the most abject slavery and degradation, and the national Jubilee, the day on which he is thus bepraised, would have been converted into a day of the deepest humiliation.

Let the real American reflect on such a reverse; let him consider the *actual* degradation of this country; and he must approve the utmost severity of these strictures that go to rescue her fame from reproach, and to vindicate the claims of her immortal Washington, and his glorious compatriots in arms and in council, against the frauds of cowardice, calumny, and imposture.

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* *Mr. Madison can inform us whether the following statement, which we have received of that transaction, is correct:*

An agent of the X. Y. and Z. tribe calls upon Mr. Armstrong, the American minister at Paris—and, presenting to his view a scrap of paper, asks him if he knows the hand-writing—the minister, aided by his spectacles, for the emissary would not permit him to take the paper into his possession, pronounces it to be the hand writing of the minister Talleyrand—a nod tells him his conjecture is correct; and he is desired to peruse its contents—the paper states the necessity of an immediate compromise of our differences with Spain, and mentions the terms on which it may be effected—Two millions of dollars as a propitiatory offering to France, and five millions to purchase the Floridas from Spain.

The minister is desired to communicate the intimation to his cabinet—he does so—and on such an intimation has the appropriation of two millions been made. And on such a basis among others, is the claim to establishing the glory of America founded!!

CHARTER ELECTION.

Federalism Triumphant.—Five out of nine wards in the city, have chosen *Federal candidates!* In the fifth ward the *Lewisites* prevailed. In the remaining three the *faction* succeeded. Thus a *majority* against the disorganizers is secured.

The event of this election, affords ample cause of congratulation to the true friends of the country throughout the United States. Its importance is much enhanced by the consideration of its being the evidence of a *great change* taking place in *public opinion*, and a prelude to *farther triumphs* of the friends and disciples of Washington. The *sham-patriots*, who have so long abused the confidence of the American people, will soon lose their influence, and be borne down by the weight of their own infamy, and the overwhelming torrent of public contempt.

It is all important, that New-York, the first commercial city in the union, should be "the head quarters of correct political principles;" and we have no doubt that this metropolis will, in future, be entitled to that noble distinction.

The importance of this event, will, we hope, be an apology to our distant subscribers, for our occupying so large a portion of this day's paper with local matter connected with it; and the more so, as in the New-York demagogues they may see

counterparts to the imps of the dominant faction throughout the United States.

The following were among the Handbills circulated on this occasion:

—

MATTER OF FACT.

False Patriotism, said the famous Dr. Johnson, is the last refuge of *bad men;* and a more important political axiom is rarely uttered. Although we do not pretend to apply this adage to our *worthy* Corporation, we will bring them to the *touch-stone of truth*, and we shall perceive that their conduct, since they have been in office, has been in direct opposition to the principles by which they profess to be actuated.

They talk of their Republican *Economy;* but the following plain statement will show that their *expenditures* have been useless and extravagant, and their *bribery* flagitious and unexampled.

The Citizens of New-York have been taxed, during the two years the present Corporation have "managed their concerns in their own way," 45,000 *Dollars per annum, more than under the Federal Corporation,* $ 90,000

The present Corporation have *thrown away* not less than $ 28,000 worth of public property, to bribe electioneering Butchers, 28,000

They have borrowed of the Manhattan Bank, $ 100,000, which money they have expended, 100,000

They have given Corporation bonds, which are now selling at a considerable discount, for not less than $ 50,000 50,000

They have made *secret grants* of Lots to one Romayne, in direct violation of law, amounting to $ 6,000, 6,000

They have lost by one Remmey, $ 1,000, 1,000

They have added to the emoluments of the Mayor's Office $ 10,000, 10,000

They have added $ 2,500 per annum to the fees of the Recorder. 5,000

They have given to Cheetham, for printing, sums amounting to not less than $ 9,000,* more than Federal printers had been accustomed to receive, 9,000

—

* *Cheetham says this article is* too high, *or in other words, he had not a chance to put his paw upon* so much *public money. That is to say, he only stole a* lamb, *and ought not to be hung for* sheep-stealing. *But as his corporation-friends have thought proper to keep back the account, the bill ought to be taken* pro confesso.—*Ed. W.I.*

They have sold public property, in lands, &c. and expended the money, amounting to at least $ 40,000 40,000

Many more items might be added, did they not keep their accounts as much as possible from public view; but here we have of extra expenses of these wonderful economists, no less than $ 339,000

This sum bears an annual interest of 23,730 dollars, which, together with the principal, must be supplied from the pockets of our industrious citizens.

Shall these men, under the false pretence of their *exclusive patriotism*, thus plunder the public? No: let us repair to the polls, and vote for the men that WASHINGTON *confided in*—the men who have been tried and found faithful; and thus prevent this *enormous plunder of public property*, and the other evils which threaten us from the predominance of a faction, who seem alike destitute of moral and political integrity.

—

300 *and odd per cent*

PATRIOTISM*,

OF THE LATEST FRENCH FASHION;

or,

THE WAY TO CHEAT'EM!

A bran *new* Song—Tune, *Yankee Doodle.*

—

Our lying Demo's often swear
They are the people's friends, Sir;
How public spirited they are
To serve their private ends, Sir!

Such friendship! they to Botany-Bay
May go and get a vent for't;
But our old Whigs don't like their rigs,
And would not give a cent for't.

To prove their Patriotism pure,
Our Demo' Corporation
The People's money, to be sure,
Have wasted like the nation!

Such Patriots may to Botany-Bay,
Ship off, or they'll be sent for;
Although 'tis tough to make such stuff
E'en convicts pay a cent for.

Their salaries rais'd, to show the zeal
With which they *serve* the people;
They mean their *own* by *public* weal—
'Tis plainer than a steeple.

Such zeal! they may, in Botany-Bay,
With convicts get a vent for't;
And Clinton's tools now give, like fools,
THREE HUNDRED ODD PER CENT FOR'T!!!

—

* *For further information respecting this* new kind *of patriotism, we would refer to page 52, No.7, of the* Weekly Inspector.

[illegible] A GOOD ONE!

New-York to be *Fortified* by *Jacobin* civility!!

A PASTORAL DIALOGUE,

Between Geoffry Goodman and Dickey Demagogue;

Which may be either said, or sung to the tune of "The battle of the Kegs."

—

GEOFFRY GOODMAN.

Suppose, by chance,
The King of France
Should stand in need of money,
And some resource
Of fraud or force
Must fill the purse of Bony:—
And not content
With every cent
The public chest affords, sir;
He vows he will
Have every mill
Contain'd in private hoards, sir.
He sends us o'er
A *Seventy-four*,
Or *Frigate* that's a *spanker*,
Which carries shot
To shoot red hot;
And here she is, at anchor!
She'll burn the town
Of New-York down,
Or find out where our cash is;
And has the power,
At any hour,
To LAY IT ALL IN ASHES!
What can be done?
We've not a gun,
Nor any thing can reach her;
Which on alarm
May "do her harm,"
Or better manners teach her.

DICKEY DEMAGOGUE.

We democrats
Are not such flats
As people take us for, sir;
A scheme we've plann'd,
That's nice and grand,
To keep us out of war, sir.
For any power
To think to scour
Our cities, is a joke, sir;
For in a crack
We'll drive them back,
And never strike a stroke, sir.
We will not fight,
That's *unpolite*,
But wheedle, whine, and coax 'em;
Some Jacobin
Shall take them in,
And cheating *Cheat'em* hoax 'em!
We'll be polite
With main and might,
Cut dancing-master-capers;
While mad *Tom Pain*
Sells out his brain,
To praise them in the papers.
We'll *ax* them all,
Both great and small,
To eat a *roasted Bull*, sir;
From breech to chin,
Bull-beef and gin,
We'll cram their jackets full, sir.
The *swindling loon*
Shall rigadoon,
And *Tuny* hand his paw, sir,
The M**** so grand
Shall allemand,
Like *uncle* with the *squaw*, sir*.
Then C————m he'll
Straight homeward *reel*,
Nor end his "*useful labours*,"
But thresh his w***,
To keep up life,
And *serenade* his neighbours!
The French, no doubt,
When they find out
How *lovingly* they're treated,
Will pay in shrugs,
Fraternal hugs,
Thrice fifty times repeated;—
And in a crack
They'll hurry back,
Nor even fire a swivel;
Then Feds may rave,
The town we'll save,
We'll be so MONSTROUS *civil!!!*

Christopher Caustick, Esquire.

—

* *This line contains a wonderful deal of sublimity, mantled in that kind of* obscurity, *which, according to the illustrious Burke, is the principal ingredient in the true sublime. Indeed, it is confidentially reported in all the most* polished *circles of this metropolis, that no man alive possesses a key to the treasures contained in this stanza, excepting a great personage* ci-devant *governor of the state of New-York. We will, however, make an "essay towards a statement" of the "*high matter," *which we* imagine *may be contained in this mystical allusion, and hope we may be able to present the* very intelligent *reader, something like a clue to the labyrinth of our author's meaning.*

It is reported, that upon a time there was a gallant and chivalric assemblage of the sons of Frydonia, and certain of our copper-coloured brethren of the forest, for the purpose of partaking of the pure pleasures of a festive dance. Mrs. Ochre-etta Bearblubber, *squaw to the famous* Sachem Slabsides, *and mother-in-law to Miss* Lazar-etta Lousmuncher, *cousin, by marriage to the notable* Pokahontas, *honoured his quondam excellency aforesaid, with her hand, as a partner in the diversions of the evening.*

His excellency with his "lovely Brunette," tripped on the light fantastic toe with peculiar felicity; figured a top, balanced up, cast off, *and* down outside, *like a very Vestris. But attempting to* lead up in the middle, "*the mighty* Tot-tipotimoy" *made an unlucky application of a pugilistical compliment, which placed his excellency in a horizontal position, and caused him*

Cerberus in his den.—Cheetham growls most furiously in his paper of this morning.—It is a pity he could'nt conceal his chagrin a little better on his own account.—He forgets the sublime sentiment uttered by the immortal Seneca——"A *virtuous* man struggling with adversity, (says he) is a sight that the Gods might look down on with envy." *Ev. Post.*

DILEMMA—*no more.*

A paragraph, which appeared in the papers, led us into an error respecting the treaty between the United States and Great-Britain; which was supposed to clash with the late *Non-importation* law of Congress. We hasten to correct the error. All the parts of the British treaty which relate to commerce, expired with the 30th September, 1805, agreeably to the condition of the 28th article of that treaty, which provides, that all the articles of the said treaty, except the first ten, (unless new arrangements on the head should be perfected, which were not,) should cease and expire at the end of *two years* from the signing of the preliminaries of peace between Great-Britain and France, which were signed in London, the 1st October, 1801, by Lord HAWKESBURY and Mr. OTTO.—Of course there can be no impediment to the execution of the law, which commences operation on *Saturday.*

[*Boston Centinel.*]

A letter from our Boston correspondent, received by this morning's mail, contains the following intelligence:

"My informant, (says the writer) was recently in Paris, and took pains to ascertain the truth or falsity of the following report; and confidently believes in its TRUTH, viz. "That Bonaparte had made a proposition to the English Ministry to make peace:—to conquer, and *divide* the United States between the two nations, as "Colonies: and that to effect this end, Great-Britain should furnish a naval force, and transports for 80,000 men!!!"—Absurd and preposterous as every native American must consider *even* the *report*, my informant assures me—and he is corroborated by gentlemen from Bordeaux—that there were Frenchmen there, who not only assert that the proposition had been made, but that "Napoleon the Great," was able to effect it!!!—I cannot bring myself to believe that such a project could even enter the head of any madman whatever:—But should it prove true, what are we to think of these kind and devoted tools of France, in this country, who cease not to pray continually for the success of French arms, and the universal diffusion of French dominion? Such a detested wretch as Tom Paine may wish to see our country overrun with French ruffians: But every true American, while he detests the tools of tyranny, whether in a red or blue uniform, will be prepared to punish their temerity, should they accept the invitation of these traitors.

"It is to be remarked, that the same sentiments which were held by the British tories in 1775, are now averred by our French tories: "that 3 or 4000 of the hired ruffians of either, would scour our country, and rid it of rebels.—*Commercial Advertiser.*

Miranda defeated.—Captain Foster, arrived at Boston on Saturday, in 25 days from Trinidad, informs, that three days previous to his sailing, a Mr. Taylor, who had embarked in the expedition with Miranda, reached that place with the unpleasant intelligence of their defeat in landing at the Caraccas. He stated, that the troops which Miranda had collected at Trinidad, did not amount to more than 400—that with this additional force he had proceeded on his expedition; but immediately on his landing, was attacked and totally defeated—that Miranda lost in the engagement the greater part of his troops; and with much difficulty secured his retreat with the wreck of his little army, in one of the small vessels belonging to the squadron; that the Leander was also captured, and Captain Johnson, who commanded her, and most of his officers, were beheaded.—*Ibid.*

FOREIGN.

Portugal, it would seem, is about to be abandoned to France, and to French allies. Lord St. Vincent has taken out all the French ships of war at Lisbon, and it is thought that he will bring them to London, together with the royal family.—Arrangements are making to adjust existing differences between Great-Britain and Prussia, and the ports of the latter are immediately to be opened. Rear-Admiral Stirling is sent to supersede Sir Home Popham at Buc-

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to be otherwise awkwardly situated for a display of the graces.

Some have thought that his excellency, being a Philosopher of the Jeffersonian school, had a mind to determine whether the copper colour of the Indian "resides in the reticular membrane between the skin and scarfskin, or in the skin itself," &c. or—&c. and others have declared that he was about to proceed to still deeper investigations of this important subject, when he was interrupted as above stated. But as both history and tradition are silent on this subject, we attach but little credit to such a conjecture.

Martinus Scribleras Secundus.

nos Ayres. Arrangements are making by the English government for opening a trade with Buenos Ayres. The importation of slaves into South America is prohibited. The British have sent cruisers to survey the ports of France, from Ushant to Cape Ortegal, in order to ascertain as far as possible the state of the French marine.

A variety of expeditions are fitting out in England, but their destination is not known. It is thought, however, that a principal object is, to prosecute the British conquests in South America. One of these armaments, it is supposed, is intended for the West-Indies.

The following are the arrangements making, in consequence of the death of Mr. Fox:

Earl Fitzwilliam, from indisposition, wishes to retire from the situation (which requires regular attendance) of Lord President, but to retain his seat in the cabinet.

Lord Sidmouth, to be President.

Lord Holland, to be Lord Privy Seal.

Lord Howick, to be Secretary of State, for the foreign department.

Mr. Thomas Grenville, to be first Lord of the Admiralty.

Mr. Tierney, to be President of the Board of Control.

Mr. Bragge Bathurst, to be Master of the Mint, vice Lord Charles Spencer.

Mr. Whitbread will also be speedily called into office, but the arrangement for that purpose is not yet settled.

Troops are embarking for Buenos Ayres, under the command of Major General Achmuty. His Britannic Majesty has nominated Major General Stuart, one of the Knights Companions of the Bath, and given him his royal licence to accept of the title of Count of Maida, in Calabria, conferred upon him by Ferdinand, King of the Sicilies.

It is said that the Duke of Bedford has been recalled from the government of Ireland.—His Grace was sent at the special desire of Mr. Fox; and his recal is another symptom of the declining influence of the Foxites.

There is a very curious article, dated Naples, August 14, by which we learn that the French were forming plans for an expedition against Sicily, and that Massena had been already appointed by King Joe, Viceroy of that Island. This is the most ridiculous appointment we ever heard of, before the conquest, or even the rational prospect of being ever able to conquer the Island, so prematurely disposed of by the Usurper of a contiguous territory, where his own situation is extremely precarious and insecure!

DOMESTIC.

From the WORCESTER SPY.—Nov. 12.

Mr. Burr.—An article in the *Alexandria Expositor*, states, (as a mere rumour however,) that a warrant has issued for the apprehension of Col. BURR, ON A CHARGE OF HIGH TREASON!! We do not vouch for the authenticity of this rumour, but state certain facts, for the truth of which *we do vouch.*

When Gen. Eaton was at *Washington*, last winter, he was introduced to Col. Burr, who was then at the seat of government. Burr proposed to him that he should join his desperate fortunes—go with him to the Missisippi—take the rank of a general officer under him as Commander in Chief—erect the standard of rebellion against the United States—sever the union, and establish a distinct and independent government, to be composed of all the states west of the Alleghany mountains!! Such was the general project, the minute details of which were particularly stated. Gen. Eaton was struck with horror, and stood aghast at the proposal. He soon afterwards, in the true spirit of patriotism, communicated the conversation to the President, who treated it with perfect indifference.

Gen. Eaton has (lately) been requested to certify in writing the substance of the proposal made to him by Col. Burr.—This, we are assured, from unquestionable authority, has been actually done; and, upon this, it is probable, the charge of high treason is founded. We are much inclined to believe, therefore, that a warrant has issued.

Extract of a letter from Natches, dated 10th October, 1806.

"Our troops that marched from this place on the 5th instant, we are informed, are to be discharged immediately, in consequence of the Spanish troops having re-crossed the Sabine river, and have promised to remain there until the line of demarkation is established."

Another letter of the 11th instant says,

"The Spanish troops have re-crossed the Sabine, and our Mississippi troops are on their return to their respective homes."

Louisiana Gazette.

The *discussions* concerning a Spanish conspiracy in Kentucky, are still continued in the paper called the *Western World;* and certainly reveal a great body of information of which the public was before ignorant. That Gen. Wayne had entertained suspicions of Gen. Wilkinson, is placed beyond doubt, as the latest paper published contains the fact authenticated by the officer employed by Wayne. The public must certainly look with anxiety for the display of a modern conspiracy that is now meditated or insidiously progressing.

The movements of Mr. Burr, if half what has been published about him be true, are certainly calculated to give more interest to the publications concerning the alleged Spanish conspiracy, than they might otherwise have excited *Aurora.*

The Richmond Enquirer has hately made a thrust at Mr. Jefferson, which he will have good luck to parry. Had a federal paper taken such liberties with the idol of democracy, we should hear enough said on the subject of federal scurrility. With regard to Mr. Jefferson's re-election, the following remarks are hazarded:

"If we examine the subject by the history of *tyrants,* we shall find that even the ascension of Nero was attended by unwearied acclamations of joy, and that his reign was expected to be a calm unvaried course of justice and humanity. And it is true that the *initial years of his reign* were unclouded and benignant; but the *possession of power* soon infused its baleful influence into his bosom, and his name, even now, is the object of school-boy execration."

FROM THE PEOPLE'S FRIEND.

☞ *PROSPECTUS OF A NEW COUNTRY PAPER.*—Since the commencement of this Paper under its new name and arrangement, the encouragement it has received has outstripped the expectations of the Proprietor, and indeed fallen but little short of his wishes. The diurnal addition to his Subscription List, is so great, and the general sentiment respecting its management is so favourable, as to flatter the Proprietor with the reasonable hope, that its circulation will very soon equal that of any other Paper in the Union. The character it has acquired in the city has already extended itself to distant parts of the country, and occasioned a desire, in many persons, that the matter it contains should, if possible, be conveyed to them through a medium more compact and less expensive. With the City Advertisements, which necessarily fill up so large a portion of our Daily Papers, people at a distance have little or nothing to do, and the charge of postage for them is found too expensive for many who wish to read the Intelligence and Political writings they contain.

To supersede this difficulty, and accommodate those country friends who wish to peruse the columns of "The People's Friend and Daily Advertiser," a Half-Weekly Journal, to be called the "PEOPLE'S FRIEND," will be commenced the 1st January, 1807, and be thenceforward published on every Wednesday and Saturday. The papers of those two days shall comprise all the important matter contained in the six papers of the same week; and, in order that it may be a complete transcript of the Daily Print, from which it springs, those writings of importance which have already appeared, shall be transcribed afresh into it, in the publication of the first numbers. The proposed circulation of this Journal will be confined to the country.

The price to Subscribers will be four dollars a year, to be paid yearly, IN ADVANCE.

Advertisements for this Paper, will be received at the Office of the People's Friend

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CRACKERS.

Some shallow pated economists have supposed that the price of *shaving* would rise to an unusual pitch in New-York, in consequence of the enormous dimensions which our chop-fallen Jacobins would present to the chin-scraping gentry, after their defeat in the Charter Election. But this sudden elongation of Jacobin phizzes, is more than balanced by their having been *lathered gratis,* by their political adversaries, and their having *shaved at the gin shops* before they came to the *polls.*

Cheetham makes a very genteel apology for his *moderate* charges for printing, against his Republican friends, by stating that they had *never been paid!* But, what and if, supposing that a man as *honest* as Jim, should forge a *bank bill,* and plead in his defence that he was *found out before he had received the money upon it!*

Cheetham, attempting to be *witty,* may be compared to a *dancing camel* among the *graces.*

DIED—Suddenly, at his Seat in the *District of Maine,* General HENRY KNOX, in the 58th year of a life rendered eminent by his services and talents.

"*Glory with all her lamps shall burn*
To watch the warrior's sleeping clay,
Till the last trump shall burst his urn
To swell the triumphs of the day."

Published for THOMAS GREEN FESSENDEN, at E. SARGEANT'S Bookstore, No. 59, Wall-street, opposite the U. S. Bank.

PRINTED BY HOPKINS AND SEYMOUR, AT WASHINGTON'S HEAD.

THE

WEEKLY INSPECTOR.

Of those men who have overturned the Liberties of Republics, the greatest number "have begun their career by paying an obsequious court to the People—commencing "DEMAGOGUES, and ending TYRANTS." HAMILTON.

Vol. I.] NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1806. [No. 14.

MONITOR.

No. 6.

(Continued from page 75.)

IN presenting to our readers a sketch of our ideas respecting the nature, extent, and variety of the evils which threaten the world from the power of France, in our preceding numbers, we attempted to show that French principles were more terrible than French arms.—We observed, that emissaries of the *sect* of *fanatical atheists*, and *revolutionary politicians* of France, have made that country the centre of an empire founded on the subversion of social order, the destruction of moral and religious obligations, and cemented in the blood of millions of the flower of the human race.—That these sectaries were, in a moral sense, the pioneers of the French armies—That these "Fiends of Nature," and *journeymen of desolation*, opened the flood gates of that inundation which has overwhelmed the fairer part of Europe, and now threatens America—That they have succeeded by flattering the prejudices, and inflaming the passions, of the common people;—by falsely representing France, while she was groaning under the weight of the most horrid despotism that ever afflicted the human race, as the champion of freedom, and the emancipator of nations—That they have stimulated men in subordinate situations against their fellow men, who were best qualified to take the lead in opposing the ambitious projects of the *heads of the conspiracy*, and that the nations which have been conquered by France, have *half destroyed* themselves by internal dissentions, fomented by French agents, and thus fallen an easy prey to the conquerors.

In this and succeeding numbers we propose to examine, so far as may be practicable from the materials we can command, into the methods employed by the French propagandists, and those who, either through ignorance or design, have been instrumental in promoting their schemes, to poison the fountains of society in the United States. We would observe, however, before we venture to proceed upon this *dangerous* ground, what we conceive will readily be granted by candid men of all parties, that no motive impels us to this investigation but an honest wish to contribute, so far as our efforts can avail, to the security and *political salvation* of our *native* country. We shall avoid, so far as is practicable, personal attacks; but in developing the machinations of *treason*, it may be necessary to point out the *traitors;* and no considerations arising from the hazard of the attempt, shall induce us to relax our efforts to stamp with the broad seal

of infamy the enemies of social order, our country, and mankind.

We must premise, however, that these conspirators must have been sensible of the necessity of *secresy* to the success of their schemes, and that we do not therefore flatter ourselves that we shall be able in many instances to bring forward positive proof, such as would be sufficient to convict the suspected individuals in a court of law. We shall be obliged frequently to have recourse to the *internal evidence* afforded by their writings, to circumstances corroborating our belief, and certain traits in the private and official conduct of some of our public characters, which can be accounted for on no other principle than a systematic plan to render America subservient to the will of the great committee of "organizators," at Paris. If my labours should produce no other effect, it is hoped they may induce the public to keep a *watchful eye* on those men, who, either through ignorance or design, are pursuing precisely the measures which the *devastators* of Europe would point out, in order to enter America on the list of subjugated and plundered nations.

I shall close this number with some extracts from "Copies of original Letters, written in Paris, by Mr. J. H. Stone, the friend of Talleyrand, to Dr. Priestly, in America." They were found on board a Danish ship, (the Christiana, Nicholas Albosted, master,) exhibited, with the usual attestations, in the High Court of Admiralty, as evidence in proceedings against the ship and her cargo, and are now remaining on record in the public registry of that court; were published in London, May 14, 1798, and republished the same year in Philadelphia. They are remarkable, as they show that Bonaparte is now pursuing systematically the plans ganized by the Jacobins, in the lancy of the revolution, and t among all the *internal* revoluti which have harassed that devo country, the despots who direct energies of that terrible nation, h persevered in their plan of mak the empire of the French co-ext sive with the civilized world.

The first letter is dated Pa 12th Feb. 1798, and contains the f lowing developement of the proje of the banditti then in power:

"Dear Sir,

"Although it is now a ve considerable time that we have n had the pleasure of hearing imm diately from you yourself; yet, ther by way of England, or by cit zens coming from America, we a seldom for a long time without ti ings of a more or less particular n ture concerning you. The last w received from a young Frenchma who tells us, that he has been part cularly acquainted with you, and r joiced us with the agreeable info mation, that at the peace you woul not fail to revisit Europe; and th he hoped you would fix yourself this country. Whether you f yourself here or in England, (*England will then be*) is probably matter of little importance, exce to your friends, who will natural be anxious to have you each whe themselves are fixed; but we think, that you are misplaced whe you are, though, no doubt, in t way of usefulness, however t sphere may be diminished. *As y have now a friend on the Contine who can discuss this point with y better than myself*, I leave it to h and your meditation, and enter o other matters.

"Our OLD COUNTRY is now t only one left to struggle against t French Republic, and left *under e*

ry disadvantage that every friend to her real welfare would wish; namely, in a very fair way of *accomplishing your prophetic discourses*, delivered at various times, and divers manners, of which *happily* took no account.

"The government here are putting in work every engine, attempting to engage every passion, to enlist every prejudice, nevertheless, always anxious to discriminate between the *Government* and the *People*, flattering the one, as much as they profess to execrate the other *.

"Of those ancient and regular governments that will soon fall, Spain seems determined to take the lead. Every thing internal is big with revolution, according to all the accounts which travellers of observation and veracity bring us from thence. In addition to this, the French government are on the point of demanding a very serious explanation, why, during a year and a half of hostility with England, Spain has been more sedulous to help the common enemy, than aid the interests of her ally the French Republic. It is not very doubtful that one of the interludes before alluded to, will be the march of an army across the Pyrenees, through Madrid to Lisbon, unless the demands made by the French government be instantly complied with, which are said to be the delivery of the Spanish fleet into the hands of the French, to be put under the direction of French officers, and the invasion of the kingdom of Portugal by the Spanish troops. In this alternative, it seems that Spain is placed, trembling on every side for her present political existence, and with good reason to tremble. If these two governments, which will then form one, be also revolutionized, a considerable portion of longitude and latitude in Europe will take the Republican system, and we shall have made *pretty decent progress*, considering the little space of time we have had to operate in, and the obstacles we have hitherto met with, which are at present considerably removed †.

"You will have trembled for our Constitution, and probably felt *some alarm for liberty* on the events of the 18 Fructidor; you will have felt similar *disagreeable sensations*, in hearing of the late arrests of the Deputies in Holland. These are events, no doubt, *very distressing;* but unfortunately we are so placed as to be obliged to commit one evil to avoid an accumulation; no one pretends that either those men, at least the immense majority of them, who have been sent from time to time to Cayenne, or the Dutch Deputies now under arrest, are enemies either to Liberty or their respective Republics; *no one of common sense entertains this opinion:* Knowing many of this conquered party intimately, I can aver, that they have left none behind more pure in manners, or more decided in favour of republican liberty. But, unfortunately, those of France suffered their personal passions to interfere with their political duties, and they lent unwittingly their aid to those who wished to crush the men in power, whom they considered as usurpers, and whom they hat-

* How fortunate for the despot who now presides in France, that the Government of this country *are in his interests*, and that he has only to persuade the American people to tamely acquiesce in the measures of their government, to secure the conquest of America without striking a stroke!

Ed. W. I.

† It cannot but occur to the reader how exactly Bonaparte is now pursuing these plans. *Ed. W. I.*

ed. The men in power *were too well versed in Revolutions* not to amalgamate their own personal enemies with those of the State; and hence arises the expedition to Cayenne *.

"The government of Holland, though indebted for its political existence to France, has all along shown a *most misplaced spirit of independence.*

"I had occasion to notice, during a short visit I made this last summer at the Hague, that cordiality between the two governments would not be of very long duration; and oftentimes they were told by M. Noel, the French ambassador, as he himself informed me, that unless they would *defer their extreme love of independence to a more convenient season*, and join more heartily with the French government in its great plan, they would rue the consequence, which the event has justified †.

"Whether we shall continue or increase our hostilities towards the United States, is as yet uncertain; all depends on the great operation directing against England ‡. If that succeeds, English influence will probably not predominate amongst you. In the mean time, it is most likely that the French will go on as at present, treating *with as little ceremony as usual* every thing that relates to America."

(To be continued.)

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* And from a similar principle has arisen Mr. Jefferson's persecution of the Federalists. *Ed. W. I.*

† Here is French liberty for you, with a vengeance. *Ed. W. I.*

‡ Will any man of common sense, after this, suppose that our security from French hostility is not dependent upon the barrier which England presents to French ambition? *Ed. W. I.*

COLONEL BURR.

THE movements of this gentleman, always mysterious, have of late become portentous. In last week's Inspector, page 103, we gave an article from the Worcester Spy, mentioning his proposition to Gen. Eaton, to unite with him in establishing an independent government, to consist of all the States west of the Alleghany mountains; and *the indifference with which Mr. Jefferson treated the intelligence!!!* The following proves, beyond a doubt, that Mr. Burr meditates the dismemberment of the Union.

CHILICOTHE, Nov. 13.

Important Communication.—By a gentleman of the highest respectability from Kentucky, we are furnished with the following intelligence:—

"The United States district have commenced their November session. The following is the substance of an affidavit of Joseph Hamilton Daviess, Esq. attorney general for the United States for the said district, which was made before the Judge of that court, to wit:

"That the said Daviess was in possession of the most SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE, that Aaron Burr, Esq. late vice-president of the United States, had formed an ASSOCIATION for making war against Spain, invading Mexico, and forming A DISTINCT EMPIRE in the western country: that he was raising FORCES, and purchasing up the necessary provisions and stores for that purpose.

"The said Joseph H. Daviess, Esq. accordingly moved the court, that the said Aaaron Burr, Esq. should be arrested, and compelled to find security for his appearance, and that a writ should be issued for compelling the attendance of wit-

nesses—and a stop be put to all further proceedings of Aaron Burr!!" The Judge took time to consider, &c. It was reported that Col. Burr was in Lexington at the time the motion was made; and that he had notice of the transaction three hours after it transpired."

—

There are some mysteries in this affair, which we shall not pretend to develope, but will merely suggest them for the consideration of our sagacious politicians.

1. It is MYSTERIOUS that Mr. Jefferson, when apprized by General Eaton of Col. Burr's designs, should take no notice of them, but treat the intelligence "*with perfect indifference;*" and by his apathy lull the good people of the U. S. into security, although the active and extraordinary movements of Col. Burr went to corroborate Gen. Eaton's information.

2. It is MYSTERIOUS that one Hammond, formerly an agent of Genet, and by him commissioned in this country for the purpose of recruiting soldiers in the U. S. for the service of France, and who, we are informed, did actually attack the posts of a nation with whom we are at peace, should have been nominated to the Senate as Lieutenant Colonel Commandant of the 2d regiment of infantry, (in the room of the deceased Mr. Butler,) over the heads of the majors, captains, and other officers of our army, many of whom had faithfully served their country for more than twenty years; and this mystery is rendered the more inscrutable, from the circumstance of the rights of the officers of the navy having been pleaded as a bar to Commodore Truxton's claims, as an officer of the navy. Whether the services of Commodore Truxton against the French, and the exertions of Hammond in their favour, afford any clue to this mystery, we shall not presume to decide.

3. It is MYSTERIOUS that so little attention has been paid to the warnings given by a Kentucky paper, which contained a developement of certain treasonable projects against the United States.

4. It is MYSTERIOUS that the forces of the U. S. after these warnings from Gen. Eaton, and the corroboration by the Kentucky paper, should be sent to New-Orleans, many hundred miles from the seat of conspiracy, where it must be foreseen, if there was any dependence to be placed on these warnings, they would meet with no opposition.

5. The dispatches and conduct of Gen. Wilkinson, when he arrived at the scene of action, his talking about fighting, IF the Spaniards should not recede, and some other IFS and BUTS, in a letter from that officer, dated Sept. 19th, 1806, are somewhat MYSTERIOUS.

6. Since it is true, that in August, 1794, there existed an insurrection in the western parts of Pennsylvania, fomented by French intrigues in this country, and since, as (citizen Fouchet has stated in a very important state paper,) with "*some thousands of dollars the Republic (of France) at that time* could have decided on civil war or on peace, and "the *consciences of the pretended patriots of America had their prices*," *it would be* MYSTERIOUS if those patriots had met with any very sudden reformation; and it would be a matter of mystery, if Bonaparte, *knowing these consciences were still in market*, should not have purchased them.

7. It is MYSTERIOUS what sort of an apology Mr. Jefferson will frame in his message, at the opening of

the next session of Congress, for his "*perfect indifference*" to the information of Gen. Eaton, when both Burr and Eaton were at Washington, and the whole might have been investigated with little trouble and expense; and whether he will found his apology on that clause in the Constitution, which makes it his duty to "*take care that the laws be faithfully executed**."

8. It would be MYSTERIOUS, if all this should not be connected with the dismantling of a certain navy, the refusal to fortify certain sea-ports, the invitation to France to scour a certain city, the payment of tribute to a certain power, &c. &c.

* *Federal Constitution*, Art. II. Sect. 3.

The national administration and its supporters, are hostile to commerce, have refused to fortify our sea-ports, and have destroyed our Navy.—It is one of the most singular of all the strange things which happen in this world of whimsical mortals, that so many of the good citizens of New-York, Philadelphia, and other great commercial towns, should set themselves so strenuously to support a party, which has, on all occasions, manifested a spirit so decidedly hostile to commerce as the present administration and its adherents. A party, whose measures have always had a direct tendency, not only to deprive them of bread, but to expose them defenceless to any power which can send to sea a single ship of any considerable force. Will they never awake from their lethargy? Will they wait till their houses are wrapped in flames, their property plundered, their wives and families delivered over to the mercy of a ferocious and brutal soldiery, who have been nurtured in blood, subsisted on rapine, and grown veteran in cruelties, which, previous to the epoch of French revolution, never stained the annals of the most fierce and barbarous nations? Will nothing short of the noyades, the fusillades, and the mitraillades,* which are the blessings France has in store for those who, without the means of self defence, rely solely on the friendship of nations for security, rouse them from their disgraceful and dangerous apathy?

But the *good* democrats tell us that our *good* administration and its *excellent* supporters, *will* defend our commerce by a navy—That they *will* fortify our sea-ports, and take such measures as become a great and independent nation, for our defence and protection; and that those who assert the contrary, are a set of virulent *federalists*, who set up the cry of "*wolf!*" that they may obtain the guardianship of the *fold*. This, however, is not true. The federalists have been uniform and consistent in their political conduct and professions, in and out of office. They have always maintained that the *security* of a nation depends upon its *power*, while their political opponents have ever pretended to rely on the "friendship of nations," the "unoffending civility of our manners," and Mr. Jefferson's pacific proclamations.

The federalists exerted themselves to build a navy, and would have fortified our harbours had they not been borne down by the dead weight of that opposition which now threatens to sink the nation in irreversible ruin. But you will not believe a federalist. May I then ask a moment's attention to the quotations I here present from documents which no man can dispute?

EXTRACTS *from President Adams's Speech to Congress, May* 17, 1797.

"A naval power, next to the mi-

* *Destruction by grape-shot.*

litia, is the natural defence of the United States; the experiments of the last war, would be sufficient to shew that a moderate naval force, such as would be easily within the present abilities of the union, would have been sufficient to have baffled many formidable transportations of troops from one state to another, which were then practised. Our sea coasts, from their great extent, are more easily annoyed, and more easily defended by a naval force, than any other. With all the materials our country abounds, our naval architects and navigators are equal to any; and commanders and seamen will not be wanting. But besides a protection of our commerce on the seas, I think it highly necessary to *protect it at home, where it is collected in our most important ports.*"

Similar recommendations will be found in President Adams's speeches to Congress, in November, 1797, March, 1798, December, 1798, and December, 1799. It will likewise be found, that Giles, Gallatin, Nicholas, Swanwick, and in short, all the leaders of the anti-federal party, were in constant opposition to every measure of national defence. But in spite of this opposition the federalists proceeded, and built and purchased ships of force, and we were respected, because we possessed power.

But what have the present administration done for the defence of the country? Nothing—and they have undone every thing! Mr. Jefferson gave the signal for the destruction of the navy in his first message to Congress; and the whole party fell to work with the war-hoop and tomahawk, and by dry-docks, and other *philosophical contrivances*, our navy is reduced to such a contemptible state, that a single seventy-four might burn every sea-port in the United States—gun-boats, and other gimcracks notwithstanding.

Yet it is said by some of the defenders of the good men who have stripped the nation defenceless, that republicans, (meaning democrats) are not opposed to fortifying our sea-ports. What then can we make of the Citizen declaration, that if France had a mind to come and scour our cities, and carry off cargoes of conspirators, we would not fortify to prevent it? What shall we make of the conduct of the democratic majority in Congress, in laughing to scorn, a motion for fortifying our sea ports? What shall we make of the constant tone of the mouth-pieces of the French faction in New-York and Philadelphia? But truly, the democrats of our commercial cities, are like the heroes of Pope,

"Not one looks backwards, onward still he goes,
And nee'r looks forward farther than his nose."

For the Weekly Inspector.

The Rhapsody of J-hnny R-nd-lph, &c.

BY

Christopher Caustick, L. L. D. &c. &c. &c.

(Continued from page 93.)

OUR President, continues Decius,
Proceeds in good set terms, and specious,
To tell us of interpolations
Late foisted in the law of nations;
And here, 'tis Master John's conclusion,
His highness couches an allusion,
To certain late *suppos'd* collisions,
'Twixt *law* and *justice*, in decisions,
The Admiralty Court of Britain,
To injure *neutral trade* had hit on;
But, as our President is prudent,
His speech of course has nothing rude in't;
It glances at an intimation
Of *somewhat* bearing *some* relation
To *something*, which with *some* abatement,
Might make 'an essay tow'rds a statement,'

Which *some* might construe to a bearing
Against *some* late proceedings therein. *
But, here he checks himself, because
He dreads the ugly *lion's claws*,
For, should he think again to save
His mightiness in Carter's cave,
He might not always keep incog,
Though burrow'd like a *prairie* dog.
He, therefore, like a wary knight,
With *prudence* mitigates his *might*,
The freaks of anger soars above,
And roars you like "*a sucking dove*."
But old Virginia, taking fire,
The same tune roars an octave higher,
Her desperate democratic pack,
Set up a silly clamorous clack,
And grasp each ready paw a club in
To give their creditors a drubbing.
Such was the public speech in part,
But on the sixth he took a start,
And, when in conclave snugly met,
Oblig'd us with his *other set*,
Of what I call "*back-stairs* †" opinions,
Convey'd by "*water-closet* ‡" minions,
Which can't but make the public stare,
When I relate them—here they are—
There's not a noddy in the nation,
But's heard of Spanish spoliation,

—

* *His highness, in this part of his message, seems to have had in mind the precept of a certain Frenchman, who says,* "*Je ne veux point* admettre *dans les* arrêts *de Conseil* un vrai trivial *un clarté* trop familiare. *Je veux* un vrai de recherche, *une clarté elegante, une naiveté fine,* toute brillante de termes pompeux, *relevés* inopinément *de phrases arrondies,* de vocatifs intermediaires *et* d'-adverbes indéfinis."

I would not allow the admission of a trivial truth *in the decrees of council, or a clearness which is too easy and familiar. I choose to have a subtle kind of truth, an elegant perspicuity, a natural manner, but not wholly without art, set off with words of pomp, unexpectedly raised with a roundness of phraseology, with intermediate vocatives, and indefinite adverbs.*

—

† "*I speak of back-stairs influence, of men who bring messages to this house, which, although they do not appear on the journals, govern its decisions.*"—Randolph's Speech on Gregg's Resolution.

—

‡ *Or, as Mr. Randolph elsewhere says,* "*Pages of the President's water-closet.*"

And knows we tried, and tried, and tried,
To get ourselves indemnified,
And might have tried and tried for aye,
'Till Missisippi rolls away,
Our efforts had been lost of course,
Without the *argument* of *force*;
But now I merely mean to mention,
That with benevolent intention,
For compromising all affairs,
Between our citizens and theirs,
'Twas finally agreed that *they*
For *their own ravages* should pay.
But on condition ne'ertheless,
We should not for the present press
Our claims against them which arise
For *ravages* of their *allies*—
Nor strive right suddenly to wrench
From *Spain* our dues for what the *French*,
(By laws of nations never bound,)
Had plunder'd upon Spanish ground.
But now, by chance, it did betide,
That ere this league was ratified,
For money, *Boney* being press'd,
Sold us the Eden of the West.
This bargain sore displeas'd Lord STRUT,
Who clamour'd not a little, but
He hardly had began to bristle,
Before he trod upon a thistle.
He gave us first to understand,
France had no *right to sell the land*;
Reflecting then, as well he might,
That *power* with Bonaparte is *right*,
And finding France not much inclin'd
To manage matters to his mind,
Pugnis nunc et calcibus,
He turns from her to bully us.
His former peaceful steps retraces,
Spits like Mat. Lyon in our faces;
By word and action tells us he meant
To violate his late agreement,
And all at once, starts great objections
Against our right to make collections,
On those same lands, which just before he
Acknowledg'd were our territory!

Such, as respects the Spanish nation,
Was our most awkward situation,
When I appointed James Monro,
Extr'ordinary plenipo,'
To go in with Charley, the profound,
Who was already on the ground,
And hammer out a new log chain,
And therewith hook us fast to Spain;

And come to something like decision,
About our *promis'd land's* division.
But soon it seems our friend Don Strut,
A few more capers thinks to cut,
And by some double-shuffling fancies,
To avail himself of circumstances,
And such events as might arise,
'Till fortune's wheel presents a prize.
This will be evident at sight,
Of what I'll show in black and white.
And after five months vain endeavour
Of our Ambassadors so clever,
They clos'd their diplomatic toils,
Without indemnity for spoils.
Spain swore our right not worth a mill,
To eastward of the Ibberville,
That on the river Missisip',
She would confine us to a strip,
So very narrow it would bring
Our boasted purchase to a *string*
Or *rope* so small, say some relaters,
'Twould scarcely *hang* the speculators.
Our injured subjects thus bereft,
No chance of retribution left,
While *Spaniards trespass* on their line,
" Along the banks," may set and whine,
And when the wicked Spaniards come
To turn them out of house and home,
They need not let such trifles bore them,
For there's the wide world all before them.
These papers prove, beyond a doubt,
That Spain intends to fight it out.
Now, if you seem to think it right,
To meet the foe with main and might,
Why, very well, I make no doubt it
Will then be best to set about it.
But sure you all know well enough,
That *I'm* not made of fighting stuff,
And as to *force*, I ne'er employ'd it,
Have bid my underlings avoid it,
Have given our officers their orders,
To keep themselves within our borders,
Have told the Spaniards, by all means,
Without delay, leave New-Orleans.
But it behoveth me to state,
That Spain has lower'd her tone of late,
Since certain mighty powers in Europe,
Seem twisting Buonaparte a new rope.

(To be continued.)

A NEW SONG.

FROM HONEYWOOD'S POEMS.

" *Il faut de l'Argent**."

SINCE, to please the gay world, all our fashions must be
Adjusted and set—*a la mode de Paris;*
I'll sing you, my comrades, *un petit chanson,*
Just imported from Paris—" *Il faut de l'argent.*"
The truth of my ditty all stations must own,
From the churl at his plough, to the king on his throne.
Great George to his Commons is wont to repeat
The success of his envoys, his armies, and fleet:
He laments that new burdens must still be laid on,
And concludes a fine speech with—" *Il faut de l'argent.*"
Put spur to Pegas'us, and take a fair start,
To the humbler of kings, the sublime *Bonaparte:*
He darts through the nations, unrivets their chains,
Sets their tyrants adrift, and gives freedom the reins;
He gives them a cap, and he plants them a tree;
He romps with their wenches, and bids them be free.
Huzza! shout the dupes, we slide merrily on:
" Just so," quoth the chief, but—" *Il faut de l'argent.*"
Nor can we the freaks of sly Edmund forget,
How he play'd and cajol'd with good father Fauchet;
How he rav'd, " My poor country is lost and undone!"
" Catch old birds," quoth the Abbe—*Il faut de l'argent.*"
To *terrible France*, who pot-valiant is grown,
Three envoys were sent, and the sequel is known;
With seals and commissions their pockets were stor'd;
But the deuce of a *douceur* for great *Perigord.*
Point d'argent! the business lagg'd heavily on;—
A douceur is wanting—" *Il faut de l'argent.*"
From the clouds of high life we descend to the vale;
There the truth of my ditty is prov'd *in detail:*—
Quacks, scribblers, and pedlars, re-echo my song,
And sigh, in sad chorus—" *Il faut de l'argent.*"
When yet a green stripling, by destiny hurl'd,
From the arms of my parent, to buffet the world,

* *We must have money*

The good man at parting his counsel thus gave:
" Be honest, my child—be industrious—be brave—
" But learn that no business with men can be done,
" Till the secret is bought of—" *Il faut de l'argent.*"
The strength of this lesson too early I try'd;
At the feet of my mistress I languish'd and sigh'd—
I swore that her beauty was more than divine,
She smil'd at my raving—confess'd it was fine;
But whisper'd, " Fair ladies can better be won
By a douceur, well tim'd; for " *Il faut de l'argent.*"
To the learn'd in the laws I for counsel repair'd;
I stated my case, which, in silence, he heard;
Then my case I re-stated, in language more plain,
And still, as he doubted, I told it again:
Each fact I narrated—he seem'd to forget,
And the only response was, a " *but,*" or a " *yet!*"
Ah! then I remember'd, that nought can be done,
Till the secret is bought of—" *Il faut de l'argent.*"
E'en now, while I sing, the stern landlord draws nigh,
A bill in his hand, and a dun in his eye:
" Say, whence, and what art thou? vile spectre, begone!
" Why still dost thou haunt me?—*Il faut de l'argent.*"

DECIUS—*again.*

We were never much elated with the prospect of Mr. Randolph's seceding from the democratic party, and joining the ranks of federalism; neither have we estimated such an acquisition, provided it should be *put upon us,* so highly as some. We think him a man of some powers as a public speaker; but we have little to say on the score of his wisdom as a statesman. In his political conduct, he has ever appeared to us passionate, overbearing, wrong-headed, and generally mistaking the suggestions of a warm imagination, for the dictates of a sound understanding. He certainly is not the statesman that can direct the national councils in this important crisis. The chagrin which he discovers that his "bantling" had fallen " *still-born from the press,*" is natural enough. He declares that nothing from the " polluted source" of federalism would ever obtain the least attention among the republicans, (democrats) and of consequence the labours of federalists are thrown away. " As federal prints (says Decius) could not obtain belief, so the republican editors *would not publish.*" A pretty representation this of the American press! One party is not believed, the other refuses to publish truth, and thus the people are to be enlightened! As to the supposition of Decius, that the republican presses, as he calls them, would publish any serious attack upon their own party, one would have supposed that a politician with half an eye open would have known better. Decius cannot be so ignorant as not to know that *the democratic presses have uniformly refused to publish any serious attack upon their own party. But the federal presses have ever been open to all parties, the editors claiming merely, the right of making such remarks as they thought proper on such productions as did not meet with their approbation.*

DECIUS——NO II.

To the Editor of the Richmond Enquirer.

SIR,

The enclosed sheets, which contain the second number of Decius, have lain for some weeks by the author, and possibly might never have emerged from their privacy, but for some late passages in your paper. The fate of his first essay, which, literally fell " *still-born from the press,*" gave but litle encouragement to Decius to continue his labours, and held out to an indolent temper an inducement to repose, too inviting to be resisted. The work was accordingly suspended. The first number, indeed, contained a promise to prosecute the subject; but there could be little occasion for a punctilious adherence to a voluntary engagement, whose performance no one seemed to require. 'Tis true, that under the pretence of fulfilling their promises to the public, authors do, too often, load the press with trash, which serves no other purpose than to enhance the price of papers. But Decius is no author—and can never encounter the drudgery of writing, but with reluctance, and even dread. He was sensible that the publication of his second essay would beget the necessity of a third, and

he could see no reason why he should harass himself with writing, what few seemed disposed to read. Except some flimsy objections, which were left to answer themselves, the publication appeared to have attracted the notice of no one. These, however, have since assumed a more serious form, and one which demands examination. Whilst Decius is little anxious who shall arraign his *opinions*, he can never stand indifferent when his *facts* shall be called in question.

Among the objections which have been taken to the first essay, it has been alleged, that the federalists would make a handle of it, and torture it to suit their purposes. There is a plausibility in this assertion not illy calculated to captivate weak minds; but men of reflection and understanding, must at once perceive that it covers too wide a ground; that it is equally applicable to the official, as well as private language, which has been held by the chief magistrate, since his induction to office, and to the wisest and most wholesome measures which have emanated from the legislative authority. Have not most, if not all of the president's communications to congress; have not the most salutary reforms, the repeal of the judiciary law, the abolition of the internal taxes, been tortured and twisted by the federal party to suit their own purposes?

Again—when the republicans came into power, upon their virtue alone it depended whether there should exist such a thing as a check upon the exercise which they should make of it. It is not in the genius of federalism to oppose *abuse* in government with good will. It is more congenial with her spirit to advocate it in her friends, and connive at it in her enemies. "'Tis her vocation," and she can never be brought heartily to disparage it—Accordingly we find that the most desperate resistance of the federal leaders, has uniformly been made to the most wholesome and popular reforms. But setting aside the consideration, that they must always from principle, lean towards malversation in office, the falsehood, scurrility, and rancour of their presses, had justly prejudiced every sober-minded man against their statements. Certainly no republican could, or would listen to the charges against the administration from so polluted a source. This situation of affairs has subjected the press to something like a virtual *imprimatur*. As the federal prints could not obtain belief, so the republican editors would not publish. It evidently rested then upon the vigilance and firmness of the republicans alone, whether there should exist any efficient opposition to unconstitutional, or other injurious measures, in case such should be proposed. If they possessed not virtue and courage enough to withstand such attempts, (by whomsoever made) it is plain that no effectual resistance could be opposed to them. What then? Is the present administration perfect? Amidst the various agents, supreme and subordinate, in the executive department, has there been, or can there be no wrong committed? Grant them any thing short of infallibility—it became necessary, when they did err in the opinion of those, through whose active exertions they were brought into power, and whose characters were implicated in their misconduct, that those errors should be freely and promptly exposed—Silence, in such a case, is equivalent to a sanction of the measure in question. These are principles equally rational, and fit for Americans to act upon.

Let us now examine the "IMPORTANT FACTS," stated in the Enquirer of the 24th of October last.

1st. The explanation of Decius is *not* "incorrect" in the "two material points" therein mentioned. It *is* true "that our ministers proposed to surrender our claims for spoliations," in the sense intended and expressed by Decius. Granting "that they were instructed to make no treaty in which those Spanish claims were not provided for," yet, if their ultimate payment was to be assumed by the United States, (which was the fact) it was fairly equivalent to a surrender of them. The *claimants* indeed would be provided for, and yet the *claim* upon the *Spanish government*, by the same act relinquished. The distinction between abandoning that for French spoliations, and being silent with respect to it, is one of those nice refinements about which I shall not dispute, but will leave the author to the undisturbed enjoyment of this "*important fact*."

2. It *is* true, that, in their correspondence with the Spanish ministry, our ministers stated "that, in consenting to establish the Colorado as the western boundary of Louisiana, they had exceeded their instructions." If such were not the fact, is it probable that those ministers would have so stated it to the government from whom they received those instructions; or that those dispatches would have been laid by that government before Congress, without rectifying the error?

If the complete abortion of the negociation at Madrid, did not (as the author of "*important facts*," would seem to contend) preclude the propriety of recurring to fresh negociations; if that failure of pacific measures created no necessity for resorting to others of a different complexion towards Spain, will he, or will any other man, assert the expediency of using coercive measures towards Great-Britain, with whom we had a negociation at that time pending? [illegible] *if the state of affairs with Great-Britain is*

led for strong measures on our part, our situation with Spain demanded still stronger.— And if our relations with Spain did not warrant any such measures, much less could they be justified by the existing circumstances between us and Great-Britain. *If we went far enough with Spain, we went too far with Great-Britain;* if we did not go too far with Great-Britain, we did not go far enough with Spain.

Decius has no where positively asserted, that the Louisiana treaty was antedated. The information which he had upon that subject, induced him to believe, that such was the fact. That belief is not at all impaired by the observations in the Enquirer. The only evidence of the existence of the "*contract*" is the *signature* of the parties to it. If the treaty was "*signed*" subsequently to the date expressed on the face of it, it was "*antedated.*"

The question of "breach of neutrality" was stated merely hypothetically. It cannot be affected by the connivance of the British minister, at a transaction which he might deem beneficial to his country. Nothing is more common than such concessions from the government of a trading people to the commercial interests of its subjects. Mr. Pitt might not only wish to enrich the banking houses of London, but gladly lend his aid to any measure that would take Louisiana out of the hands of France; and yet his acquiescence remain unknown at the time of signing the treaty. The "*principle*" is at least disputable. Suppose the United States at war with Great-Britain, and France, in consideration of a cession of Labrador, were to supply her with troops, or even money—Might it not be deemed a departure from her neutrality? But to have stated the argument fairly, the fact ought to have been taken in connexion with our passive conduct under Spanish aggression on the one hand, and our menacing tone towards Great-Britain, on the other. From this combination of circumstances, might she not infer a disposition on our side to depart from our neutrality? But was not one chief objection to the procedure, that such tameness on our part would inspire Great-Britain with contempt for any resistance which we might make to her pretensions? When it shall be established that aggression upon our maritime rights is a grosser violation of the national honour than the actual invasion of our territory, then, and not till then, may the remarks quoted in the Enquirer be deemed applicable to this subject. The traders in our sea-ports may estimate the capture of their vessels as of more consequence than the invasion or conquest of one of the western states; but they will scarcely persuade the nation to be of their opinion.

3d and 4th. The third and fourth of the "*important facts*," might be passed over in silence. The messages speak for themselves. That the public message breathed an indignant and hostile language against foreign aggressions, is to be found in the spirited resolutions of several large and respectable states, consequent upon it; in the general understanding of the members of both houses of Congress; and that such was the sense of the nation at large, may readily be seen by a recurrence to the newspapers of the day of both parties, and among them (it is presumed) the Enquirer itself. As to the private message, I am afraid that those who cannot comprehend its drift from the context, will be little aided in their apprehension by the comments in the Enquirer.

5. When Mr. Munroe's dispatches of the 18th and 25th of October were laid before the house of representatives, several of the best informed members (who had voted with the majority) declared that they served to convince them that the course pursued towards Spain was wrong; whilst others affirmed that the effect of their mind was exactly the reverse; confirmed them in the propriety of the measures which had been adopted. How they would produce these important effects, and at the same time have little bearing on Spanish relations, is left to the author of '*Important facts*' to explain. Would the opinion, or information of Doctor Franklin on the subject of our concerns with Great-Britain, be less entitled to weight because he was minister at the court of Versailles; more especially if he had but lately left the court of St. James's, in that capacity? Would such an opinion, or such information be less official, or less "*documented*" than if it came from a minister at London?

6. Does the author of '*important facts*' certainly know that Mr. Randolph did not amicably consult the President on the truth of the "vague insinuations of his cautious friends," as this writer is pleased to term the secretary of the treasury? A few words will put this subject in its proper light. 'Mr. Randolph stated to the house that he had been informed,' (by two of their members) 'that certain propositions had been made to the treasury, to sound the disposition of the secretary of that department on the subject of advancing the money, voted for extraordinary purposes of foreign intercourse, before the bills had passed through all the forms of a law.' But at the same time he declared, that if the secretary of the treasury would disavow the fact, he should have no hesitation in disbelieving it. Now, if Mr. Randolph had derived his information from that officer, how could he give credit to his denial of the fact? And yet because some pesons undertook to say that such a disavowal had been made to him, a miserable attempt was made in the public prints, under colour of a speech which was never delivered, to impeach the veracity of Mr. Randolph. The letter of the secretary of the treasury must speak for itself. Every man will draw his own conclusion from it. But every man must see, that whether such an occurrence did or did not take place, the veracity of Mr. Randolph is in no wise impeachable.

Having nearly tired my own patience, and I fear more than exhausted that of the reader, I shall reserve for a subsequent communication the disclosure of such other facts and opinions as I deem material to a proper understanding of the events of the last session of congress. In that number I shall go to the root of all the republican schisms—pledging myself to demonstrate to every impartial and thinking man that the minority are not in the slightest degree tinctured with federalism; that so far from having any bias towards that party, upon every question in which *principle* was involved, they had to encounter the joint opposition of the federalists, and that portion of the republican majority, who have been denominated third party men.

DECIUS.

The struggles of Democracy.—The following laughable extract of a letter, from Connecticut, was lately received:

"*New-Haven, October* 28, 1806.

"Last Wednesday the democrats assembled from all parts of the state, at this place—*and Bishop came also among them.* After a proper pause, he rose and addressed the meeting on the glorious principles they held, and on the glorious prospects before them. Having flourished away till he thought he had prepared them for the disclosure, he told them with a long and dismal face, that the arrearages for supporting the democratic cause the last year, consisting principally of compensations to editors of democratic newspapers, expenses for pamphlets, handbills, distribution of them, &c. &c. which he need not particularize, amounted to the precise sum of *three thousand four hundred dollars.* He went on to tell them, by way of inducing them to follow his example, that he had himself paid out *one hundred and seventy dollars;* and, he added, he was ready to advance fifty more towards completing the residue, provided others would come forward and subscribe their proportion. The astonishment and consternation was greater than any pen can describe. One got up and moved one thing, another another, and the meeting got into the utmost confusion. In vain was an attempt made to see if the meeting would assume the debt; in vain did Bishop bawl that if they did not by some means or other, contrive to raise this sum, the cause of democracy must fall. They took care to pass no vote upon the subject, and thus the meeting broke up. You may rely on the literal truth of what I tell you."

Ev. Post.

RETURN OF VOTES FOR CHARTER OFFICERS.

FIRST WARD.		
Wynant Van Zandt, jr.	405	Fed. republican—no opposition.
Andrew Morris	410	
SECOND WARD.		
Selah Strong	501	
Walter Bowne	265	
	—236	Fed. maj.
J. W. Mulligan	491	
Ichabod Prall	272	
	—219	do.
THIRD WARD.		
Jacob Le Roy	491	
James Fairlie	336	
	—175	do.
Benjamin Haight	480	
Simon Van Antwerp	342	
	—138	do.
FOURTH WARD.		
John P. Ritter	493	
Jaspar Ward	474	
	—19	do.
Robert Bogardus	511	
John P. Anthony	463	
	—48	do.
FIFTH WARD.		
Roger Strong	565	
Jacob Delamontagnie	554	
	—11	Lewis maj.
Thomas Demarest	563	
Joseph Board	555	
	—8	do.
SIXTH WARD.		
John D. Miller	362	
John Crolius	255	
	—107	Clint. maj.
Stephen Ludlam	360	
Anthony Steenback	258	
	—102	do.
SEVENTH WARD.		
Jacob Mott	729	
John Townsend	365	
	—364	do.
Samuel Torbett	730	
Jamison Cox	366	
	—365	do.
EIGHTH WARD.		
No returns yet, but the Democratic majority known,	89	do.
NINTH WARD.		
Nicholas Fish	124	
Thomas Farmar	112	
	—12	Fed. maj.
Gerard Depeyster	122	
Henry Post	115	
	—7	do.

In addition to the preceding statement, we merely subjoin the following:

The majority in favour of the Clintonians in all the wards, at the last spring election	568
The majority against the Clintonians in ditto at this election	311
Decrease of Clintonianism in this city for the last six months	879

FOREIGN.

The ship Liberty, capt. Chew, has furnished Liverpool papers to the *third*, and London papers to the *first* of October. The following is a summary of their important contents.

London, Sept. 30.

Paris papers were received to the 22d, and Dutch papers to the 27th of September. Little is contained in these respecting the rupture with Prussia, or the menacing attitude of Russia. This is accounted for from the circumstance of the gazettes under the controul of France, not daring to give a correct account of the movements of the powers which are hostile to France. The English papers, however, affirm that there are ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND RUSSIANS ON THEIR MARCH to assist Prussia.

At Naples, it is reported, that the French have re-occupied the farther Callabria—That the British have retired from Amalthea, and Massena is in full march to Riggio. This, however, is incredible, as it is supposed Massena would not thrust himself into that nook of Italy, and leave the country between that place and Sicily open to a disembarkation of the force assembled for the defence of Sicily.

The Austrian army is more numerous, better appointed, more abundantly provided for, and better disciplined, than it was previous to the commencement of the last campaign. This has been atchieved by the influence and attention of the Arch Duke Charles — The army has been recruited to a number exceeding its ordinary establishment, and to this is attributed the liberation of the Austrian prisoners by the French. By detaining them, Bonaparte furnished a pretext for a rupture with Austria: their restoration would add but little to the strength of the Austrian army, as few of the soldiers, and it is thought none of the officers, would be employed. Magazines are preparing in Bohemia, troops are concentrating on the right bank of the Danube, and it is thought that Austria will take a part in the war. To this apprehension, and to the hostile attitude of Prussia, is attributed the unusual temperance manifested in the conduct of Bonaparte for the last sixweeks. He knows that the Austrian army is numerous and far better composed, than when he crossed the Rhine against it twelve months ago.

The subject of the surrender of Cattaro is put at rest. Austria seems to have satisfied France of her intentions to deliver it. General Bellegarde, with a considerable force, presented himself before the place. The Russians refused to surrender it, and threatened to treat him as an enemy if he should attempt to land.

The strength of the Prussian and allied armies is concentrated in the following points. The head quarters, where the king nominally, but the duke of Brunswick in reality commands, are to be established between Haile and Merseburgh. Another corps is to be stationed in front of Magdeburgh; a third in the neighbourhood of Gottingen, and a fourth in Westphalia. The three last divisions are to be severally commanded by prince Hohenlohe, general Maclendorf, and the elector of Hesse. The Saxons and Hessians are already incorporated with the Prussians, and a considerable Russian force is rapidly advancing to Silesia. His Prussian majesty was to leave Berlin for the army, on the 20th September. A report prevailed at Dresden that he would be met there by the emperor Alexander.

Bonaparte, by way of giving his neighbours practical lessons on French liberty, is silencing the continental presses, and putting to death their proprietors. Four of them are condemned, and will undoubtedly be shot as soon as they can be apprehended.

Further accounts mention that great exertions are making to place the army

in Saxony on a formidable footing. One hundred thousand Russians are marching to Warsaw, eighty thousand are at Brody and Biilitz. The armies are to be commanded by generals Michelson and Benningsin. The Russians are to cross the Oder at Brieg, Breslau, and Gros Glagau; part of the army has already arrived in the frontiers of Silesia. The grand duke Constantine, and according to some reports, the emperor Alexander, is expected at Berlin.

Lord Morpeth had not left London for Berlin; it was thought that he would wait the arrival of baron Jacobi, and until after an interview had taken place between that minister and the secretary of state for the foreign department. Mr. Whitbread has accepted the office of secretary at war. Madame Bonaparte accompanied the emperor a part of his way from St. Cloud to the army. The latter, says the Moniteur, is supposed to be gone to Mentz. Before his departure, he made some communications to the conservative senate, said to consist of a letter to the primate of the confederation of the Rhine, and a letter to the king of Bavaria, announcing his hopes to preserve peace with Prussia, but that in case that power should not give a prompt and categorical answer, he is ready to enter Germany at the head of 300,000 men.

Disinterested Democracy.

The following from the New-England Republican, is republished by way of a remembrancer.

In 1799, a law was passed, augmenting the salaries on account of the additional labour required to be performed in the several offices. This law was to continue in force for three years, and no longer. It expired in 1802, and the salaries were then reduced to their former rates, as they are exhibited in the left hand column below. But in March, 1802 when it will be recollected, the government was in the hands of our good friends, the democrats, a law was passed, by which the salaries were again *raised* to the *war price*, though the cause for which they were first augmented had then ceased to exist. By this law the salaries were raised to the rates as exhibited in the column at the right hand.

Sec'ry of the Treasury,	$3,500	$5,000
Sec'ry of State,	3,500	5,000
Sec'ry of War,	3,000	4,500
Sec'ry of Navy,	3,000	4,500
Compt'r of Treasury,	2,250	3,500
Auditor,	1,500	3,000
Treasurer,	2,400	3,000
Register,	2,000	2,400
Attorney-General,	2,400	3,000
Post-Master-General,	2,400	3,000

Thus it appears, that instead of REDUCING those salaries, they have ADDED to them from FOUR HUNDRED to FIFTEEN HUNDRED dollars each. Why were these same salaries TOO HIGH for the Federalists, and TOO LOW for our Democrats? who are knownto be such DEAR FRIENDS OF THE PEOPLE, and WHO ARE OBSTINATELY OPPOSED TO TAKING THE PEOPLE'S MONEY.

TRENTON, (N. J.) OCTOBER 27.

Election News.—The various reports in circulation last week relative to the result of the late election in the different counties in this state, were the cause of no small diversion among the politicians of Trenton. The countenances of the different partizans were alternately lengthened and contracted, as rumour, with her hundred tongues, every few hours changed the prospect before us.

The Hunterdon contest was the first scene of the drama. After the Trenton votes were counted off, and the news of the number of votes taken in Amwell arrived, our brethren of the democratic order looked like men forlorn—crazed with care, or sick with hopeless love. The federalists were proportionably elated, in as much as generally they had not calculated upon succeeding—bets were two to one, that *part* of the federal ticket, if not the whole, was in. This lasted about twelve hours, when information arrived from the upper townships, and the scene was changed, demo's up and fed's down.

The day following, intelligence came from the lower counties, upon which federal stock immediately rose to par, and democratic again sunk—all was anxiety now to hear further confirma-

tion of the favourable federal news, on one side, and on the other, for contradictory intelligence.—In this situation things lasted two days—every one enquiring what news—"have you heard from Sussex, or any thing further from below." Federal countenances bright—demo lowering and sad.

Monday morning—good news from Middlesex—federal ticket in by a large majority. Monday noon, federal stock met a sudden shock, and fell far below par. News from Gloucester, that the democratic Clerk was playing tricks—had rejected the Woolwich return, and all was lost. The news flew like wildfire—demos brightened up, federalists sad, yet hoping for the best. Tuesday morning—news from Bergen and Sussex.—Federal stock on the rise—demo falling. Long faces and wistful looks began to appear again among the OFFICE HOLDERS. Tuesday evening, fresh news from below—Woolwich returns received—whole federal ticket in Gloucester—comfortable intelligence from Cumberland—Federal stock up high—demo falling down, down, down! The OFFICE HOLDERS looked like despair—all was lost—rueful countenances—sad looks and heavy hearts plenty and cheap in the democratic ranks. A federal majority, a federal majority—all is lost, all is lost,—was the cry.

Here the farce seemed to have its closing scene—a settled melancholy succeeded the agitations of hope and fear in the democratic party.

As far as our information extends, the following counties have returned full federal representations to the Legislature, viz.

Bergen, Middlesex, Somerset, Burlington, Gloucester and Cape-May. The representatives from Sussex and Cumberland will be divided.—The important change which has taken place the year past in favour of WASHINGTON POLICY, in New-Jersey, is highly honorable to the people of the state. AMERICAN MEN AND AMERICAN MEASURES, are evidently coming again into fashion. The persecuting men who for a time past have swayed our Councils and pulled down the old faithful friends of the People who stood the brunt of our revolutionary contest with Great Britain, for the purpose of putting into power young men and factious foreigners who have lately come among us to disturb our peace and eat out our substance, must now give way to the Friends of Free Government and Liberty of conscience.

In the counties of Bergen and Somerset there was no democratic opposition to the Federal Tickets. In Burlington the Federal majority with very little exertion, was increased from 2 to about 500 votes. In Sussex the Federal Candidate for the Council was carried in by a majority of between 900 and 1000—and the Federal Sheriff by about 360. All the old members were thrown out by about 800 votes.

The following is an extract from an imitation of the third Satire of Juvenal, entitled,
" Modern Paris."

WHO are these miscreants that the world molest,
Restless themselves, that let not others rest?
At home what are they, if they had a home?
Some pimps, some crimps, some waiters, markers some—
Troopers and trumpeters, that rove abroad,
That every town and country overload—
Bullies of bagnios, servants of the stews,
Fiddlers at private feasts and public shows:
These are our arbiters of life and death;
Our fates and fortunes hang upon their breath;
By these is justice or injustice done,
Our judges, juries, hangmen—all in one.
Instead of servants, masters of the fete,
They now preside where they perform'd of late;
They give the vote in concert, who before
Play'd in the band, or waited at the door.
Their guests too, like themselves, in greatness grow,
Their fellow-servants late, confederates now.
Prepost'rous metamorphose of mankind,
They ride in coaches, late who stood behind.

A CASE OF CONSCIENCE.

By our Parson perplex'd,
How shall we determine?
" Watch and pray," says the text—
" Go to sleep," says the sermon.

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THE

WEEKLY INSPECTOR.

Of those men who have overturned the Liberties of Republics, the greatest number "have begun their career by paying an obsequious court to the People—commencing "DEMAGOGUES, and ending TYRANTS." HAMILTON.

Vol. I.] NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1806. [No. 15.

FOR THE WEEKLY INSPECTOR.

Addressed to the People of the United States.

When folly usurps the chair of state, and imbecility is cloathed with the ornaments of official dignity, the condition of the people is worthy of commiseration. When children and cowards conduct the affairs of government, happy would it be if the tendency of their measures could be only of temporary duration. History affords us ample proof, that a single wicked or indiscreet measure in the administration of government, may decide the fate of a state, and fix its destiny for ages. I fear that we have already brought the disastrous example home to ourselves. A long unbroken succession of measures, disgraceful in their adoption, dangerous and baneful in their tendency and practice, has produced in this nation a juncture of affairs frightful and alarming to an extreme.

The severity of experience is a school, in which individuals learn much, but nations, as such, learn nothing. History points us to the grave, in whose capacious bosom all the republics of antiquity slumber in ruins. It tells us why they have fallen, and warns us of the means which were used to accomplish their destruction. Wisdom exhorts in vain; and warnings, even from the tomb, are fleeter than the winds that pass us. We travel on in the same crazy course in which other republics have travelled, and we shall reach the same grave which they have reached. The evils which now menace us with "political death," had their origin at an early period of our national existence. Hardly

PRESIDENT's MESSAGE.—Continued from last page, (136).

port towns and waters, an early settlement of the most exposed and vulnerable parts of our country, a militia so organized that its effective operations can be called to any point in the union, or volunteers instead of them, to serve a sufficient time, are means which may always be ready, yet never preying on our resources until actually called into use. They will maintain the public interests, while a more permanent force shall be in a course of preparation. But much will depend on the promptitude with which these means can be brought into activity. If war be forced upon us, in spite of our long and vain appeals to the justice of nations, rapid and vigorous movements, in its outset, will go far towards securing us in its course and issue, and towards throwing its burthens on those who render necessary the resort from reason to force.

The result of our negociations, or such incidents in their course, as may enable us to infer their probable issue; such further movements also, on our western frontier, as may show whether war is to be pressed there, while negociation is protracted elsewhere, shall be communicated to you from time to time, as they become known to me; with whatever other information I possess or may receive, which may aid your deliberations on the great national interests committed to your charge. TH: JEFFERSON.

December 2, 1806.

☞ *The second side of this No. having been wrought off before the receipt of the President's Message, it compelled us to place the matter in the irregular manner in which it appears, & to omit several articles previously prepared.*

had sufficient length of time elapsed for our political institutions to be put into full and complete operation; we had hardly began to feel the blessings of the best of governments, before faction, a plant, indigenous to the soil of republics, was cherished in our country, whose luxuriant vegetation has overshadowed all the softest and brightest flowers; and now, like the poisonous tree of Java, shakes from its limbs pestilence and death. Unsuspecting, as is usual with a great and generous people, you suffered the enemies of your government to excite in you a species of sublimated frenzy, and while its fever was on, it hurried you beyond the limits of reason. Cool and discerning men hoped that the delirium might pass off before the evils which they feared that it would produce, could mature and quicken into action. Their fears, but not their hopes, have been realized. Already have you raised to office a class of men, whose lives are the severest satire on their pretended patriotism and virtue, and whose conduct has disgraced the dignity of their political elevation. Be not astonished when you are told, that base men have been fondled in the lap of popular favour. Absalom was beloved of the people; Wikes was the idol of a mob; and, while Marat, Danton, and Robespierre, were wading in human blood, they received the applause and the acclamations of millions. The elevation of bad men to political importance, is the inevitable consequence of faction. Such men, being conscious of their inability to rise into public notice, where virtue and talents flourish, leave no art unexerted which can delude and agitate the people, till, by the most bold and licentious efforts, they completely inflame their passions, and cloud their understandings. That which at first appears treasonable, soon becomes common, and has its advocates; the trumpet of alarm is instantly sounded to the utmost limits of the empire, and the people are marshaled in fierce hostility against their government. In these times of confusion and dark disaster, demagogues, like corks upon the bosom of the waters, rise into notice, and claim to themselves superiority of character, as they have superiority of elevation.

It is the duty of a people to yield obedience to *laws* enacted by their rulers; and it is equally their duty boldly to manifest their want of confidence in *men* who abuse their favour, and violate their rights. It is one of the misfortunes of a noble and generous spirit, that it is frequently compelled to retrace the course which it has taken, and to deprecate the effects of its own frankness and bounty. No time ought now to be spent in yielding to the feelings which a squeamish delicacy may excite. You are called upon to withdraw your confidence from men of dark, and more than suspected characters; your most essential interests demand that you cease to give ear to their sorceries, or again place them in a condition, where they can, a second time, for a rattle and a straw, barter away the liberties of their country. Already have such men abused your confidence, violated your rights, and driven the nation to the borders of political distraction; and even now, may the genius of America hang her harp upon the willows, and weep over the ruins of a great people.

When a man of unbounded ambition, of dark and dangerous principles, one who has lighted up the flames of rebellion in the centre of his adopted country, and who now owes the preservation of his life to

the generous privileges of an amnesty, is called to give spirit and vigour to the vast system which controls our public finances; when a man is still crowned with the important honor of secretary of state, whom premature dotage has rendered unfit for public employment, who has already advised to the payment of tribute to one foreign power, that our government may have the privilege of negociating with another; when a man of feeble and wholly inefficient talents, fills our war department; and when another of still feebler powers, presides over the destinies of our infant navy, I can conceive of no measure, however weak or violent, which the people may not with reason look for, and with propriety guard themselves against. When the affairs of this nation are conducted by such men, who is not ready to exclaim, " that we are governed by a set of drivellers, whose folly takes away all dignity from distress, and makes even calamity ridiculous?"

Junius very justly remarks, that " the ruin or prosperity of a state depends so much upon the administration of its government, that, to be acquainted with the merit of a ministry, we need only observe the condition of the people." To the political scenes of this country, in which our great interests are involved, I wish now to direct your attention. Infinite consequences beat in every pulse, and our condition is more than alarming, when all the civilized world treat us with insult and contempt. Bonaparte has felt the pulse of our nation, he knows the warmth and tenseness of our blood, and the exact altitude of our spirit. He has seen the *cowardice* and *hypocricy* of a president; the *weakness* and *distraction* of a ministry; and is justified in treating us with contempt. He saw that your nerveless rulers preferred to impoverish the treasury, and to purchase disgraceful peace, at the expense of five millions of dollars more than the whole annual revenue of the country, rather than meet in arms, a few miserable Spaniards, and honorably heal the wounds of a violated treaty.

We are told by a great and enlightened statesman, that, " to a people who have once been proud and great, a change in the national spirit is the most terrible of all revolutions." It is the great prognostic of political dissolution, from which all nations have dated the commencement of their decline. Upon the first intimation of a want of energy in the Roman senate, and of spirit in the Roman legions, the Huns, the Goths, the Vandals, and the Heruli, commenced the march of their armies towards the borders of Italy. Their vast hordes darkened all Europe, and hung like a furious tempest on the northern frontier of the empire. Luxury had rendered Rome effeminate; the javelin lay useless on the field, and the sword was rusting in its scabbard. She was soon compelled to effect by tribute, that which she had formerly accomplished by her arms. The nerves and sinews of the Roman world, soon became too feeble to perform their functions even by the aid of tribute; so that with ease, a few well directed attacks shook the empire in pieces. Perhaps nothing has contributed more to scatter clouds and darkness over the political prospect of our country, than the loss of national honour, and the consequent dejection of national spirit. They have cast a pale and sickly complexion over all our proceedings. When we consider the character which it has acquired for us abroad, and the feeble tone which it has given to the

spirit of the people at home, are we not justifiable in saying, that the purchase of Louisiana is the most disastrous measure of our government? The magnificent pomp with which it was imposed upon the public, gave it a temporary eclat, but its folly and grossness soon sunk it into total insignificance. It was at first received by the loud acclamations of a vast populace; like a comet of the first magnitude, it blazed across our political sky, and passed off almost in the same instant that it appeared, and left it darker than it found it. This purchase, my countrymen, has bartered away your independence of character; and fifteen millions of dollars is the smallest item of the amount which you pay for its loss. Your actual gain is nothing, or it is any thing, just as Bonaparte pleases; as his policy may direct, you will have given to you a world without limits, or a strip of land not large enough to afford a forest for a savage to sport in. It embodies within it a thousand woes, which you have yet to feel, and a thousand bloody conflicts, which still lie in embryo. It is a grave which has swallowed up and buried from the world, "that which makes you poor indeed," and from whose infectious bosom has already risen contagion, pestilence, and war.

Much of the temper and spirit of our administration had been discovered, when Bonaparte issued his order, interdicting our rich and flourishing commerce with the island of St. Domingo. The order was received by the councils of the nation with apparent applause; it certainly was obeyed with promptness, and was hardly suffered to be made the subject of discussion. By this ignominious transaction, we necessarily extend the advantages of our neutrality to one belligerent, while we withhold them from another; so that in the same breath we violated the law of nations, and sold ourselves as slaves. These anomalous proceedings on the part of a people claiming to be free and independent, lead Bonaparte to suspect the extent of our servility, and to calculate on its continuance. His wishes have been realized in a second demand of tribute on our government, which has been paid, not with less willingness than the first, though with less appearance of decency and honour.

Notwithstanding all these proceedings are full before our eyes; notwithstanding we prefer the wretched tranquillity of slavish submission, to the honourable expenditures and preparations for war; notwithstanding we permit even miserable Spain to treat us with contempt, and Great-Britain with impunity to hew down and dissipate our commerce, and to shed the blood of our citizens within the actual limits of our possessions; and notwithstanding we seem to emulate the petty principalities of Europe, in fawning and cringing like spaniels round the throne of Bonaparte, still you are told that you are a great, dignified, and flourishing people.

In times of eminent national danger, the bounds of ordinary precaution must be surpassed, and more than ordinary expenses resorted to; still our preparations for defence are such as would disgrace a people, whose neighbours were Lilliputians. When the anxious portion of the community ask of our government the means of safety and protection, they are told that expenses of such a nature, make no part of Mr. Jefferson's system of economy. I ask of you, my countrymen, when war is already commenced on our western frontiers, when we have not more than six or seven ships of war

of every description in commission, when our harbours are without defence, and our commerce without protection, when we can barely skulk in safety from New-York to Charleston, and when the flames of war are bursting forth from every portion of Europe, in all the violence of a conflagration which menaces both the eastern and the western world with destruction—is this a time to prate about a *popularity saving* economy? An economy which has clothed this empire in rags, and which prompted our government to maintain with the pirates of Tripoli, a four years doubtful and expensive conflict, which by efficient means might have been brought to a close during the first ten days of its commencement, and which eventuated in an ignominious purchase of peace, and the violation of public faith.

These are considerations which demand your attention, and involve the paramount interests of the nation. I entreat that I may not expostulate in vain; the period is fast approaching when contrition will avail you nothing; when amid tumult and confusion you will wake as from a dream, and find yourselves mingled among the gloomy ruins of a distracted empire, where you will see nothing glitter but the chains you wear.

DECIUS.

For the Weekly Inspector.

The Rhapsody of J-hnny R-nd-lph, &c.

BY

Christopher Caustick, L. L. D. &c. &c. &c.

(Continued from page 113.)

FROM Spain we turn, and take a glance
At some late management in France.
Bound the feeble coward Don,
By Bonapart' is gourded on,
Like Captain Hannibal's horn'd cattle,
To front our Mightiness in battle*.

* *See Plutarch's Life of Fabius Maximus.*

Now Bony swears he will maintain
That we have no demand on Spain,
For ravages, (a pretty story!)
Committed in her territory;
For that he paid it, every mill,
Included in another bill*;
And knowing well, where reason fails,
The longest bayonet prevails,
His *ratio ultima* prepares,
At once to settle our affairs.
'Twas thus a certain Gaul, we're told,
Set out to humbug folks of old;
For having got, by blood and thunder,
The conquer'd Romans fairly under,
While they were weighing out their tribute,
By way of ransom from the gibbet,
The Gallic thief the scale inclin'd,
By all the old iron he could find;
Horse-shoes and hob-nails, history states,
He added to the *legal* weights,
His old tobacco box, and all;
O what a *Cheetham* of a Gaul!—
To cap the pile, then, what did he do;
Threw in his rusty old toledo;
A trick that would disgrace a scullion,
And made them *balance all* with bullion!†
Thus Bonapart will freely trust his
Long sword against the claims of Justice.
He swore 'twas true, say what we will,
Our limit was the Ibberville;
And as to boundaries to the west,
His Machiavel thought it best
For France to let the subject rest:
A fine pretence, beyond a doubt,
Some future time for falling out,
That our friend Tall'rand may, once more,
Our pockets pick, as heretofore!
But France, it seems, declin'd a rupture,
That is to say, if we'd give up t' her,
For free enjoyment, unmolested,
Just simply *all that was contested;*
Concluding from our conduct past,
That we would yield to that at last,
And satisfied with *such* civility,
She show'd no symptoms of hostility.

* "*She (France) was prompt and decided in her declarations, that our demands on Spain for French spoliations carried into Spanish ports, were included in the settlement between the United States and France.*"

President's Private Message.

† *Plutarch's Life of Camillus.*

Nor was it then in Paris known,
The Spaniards had the gauntlet thrown;
No—far from that, we understand,
The open-hearted Talleyrand,
Our loving friend at any rate meant
To make an "essay tow'rds a statement,"
On terms analogous, say I,
(Although quoth Decius that's a lie *),
To those our ministers propos'd,
By which all difference might be clos'd,
Which, after all these freaks and crosses,
Might compensate for all the losses
We now are forc'd to labour under,
From lawless French and Spanish plunder;
And all hereafter be agreed in,
The limits of the *modern* EDEN.

In Europe this eventful crisis,
In my opinion, very nice is,
Precisely to a tittle suits
For compromising our disputes;
Since Bonaparte is in a hobble,
We'll take advantage of the squabble;
Not that I mean to say I'm for
The rushing rashly into war,
But think it wise to have recourse
To what may *seem* to look like force,
T' assume the attitude of foes,
Like men of straw to frighten crows.

If you should think it would be right,
To make as if we meant to fight,
Let the loud trumpet of alarm
Swell to the tune of "*do them harm!*"
But faith I'll scamper, while I'm well,
To tenant Carter-mountain cell.

Now since 'tis known you represent
The wisdom of the continent,
And must be "*Solomons*," of course,
On you I place my last resource;
And still remain, with zeal most fervent,
The people's servants' humble servant.

(To be continued.)

* *See Decius' note on the President's "confidential Message," W. I. No. 1, p. 5.*

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas information has been received, that sundry persons, citizens of the United States, or residents within the same, are conspiring and confederating together to begin and set on foot, provide and prepare the means for a military expedition or enterprize against the dominions of Spain; that for this purpose, they are fitting out and arming vessels in the western waters of the United States, collecting provisions, arms, military stores, and other means, are deceiving and seducing honest and well meaning citizens, under various pretences, to engage in their criminal enterprizes, are organizing, officering, and arming themselves for the same, contrary to the laws in such cases made and provided: I have therefore thought fit to issue this my proclamation, warning and enjoining all faithful citizens who have been led without due knowledge or consideration to participate in the said unlawful enterprize, to withdraw from the same without delay; and commanding all persons whatsoever, engaged or concerned in the same, to cease all further proceedings therein, as they will answer the contrary at their peril; and incur prosecution with all the rigours of the law. And I hereby enjoin and require all officers, civil and military, of the United States, or of any of the states or territories, and especially all governors, and other executive authorities, all judges, justices, and other officers of the peace, all military officers of the army or navy of the United States, and officers of the militia, to be vigilant each within his respective department, and according to his functions, in searching out and bringing to condign punishment, all persons engaged or concerned in such enterprize, in seizing and detaining, subject to the disposition of the law, all vessels, arms, military stores, or other means provided or providing for the same, and in general in preventing the carrying on such expedition or enterprize, by all the lawful means within their power: And I require all good and faithful citizens, and others within the United States, to be aiding and assisting herein, and especially in the discovery, apprehension, and bringing to justice of all such offenders, in preventing the execution of their unlawful designs, and in giving information against them to the proper authorities.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed to these presents, and have (L. S.) signed the same with my hand. Given at the City of Washington, on the twenty-seventh day of November, one thousand eight hundred and six, and in the year of the sovereignty and independence of the United States, the thirty-first.

(Signed) TH: JEFFERSON.

By the President,

(Signed) JAMES MADISON,
Secretary of State.

Among the most alarming of those symptoms which threaten the American Republic with a premature decay, may be reckoned, the want of *political integrity*; and what renders this destitution extremely ominous, is its being winked at and even justified by those men, who in some measure give a tone to the politics of the union. We every day hear persons, whose private characters and standing in society would lead us to expect from them purer sentiments, assert, that nothing like *honesty in politics* will be found, or ought to be anticipated from *any party*. That a great deal of political juggling *must* exist on all sides;—that such is *human nature*, and federalists, quids, and democrats, are much alike in that respect: that, what a moralist would call *fraud*, *lying*, and *chicanery* in *private life*, is *venial*, and may be forgiven in a *politician*, as a requisite part of *political management!!!*

If these sentiments are correct, we may not only at once bid adieu to our so much boasted republicanism, but it would behove every honest man to abjure civilized society; like the French revolutionists, declare war against every existing establishment, and seek with Rousseau, among savages, the ne plus ultra of human perfectibility. But these sentiments are *not* correct. On the contrary, they are dangerous, they are damnable; and those who maintain them are afflicted with a *moral leprosy*, a thousand times more destructive and contaminating, than the most contagious diseases that ever scourged mankind. Without *honesty* in *politics*, the world would be a menagerie, and human tigers its most ferocious occupants.

If we are to estimate the enormity of crimes, from their consequences in the community, the *political scoundrel* is one of the most atrocious of criminals. The editor of a newspaper, who gives circulation to falsehoods, or for party purposes, suppresses truths which ought to be known to the people, as preliminaries to the due exercise of their political right, is a very Abaddon. His infamous conduct may entail misery upon millions, which may be visited upon their posterity. A political scoundrel of this class, levies war upon the *nation*, and attacks society where it is most vulnerable. He can no more be compared with the petty villain in private life, whose sphere of iniquity is the small circle of his personal intercourse, than an Attila or a Bonaparte exterminating whole villages, to a solitary footpad, who robs an individual. It has been principally owing to lying and wrong-headed scribblers, philosophists, and jacobin editors of newspapers, that a part of Europe has been converted into an Aceldama, and another part into a den of outlaws, slaves, and tyrants.

The American people cannot be too sensible of the immense responsibility which, in this country, more than in any other, rests upon the editors of newspapers. If these polar stars become jack-o-lanthorns, their deluded followers cannot take a single step, but what tends to destruction. When they find the publishers of papers, *wilfully* guilty, of what Cheetham calls the "*arts of able editors*," that is, a nefarious attempt to deceive and mislead the public in matters embracing all that is dear to man in society, instead of becoming the supporters of their publications, they ought to shiver with abhorrence at the sight of such degrading libels on the American character.

These sentiments occurred from perusing an article in the Albany *Republican Crisis*, of November 25. It is called "*a true anecdote*," and will afford one among a thousand instances, which proves that we have Americans who style themselves *good republicans*, and yet do not hesitate to embrace the arch-enemy to freedom, even when the cloven foot is fairly disclosed to their senses.

COMMUNICATION

A compliment to Citizen Cheetham; or The confidence of the faction in their Captain—A true Anecdote.

A thorough-going Clintonian, lately taking up a republican paper, in which he found some pretty severe remarks on the conduct of the faction, flung it down, exclaiming with emphasis, "Falsehoods, all falsehoods; "the quid papers are filled with falsehoods,

" But I'll be d———'d if I won't have one " that will tell two lies to their one; I'll " immediately subscribe for the *Watch* " *Tower!*"

DECIUS—Concluded.

To the Editor of the Richmond Enquirer.

SIR,

ON Wednesday, the 4th of December, Mr. Nicholson moved that " so much of the message of the President of the U. States as related to the conduct of the belligerent powers towards the United States, and to the unjustifiable construction lately given by some of them to the laws of nations, as it regards the rights of neutrals, be referred to the committee of ways and means, with instruction to inquire in what respect, and to what extent, our neutral rights had been violated, and what legislative measures the true interest of the U. States required to counteract such violations." This reference was made not without pertinacious opposition on the part of Mr. Bidwell, who moved to refer the subject to a select committee, of which, consequently, he would have been the Chairman. On the ensuing Saturday, the committee of Ways and Means took the matter into consideration, and instructed their Chairman to address the following letter to the Secretary of State.

" *Committee Room, December 11th*, 1806.

" Sir,

" The Committee of Ways and Means have instructed me to request that you will cause to be laid before them such information on the subject of the enclosed resolution, as the Department of state can furnish:

" The peculiar objects of our research are —1. What new principles, or constructions of the Law of Nations have been adopted by the belligerent powers of Europe, to the prejudice of Neutral Rights? 2. The governments asserting those principles or construction? 3. The extent to which the commerce of the United States has been thereby injured?

" I am with very great respect,

" Sir, Yours,

" JOHN RANDOLPH."

A considerable time having elapsed, and no answer having been received, the Chairman waited on the Secretary of state to know when the Committee might expect one. He was informed by that officer, that he had been so much occupied in preparing a laborious report upon that subject, to be laid before the President, that he had not had time to reply to the letter of the committee: and it was not until the 26th of January (more than six weeks subsequent to the requisition of the Committee) that the Secretary's communication was made to them. It consisted of a copy of his report to the President, on the new and injurious principles interpolated into the laws of Nations by foreign powers, and contained no answer whatsoever to some of the most important points, to which the committee had directed their attention, and on which they had requested the opinion of the Secretary of State. This communication was scarcely received, when (on the 29th of January) the committee were discharged from all further consideration of the subject, which, with Mr. Gregg's resolution, brought forward on that day, was referred to a committee of the whole house on the state of the union. On this occasion, insinuations of tardiness and neglect of duty on the part of the Committee of Ways and Means were thrown out by some members. The Chairman was then absent from indisposition. On the next day, however, he laid on the table his letter to the Secretary of state, with the answer, the dates of which clearly exculpated the committee from every imputation of remissness; rendering it self-evident that they could not possibly have reported previous to the time of their discharge.

The resolution of Mr. Gregg begot a brood of others, of which it is not my purpose to notice any but the motion of Mr. Nicholson, which was introduced, not so much from a conviction on the mind of its author, that the step was in itself advisable, as from a belief that it might prove the means of preventing the house from precipitating itself into more ruinous measures. Accordingly we find that Mr. Nicholson himself, voted to postpone its consideration, and that he declined being a member of the committee which brought in the bill in pursuance of it, to which he eventually gave a feeble and reluctant assent. And yet this bill has been called throughout the continent. " Mr. Nicholson's bill." It is equally notorious, that, in regard to the course to be pursued towards Great-Britain, no opinion was expressed by the members of the cabinet, in their collective or individual capacities. On the contrary, the President frequently declared, without reserve, that he had no opinion on the subject. Similar declarations were made by other influential and leading person presidign over the different executive department; and it is a fact, that no consultation was held between them from the meeting of congress until some time in March. This want of concert and decision in the administration might easily have been inferred (even if there were no other proof of it) from the various discordant, and undigested projects, which were brought forward in the legislature; and to this want of system must be referred much of the mischief which then resulted from this subject, as well as the embarrassments which have since ensued, and are yet likely to grow out of it.

The aggressions of Great-Britain naturally divided themselves into two classes:—Impressment of our seaman, and depredations upon our commerce. To the first we have been subjected under three successive ad-

ministrations, from the year 1793 to the present time. But this grievance, to which the United States had so long submitted, and to which congress had heretofore been content to apply palliatives, was now enlarged and dwelt upon by certain persons, because they saw in it a theme which would touch most sensibly the American feelings. Mr. Nicholson did not scruple to reproach them with a feigned zeal, and to charge them with having opposed at a former session, a bill which he had introduced for remedying the evil. Mr. John Randolph was of opinion that the impressment of of our seaman furnished just cause of indignant resentment on our part: but he saw no reason for pushing that matter to extremity at this time, which had not existed in as full force, for the last five, or even twelve years: our government, in consideration of the great number of British Seamen in our employment, and of the identity of language and manners between that class of their subjects, and the same description of our citizens, but above all, from motives of sound policy (too obvious to need recapitulation,) had hitherto deemed it expedient to temporize on this interesting and delicate topic: he could see no just ground at present, for departing from this system—more especially pending an actual negociation between the two governments, on the point in dispute: he was of opinion that nothing should be left undone to accommodate our differences amicably, and that no step should be taken which might interrupt or defeat such a settlement: that even if we should resort to war, it must eventuate in a treaty of peace, by which the points of controversy would be adjusted, or left *in statu quo ante Bellum:* and that after incurring the incalculable mischiefs of war—the derangement of our finances and the augmentation of the public debt, to an extent which could not now be foreseen; to say nothing of its baneful effects upon our political institutions, and the danger which must accrue from throwing our weight at this juncture, into the preponderating scale of Europe; there was no prospect that we should obtain better terms at any future pacification, than were attainable at present; at any rate he was disposed to give fair play to the fair experiment of negociation. But if any active measures were to be taken against Great-Britan, they should be of the most efficient and decisive nature. He deprecated half measures as the most injurious to ourselves, which could be adopted.

Whilst the bill was yet under discussion, the news of the death of Mr. Pitt, and the consequent change of Ministry, reached the United States. No circumstance could have afforded a fairer or more honourable pretext, or a more powerful motive for suspending our measures against Great-Britain, than this. The late Premier was known to be decidedly hostile to the institutions, the interests, and the very people, of America. No administration, not even that of Lord North himself, had been, or could be, more inimical to the United States, than that of Mr. Pitt. His power was moreover connected with, and depended upon, the continuation and duration of the war. He was succeeded by Mr. Fox, unquestionably the most liberal and enlightened statesman of Europe; the man, above all others, beyond the Atlantic, the best affected towards the principles of our government, and the illustrious character by whom it was administered. Never did a fairer occasion present itself to any nation, for changing, without the imputation of versatility, or any loss of honour, the course which they had chosen to prescribe to themselves. The excitement of public sentiment, and the measures consequent upon that excitement, might fairly and honourably have been referred to the known character of the late Premier, the pupil of Dundas, and the disciple of Charles Jenkinson; and the United States might have awaited, in a dignified and imposing inactivity, the manifestation of a different sentiment by the new ministry. But the new leaders of the House of Representatives were men who soared above, or skimmed below all considerations of time, place, and circumstance: they gloried in their ignorance of men and things in Europe, and boasted that their policy should not be modified by any change in the aspect of affairs, at home or abroad: and in the pursuit of an abstract metaphysical *ignus fatuus*, they did not hesitate to embark the best interests of the union.

Against these measures Mr. John Randolph further objected, that during the "*five months which our ministers had spent in fruitless discussion at Madrid*," it had entered into the head of nobody to suggest any proposition of a coercive nature in relation to Spain, and that, even after the total failure of that negociation, no such measure had been proposed: that Great-Britain had indeed impressed our seamen, and advanced certain injurious principles of national law, which, if carried into their full extent, would materially affect our commerce, had "*renewed the same practices during the present war.*" She had not, it was true, impressed our seamen, but her cruizers had "*plundered and sunk our vessels, and maltreated and abandoned their crews, in open boats, or on desert shores, without food or covering:*" her courts of admiralty had indeed advanced no "*new principles of the Law of Nations,*" but they had confiscated our ships and cargoes, without the pretext of principles of any sort, new or old. She has moreover insulted our territory, "*violated the property and persons of our citizens within our acknowledged limits,* and insolently rejected every overture to accommodation. —With Spain all our attempts to negociate had failed: with Great-Britain we had a ne-

gociation actually pending, and which the dispatches of our minister at the court of London gave us every reason to suppose would have a prosperous issue; and even admitting, for the sake of argument, that our vote of money to purchase Florida, was, in itself, no derogation from the national honour; inasmuch as we proposed to receive a fair equivalent for it, yet, having refused to take any coercive measures for the unparalleled indignities of Spain, who had peremptorily rejected all our propositions for pacific accommodation, how could we with any face of impartiality towards the belligerent powers, assume this elevated tone towards Great-Britain? Mr. Randolph further declared, that the proposed measure was in itself insufficient to every valuable purpose; that its sole operation would be to pique the pride, and rouse the resentment of our adversary; and whilst it indicated a strong spirit of hostility on our part, would afford her a fair opening to strike the first effectual blow: that it was indeed to show our teeth without daring at the same time to bite: that Great-Britain would have, until the next session of Congress, ample time to advise means for annoying us in the most effective manner; and that meanwhile she might withdraw her property from our grasp, and guard every vulnerable point from our attack. He conjured the house not to suffer themselves, from the honest prejudices of the revolution, from their ancient partiality to France, and their well-grounded antipathy to England, to be legislated into a war, which would involve the best interests of their country. Above all, he trusted that their measures would in no wise be influenced by any wish to avenge on Great-Britain the wrongs and injuries of Ireland: he declared that his sympathy with that insulted and oppressed people was too strong not to lead him to fear, that the same sentiment might operate on other members, in this case, whilst they themselves were unconscious of it: that whilst he deplored the subjugation of that gallant and generous nation, it was his duty to remember that he was legislating for the U. States, and bound to consult their interests alone. On this occasion Mr. Smilie, who, since the incapacity of Mr. Bidwell had become manifest, was considered as the efficient leader of the majority, avowed, that, although an Irishman by birth, he felt no greater predilection for that country than for any other in Europe, or in the world. This declaration was conceived by many to confer much honour upon that gentleman, whether true or false.

Another strong objection to the non-importation bill arose from its bearing the aspect (especially when taken in conjunction with our recent conduct towards France and Spain) of a disposition on our part to aid the views of the French government in cramping the nation, and destroying the manufactures of G. Britain. This constituted one principal source of animosity between those rival nations, and the American government could perhaps take no step which would so strongly excite the resentment of the English ministry. The prompt and decisive conduct of that government to Prussia, so soon as she manifested a disposition to come into the views of France on this subject, forms the best commentary upon this opinion, and the sudden change in the tone of Mr. Fox towards the United States, is no bad criterion of its truth.

When Mr. J. Randolph declared, that if any coercive measures were to be pursued against G. Britain, they should be of the most energetic stamp, and mentioned an embargo as that which he deemed the most efficient at the outset, he was asked by some, "why he did not move such a proposition," and they declared, at the same time, that, if he would bring forward the measure, they would support it. To this the answer was obvious:—That he wished to try the fair experiment of negociation, in the first instance: that he deemed it impolitic, pending that negociation, to take any step which might defeat it: and that it was astonishing to him, that gentlemen who had remained entirely passive under the aggressions of Spain, who had refused to concur even in measures of self-defence against her inroads—made, too, after a peremptory rejection of every overture to accommodation, should advocate an opposite course towards another power, with whom we were at that moment actually treating. The bill, nevertheless, passed by a large majority. The wisdom of the measure is yet to be tested by its effects.

DECIUS.

FROM THE CHARLESTON COURIER.

To the Washington Republicans of South-Carolina.

FELLOW-CITIZENS,

PERSUADED as you all are of the goodness of your cause, and the badness of that of your opponents, you often ask with amazement, how it is possible, that in this enlightened age, with all the experience we possess, the latter should invariably triumph in every contest?

To those men of discernment, men well acquainted with human nature, and who have steadily observed the progress of democracy, and the arts of intriguing demagogues, there is nothing at all wonderful in the business—it is the natural course of things—it always has been so, and always will be so, as long as you pursue the feeble, timid, wavering, inconsistent, and indolent policy, which characterizes all your measures.

Let us only contrast the decided and invariable system of the Democrats with the

want of system of the Washingtons, and we shall at once find a clue to the constant success of the one party, and the constant defeat of the other.

1st. then—The Democrats having once formed their plan, steadily adhere to it—without regard to minor considerations or partial views, they always look forward to the main object of their party, and to that they boldly sacrifice every thing which may divert them from it, or lessen the chance of obtaining it

The Washingtons, on the contrary, form no plan—or if they concur in something like one, they soon abandon it, warped by every daily occurrence which may threaten to shake it, shifting their ground on every trifling occasion, and sacrificing the great object of political salvation to personal, partial, and minor considerations.

2d. The Demos select from among themselves a few intrepid, intriguing, and persevering characters, to whom they delegate full powers, in whom they repose plenary and implicit confidence, and whose recommendations carry the force of law—thus their measures are prompt and efficacious, ensuring all that success which invariably results from a concentration of opinion, an unity of executive, well-disciplined forces, and a consolidation of strength.

Quite the reverse, the Washingtons repose implicit confidence in none—every individual is an independent chief, jealous of any superior influence which another may have derived from talents, experience, or personal address and activity, and envious of any temporary superiority such a person may have acquired—every man conceives himself as well qualified to judge on political matters as another, and so far from implicitly pursuing the recommendations of those who have consulted together for the public good, the very idea of such an assumption of power is enough to excite a spirit of hostile opposition—thus the measures of the Washingtons are no less feeble than tardy—adopted always at the last hour, and then without any union of sentiment, any harmony of co-operation; of course they meet the disastrous fate which always attends undisciplined militia, commanded by numerous chiefs, acting without concert, or the ill-digested and chaotic measures of a multitudinous executive.

3d. The Demos, conscious of the badness of their cause, knowing that if the people were left to themselves, their system would be completely overthrown, having, in due season, arranged their plan, proceed with activity, spirit, and perseverance, to carry it into effect:—they accordingly organize committees, and sub-committees, prepare by well-timed publications the public mind to receive their impressions, circulate and propagate their doctrines throughout the country, and seize on every topic, every occurrence, every prejudice, every weakness, and every folly, to convert them into means of ensuring their triumph.

The good honest Washingtons, conscious of the rectitude of their cause, for months after all the democratic operations have been in full activity, finally allow themselves to be roused up to the adoption of their plan—but exhausted by so wonderful an effort, they trust to Providence for all the rest—no committees or sub-committees—no suitable and timely publications—no communication with their country friends—no dissemination of their views—the good cause is left to work out its own salvation, and, as was to be expected, discomfiture follows as a matter of course.

4thly. The Demos, aware of the importance of exhibiting to the public their leaders as men of wisdom, virtue, and talents, never suffer them to be attacked with impunity. To cast an aspersion on one of these immaculates, is to raise a hornet's nest about your ears—their persons are sacred; "*they can do no wrong.*" If an insinuation escapes against their private or public morals, the whole tribe is up in arms; the presses groan under the load of vindications, apologies, and recriminations; they make a common cause of it; every one feels himself a party; it is like an electric stroke, which shakes the remotest man in the link; it is immaterial whether their Chief merited or not the attack; however blackened he may be by guilt, it is their interest to white-wash him, and in spite of evidence, in the teeth of facts, they will boldly persevere in patching a cracked, and varnishing over a spotted reputation, till they have persuaded a too credulous and uninvestigating public that it has always been without a flaw or a stain.

The Washingtons, on their part, pursue a system diametrically opposed to this; for should any, not of their leaders, (for they are to proud to have any!) but any distinguished member of their sect commit any slight indiscretion, or any trifling faux-pas, they give him up at once; instead of running to his aid, helping him out of his difficulties, glossing over his faults, putting a plausible construction on his conduct, palliating his errors, and carrying him through with eclat, they actually out-run the zeal of the opposite party, and with an affectation of candour, for which they get no credit, and by which they are sure to lose ground, they are among the first to denounce the unfortunate offender; they shrug up their shoulders, and utter such like lamentable saws; "very true—we are as ready to condemn him as you—he does not speak our sentiments—he has mistaken the true interests of his country; we thought better of his judgment and patriotism—we don't defend him"—Nay, even when the conduct of the denounced has been not only perfectly correct, but wise and patriotic. There are too many of them more

prompt to join in the denunciation, than disposed to take the trouble of inquiring into the injustice of, and repelling the unfounded charge. HAMILTON.

President's Message,

Delivered on Tuesday, the 2d inst.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled.

It would have given me, fellow-citizens, great satisfaction to announce, in the moment of your meeting, that the difficulties in our foreign relations, existing at the time of your last separation, had been amicably and justly terminated. I lost no time in taking those measures which were most likely to bring them to such a termination, by special missions, charged with such powers and instructions as in the event of failure, could leave no imputation on either our moderation or forbearance. The delays which have since taken place in our negociations with the British government, appear to have proceeded from causes which do not forbid the expectation that, during the course of the session, I may be enabled to lay before you their final issue. What will be that of the negociations for settling our differences with Spain, nothing which had taken place at the date of the last dispatches, enables us to pronounce. On the western side of the Missisippi she advanced in considerable force, and took post at the settlement of Bayou Pierre, on the Red river. This village was originally settled by France, was held by her as long as she held Louisiana, and was delivered to Spain only as a part of Louisiana. Being small, insulated, and distant, it was not observed at the moment of re-delivery to France and the United States, that she continued a guard of half a dozen men, which had been stationed there. A proposition, however, having been lately made by our commander in chief, to assume the Sabine river as a temporary line of separation between the troops of the two nations, until the issue of our negociations shall be known; this has been referred by the Spanish commandant to his superior, and in the mean time he has withdrawn his force to the western side of the Sabine river. The correspondence on this subject, now communicated, will exhibit more particularly the present state of things in that quarter.

The nature of that country requires indispensably, that an unusual proportion of the force employed there should be cavalry, or mounted infantry. In order, therefore, that the commanding officer might be enabled to act with effect, I had authorized him to call on the governors of Orleans and Missisippi, for a corps of five hundred volunteer cavalry. The temporary arrangement he has proposed may perhaps render this unnecessary. But I inform you with great pleasure, of the promptitude with which the inhabitants of those territories have tendered their services in defence of their country. It has done honour to themselves, entitled them to the confidence of their fellow-citizens in every part of the union, and must strengthen the general determination to protect them efficaciously under all circumstances which may occur.

Having received information that in another part of the United States a great number of private individuals were combining together, arming and organizing themselves, contrary to law, to carry on a military expedition against the territories of Spain, I thought it necessary, by proclamation, as well as by special orders, to take measures for preventing and suppressing this enterprize, for seizing the vessels, arms, and other means provided for it, and for arresting and bringing to justice its authors and abettors. It was due to that good faith which ought ever to be the rule of action in public, as well as in private transactions; it was due to good order, and regular government, that, while the public force was acting strictly on the defensive, and merely to protect our citizens from aggression, the criminal attempts of private individuals to decide for their country the question of peace or war, by commencing active and unauthorized hostilities, should be promptly and efficaciously suppressed.

Whether it will be necessary to enlarge our regular force, will depend on the result of our negociations with Spain. But as it is uncertain when that result will be known, the provisional measures requisite for that, and to meet any pressure intervening in that quarter, will be a subject for your early consideration.

The possession of both banks of the Missisippi reducing to a single point the defence of that river, its waters, and the country adjacent, it becomes highly necessary to provide, for that point, a more adequate security. Some position above its mouth, commanding the passage of the river, should be rendered sufficiently strong to cover the armed vessels which may be stationed there for defence; and in conjunction with them to present an insuperable obstacle to any force, attempting to pass. The approaches to the City of New-Orleans, from the eastern quarter also, will require to be examined, and more effectually guarded. For the internal support of the country, the encouragement of a strong settlement on the western side of the Missisippi, within reach of New-Orleans, will be worthy the consideration of the Legislature.

The gun boats, authorized by an act of

the last session, are so advanced, that they will be ready for service in the ensuing spring. Circumstances permitted us to allow the time necessary for their more solid construction. As a much larger will still be wanting to place our sea-port towns and waters in that state of defence to which we are competent, and they entitled, a similar appropriation for a further provision of them is recommended for the ensuing year.

A further appropriation will also be necessary for repairing fortifications already established, and the erection of such other works as may have real effect in obstructing the approach of an enemy to our sea-port towns, or their remaining before them.

In a country whose constitution is derived from the will of the people, directly expressed by their free suffrages, where the principal executive functionaries, and those of the legislature are renewed by them at short periods, where, under the character of jurors, they exercise in person the greatest portion of the judiciary powers, where the laws are consequently so formed and administered as to bear with equal weight and favour on all, restraining no man in the pursuits of honest industry, and securing to every one the property which that acquires, it would not be supposed that any safeguards could be needed against insurrection, or enterprise, on the public peace or authority of the laws, however, aware that these should not be trusted to moral restraints only, have wisely provided punishment for these crimes when committed. But would it not be salutary to give also the means of preventing their commission? Where an enterprise is meditated by private individuals, against a foreign nation, in amity with the United States, powers of prevention, to a certain extent, are given by the laws. Would they not be as reasonable, and useful, where the enterprise preparing is against the United States?—While adverting to this branch of law, it is proper to observe, that in enterprises meditated against foreign nations, the ordinary process of binding to the observance of the peace and good behaviour, could it be extended to acts to be done out of the jurisdiction of the U. States, would be effectual in some cases where the offender is able to keep out of sight, every indication of his purpose which could draw on him the exercise of the powers now given by law.

The states on the coast of Barbary seem generally disposed at present to respect our peace and friendship. With Tunis alone, some uncertainty remains. Persuaded that it is our interest to maintain our peace with them on equal terms, or not at all, I propose to send, in due time, a reinforcement into the Mediterranean; unless previous information shall show it to be unnecessary.

We continue to receive proofs of the growing attachment of our Indian neighbours, and of their disposition to place all their interests under the patronage of the United States. These dispositions are inspired by their confidence in our justice, and in the sincere concern we feel for their welfare. And as long as we discharge these high and honourable functions with the integrity and good faith which alone can entitle us to their continuance we may expect to reap the just reward in their peace and friendship.

The expedition of Mess'rs Lewis and Clarke, for exploring the river Missouri, and the best communication from that to the Pacific Ocean, has had all the success which could have been expected. They have traced the Missouri nearly to its source, descended the Columbia to the Pacific Ocean, ascertained with accuracy the geography of that interesting communication across our continent, learnt the character of the country, of its commerce and inhabitants; and it is but justice to say that Mess'rs Lewis and Clarke, and their brave companions, have, by this arduous service, deserved well of their country

The attempt to explore the Red River, under the direction of Mr. Freeman, though conducted with a zeal and prudence meriting entire approbation, has not been equally successful. After proceeding up it about six hundred miles, nearly as far as the French settlements had extended, while the country was in their possession, our geographers were obliged to return without completing their work.

Very useful additions have also been made to our knowledge of the Missisippi, by Lieutenant Pike, who has ascended it to its source, and whose journal and map, giving the details of his journey, will shortly be ready for communication to both Houses of Congress. Those of Mess'rs Lewis, Clarke, and Freeman, will require further time to be digested and prepared. These important surveys, in addition to those before possessed, furnish materials for commencing an accurate map of the Missisippi and its western waters. Some principal rivers, however, remain still to be explored, towards which the authorization of Congress, by moderate appropriations, will be requisite.

I congratulate you, fellow-citizens, on the approach of the period at which you may interpose your authority constitutionally, to withdraw the citizens of the United States from all further participation in those violations of human rights, which have been so long continued on the unoffending inhabitants of Africa, and which the morality, the reputation, and the best interests of our country, have long been eager to proscribe. Although no law you may pass can take prohibitory effect till the first day of the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, yet the intervening period is not too long to prevent, by timely notice, expedi-

☞ *See last page*, (136).

In our last, we gave the motion made in the Federal Court for Kentucky district, for the apprehension of Colonel Burr. The following are the remarks with which the Attorney, Mr. Daviess, supported his motion, and the determination and further proceedings of the Court.

"The present subject has much engaged my mind. The case made out is only as to the expedition against Mexico; but I have information on which I can rely, that all the western territores are the next object of the scheme—and finally, all the region of the Ohio is calculated as falling into the vortex of the new proposed revolution. What the practicability of this scheme is, I will not say; but certainly any progress in it, might cost our country much blood and treasure to undo; and, at the least, great public agitation must be expected.

I am determined to use every effort in my power, as an officer and as a man, to prevent and defeat it.

Having made the affidavit myself, I shall make no comments on its sufficiency.

In cases of felony the affidavit must be positive, as to a felony actually committed; but in a misdemeanour of this nature, where the sole object of the law is prevention, such an oath cannot be required; the thing must rest on belief as to the main point of guilt.

I could easily prove positively the purchase of supplies of various kinds; but this is no offence. Mr. Burr may purchase supplies—he may import arms—he may engage men, which I am told is actually begun—yet all these things being proved make no offence, neither can proof of the declarations of his known confidants, of which abundance might be had, attach guilt to him—it is the *design*, the *intent* with which he makes these preparations, that constitute his misdemeanour.

There must be a great exertion of supposition to imagine a case in which positive proof of the illegal *designs* can be had—it must rest in information and belief.

The court ought therefore to issue a warrant or capias for the accused, and examine witnesses; when the court will be able to decide whether Mr. Burr should be bound to good behaviour on the premises, or recognized to appear here and answer an indictment.

His honour Judge Innes declined, on account of the importance of the question, to give an opinion, without taking time for consideration. This opinion he did not deliver, until this morning about eleven, which opinion went to overrule the motion of the attorney for the United States, on the grounds,

1st. That the court was not invested with the power.

2d. If the court were, that the evidence was not sufficient.

The attorney then moved for a warrant, to summon a grand jury, before whom he was to prefer an indictment against Col. Burr. This the court immediately granted; and a warrant was given to Col. Crocket, the marshal of the district, for that purpose. The Judge ordered his opinion to be entered on the record. A copy of it therefore shall be obtained and published in an extra half sheet in the beginning of the week, with the further proceedings of the court on this important question.

"1 o'clock. After the names of the grand jury were called, Col. Burr entered, attended by H. Clay, Esq as his counsel, and after having seated himself a few minutes, rose and addressed the court in concise and impressive terms. He stated that he had been upon the eve of his departure from Lexington, when he was informed that his name had been mentioned with reproach in that court; that he made it his business to hasten to this place, and present himself before the court for investigation—with several other observations, which we shall publish at length in our next. At present we can only say, that the grand jury were ordered to attend on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock."

The Aurora of the 2d inst. continues the chase, and states, among other alarming facts, that Burr contemplates,

1. The establishment of a despotic government on the shores of the Gulf of Mexico.
2. That Mr. Burr was to be the despot.
3. That from among *his friends* were to be selected the materials of new nobles—no doubt conservative senates, and legions of honour!
4. That among his designs of empire, were *fundamentally* predetermined, a formidable military and naval establishment, and that it was to be reared from the materials of the United States, *combined with other foreign materials.*
5. That of course the sea-coast, on an extensive line, was to be seized and occupied.
6. That offers of honour and emolument were to be held forth to adventurers from all parts of the world.

Duane then proceeds to furnish further clues to this labyrinth of iniquity; declares that he knows to whom the project was communicated; that he would not have "hazarded a declara-

tion of this nature, without ASSURANCE DOUBLY SURE;" and that the Executive of the union is in possession of the facts.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Shelbyville, Kentucky, to his friend near Winchester, dated Oct. 22, 1806.

"Our state has been in considerable agitation for some time past, owing to the arrival of Col. Burr. He has been for some time travelling secretly through the state, and appears as if he was constantly on express.—— There are also a number of his friends from New-York, and different parts of the United States travelling about in the same manner. There are many conjectures as to their intentions and business; some say that a division of the Union (the Allegany mountain to be the line) is their object; others say, that they intend an expedition against the Spaniards in Louisiana; but the more general, and I believe, the most correct opinion is, that they are planning an expedition against the Spanish mines, and provinces of Santa Fé and Mexico. This much is certain, that Col. Burr and his friends, as also many of our most influential characters here, are for whole days together shut up in close rooms, and no persons but those of their own party can tell what their conferences are about; that provisions of every description are purchasing in every part of the state, sufficient for an army of 20.000 men. On the Ohio and Kentucky rivers a number of vessels of various descriptions are building in great haste; two Brigs and several Barges will be completed in a very short time.

"Burr has with him some of the most wealthy men in the United States; their drafts are principally on New-York; they have received very considerable sums in this state on their drafts; some of them are on Ogden and Smith, who made so much ado about Miranda: some think the expeditions are connected, as the same characters are mentioned in both; it is said they have drawn to the amount of from 3 to 200,000 dollars.

"I have myself undertaken to purchase for the company, pork, beef and flour, to any amount that can be procured, and the money paid in advance; if I could get ten thousand dollars worth, so much the better they would like it. Since Burr's appearance in the western country, several publications have appeared in our papers, that tend to corroborate the above opinion.

"There is also considerable talk of a war with Spain; we had the news a few days ago, that a battle had actually been fought between the Spanish troops and the American army at or near Natchitoches—how true this is I cannot say."

FOREIGN.

The tempest of war lours heavily on the continent of Europe. The preparations of the belligerent powers are beyond example, even in the annals of this iron age. From the last advices, however, we do not learn that any blow has yet been struck.

The Prussian and the Russian armies are approaching each other, and the most menacing appearances seem to announce immediate hostilities.

The King of Holland has taken the field with a large army.

The Emperor Napoleon has addressed a letter to the King of Bavaria, calling on him for his contingent of troops, as a member of the confederation of the Rhine, and declaring that the French contingent would be increased from 2 to 300,000 men.

Two Russian armies of 50,000 men each, are rapidly advancing towards the Prussian armies, and a third Russian army is expected.

From what we learn relative to the breaking off of the negociation between France and England, it should seem that the war is popular in that country, and we have reasons to believe that the nations of Europe are thoroughly roused from their apathy, and prepared to make such exertions as the eventful crisis so imperiously demands.

BRITISH SUCCESS IN ITALY.

It was reported in London, that the British had gained another victory in the Neapolitan territories, and that Gæta had been retaken by Sir John Stuart: it is said when he re-embarked his troops, he entertained no idea of relinquishing the contest. By landing on the other side of the peninsula, he compelled Gen. Regnier to retrace his steps, and again to meet the English in arms. Here the British bayonet was found to be as potent as on the plains of Maida. He was defeated with great loss, and was himself wounded: but whether mortally or not, accounts from Malta do not say. At the same time, the British squadrons have not been idle. They have re-taken Gæta, and we believe Sicily. These suc-

cesses have so inspired the Callabrians, that the French are obliged to entrench themselves.

PRESIDENT's MESSAGE—continued from page 133.

tions which cannot be completed before that day.

The receipts at the Treasury, during the year ending on the 30th day of September last, have amounted to near fifteen millions of dollars; which have enabled us, after meeting the current demands, to pay two millions seven hundred thousand dollars of the American claims, in part of the price of Louisiana; to pay, of the funded debt, upwards of three millions of principal, and nearly four of interest, and, in addition, to reimburse, in the course of the present month, near two millions of five and an half per cent. stock. These payments and reimbursements of the funded debt, with those which have been made in the four years and an half preceding, will, at the close of the present year, have extinguished upwards of twenty-three millions of principal.

The duties composing the Mediterranean fund will cease, by law, at the end of the present session. Considering, however, that they are levied chiefly on luxuries, and that we have an impost on salt, a necessary of life, the free use of which otherwise is so important, I recommend to your consideration the suppression of the duties on salt, and the continuation of the Mediterranean fund, instead thereof, for a short time, after which that also will become unnecessary for any purpose now within contemplation.

When both of these branches of revenue shall, in this way, be relinquished, there will still, ere long, be an accumulation of monies in the treasury beyond the instalments of public debt, which we are permitted by contract to pay. They cannot then, without a modification, assented to by the public creditors, be applied to the extinguishment of this debt and the complete liberation of our revenues, the most desirable of all objects. Nor, if our peace continues, will they be wanting for any other existing purpose. The question, therefore, now comes forward, to what other objects shall these other surplusses be appropriated, and the whole surplus of impost after the entire discharge of the public debt, and during those intervals when the purposes of war shall not call for them?—Shall we suppress the impost, and give that advantage to foreign over domestic manufactures? On a few articles of a more general and necessary use, the suppression, in due season, will doubtless be right; but the great mass of the articles on which impost is paid, are foreign luxuries purchased by those only who are rich enough to afford themselves the use of them. Their patriotism would certainly prefer its continuance, and application to the great purposes of the public education, roads, rivers, canals, and such other objects, of public improvement, as it may be thought proper to add to the constitutional enumeration of federal powers. By these operations, new channels of communication will be opened between the states; the lines of separation will disappear; their interests will be identified, and their union cemented by new and indissoluble ties. Education is here placed among the articles of public care, not that it would be proposed to take its ordinary branches out of the hands of private enterprise, which manages so much better all the concerns to which it is equal: but a public institution can alone supply those sciences, which, though rarly called for, are yet necessary to complete the circle, all the parts of which contribute to the improvement of the country, and some of them to its preservation. The subject is now proposed for the consideration of Congress, because, if approved, by the time the state legislatures shall have deliberated on this extension of the federal trusts, and the laws shall be passed, and other arrangements made for their execution, the necessary funds will be on hand, and without employment. I suppose an amendment of the constitution, by consent of the states, necessary; because the objects now recommended, are not among those enumerated in the constitution, and to which it permits the public monies to be applied.

The present consideration of a national establishment for education particularly, is rendered proper by this circumstance also; that, if Congress approving the proposition, shall yet think it more eligible to found it on a donation of lands, they have it now in their power to endow it with those which will be among the earliest to produce the necessary income. This foundation would have the advantage of being independent on war, which may suspend other improvements, by requiring for its own purposes the resources destined for them.

This, fellow-citizens, is the state of the public interests at the present moment, and according to the information now possessed. But such is the situation of the nations of Europe, and such too the predicament in which we stand with some of them, that we cannot rely with certainty on the present aspect of our affairs, that may change from moment to moment, during the course of your session, or after you shall have separated. Our duty is, therefore, to act upon the things as they are, and to make a reasonable provision for whatever they may be. Were armies to be raised whenever a speck of war is visible in our horizon, we never should have been without them. Our resources would have been exhausted on dangers which have never happened, instead of being reserved for what is really to take place. A steady, perhaps a quickened pace, in preparations for the defence of our sea-

☞ *For remainder*, see 1st page.

THE

WEEKLY INSPECTOR.

" Of those men who have overturned the Liberties of Republics, the greatest number
" have begun their career by paying an obsequious court to the People—commencing
" DEMAGOGUES, and ending TYRANTS." HAMILTON.

Vol. I.] NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1806. [No. 16.

TREASON!

DUANE *hunting* BURR.

———Ille dolis instructis et arte Pelasgâ
———Sustulit ad sidera palmas.
" Fas odisse viros, atque omnia ferre sub auras."

—

The rogue, deep vers'd in every slippery art,
Which qualifies the felon for a cart,
Comes forward now to prosecute his mates,
An *honest* witness for the United States
Stretch'd to the skies his jacobinic paws,
With well feign'd zeal for violated laws;
Swears that he'll be the faction's pimp no more,
But hang the knaves he clubb'd with heretofore.

In our 14th number, pages 108, 9, 10, we intimated our suspicions arising from many " *mysterious* " appearances and circumstances, that the designs of Col. Burr had never been fathomed by those whose duty it is to watch over us for our good. The following extract from the Aurora of the 1st instant, goes to corroborate our fears on this subject. Duane must possess advantages for developing the schemes of this conspirator and his confederates, which none but a professor of the same political principles could possibly command. Finding that the conspiracy would probably be defeated, in consequence of a premature disclosure of the plans of the American Catiline, this immaculate demagogue makes a merit of denouncing his quondam colleagues, and will probably obtain, among the democrats, great credit for his patriotism. At any rate, the following is well worth the attention of every American, who would not wish to see his country sinking under the complicated horrors of foreign and civil war.

—

COGITATIONS.

From a variety of information which we have obtained, and from a correspondence between certain events of a contemporary date, we do not hesitate to offer it as *our opinion*, that the movements of the Spaniards some time since, and those more recent, are the result of an understanding and co-operation between the *Spaniards* and *Colonel Burr*—That the Spaniards have been put in motion by the *artifices* of *Yrujo*, between whom and *Burr*, a mysterious intimacy was carried on when Burr was last in Philadelphia.

The *professed* design of Col. Burr, no doubt, has been an attack upon *Mexico*, but every man who is at all acquainted with that man's *depth of design*, and qualifications for mystery, must be assured that he is not likely to disclose his *real designs* through indiscretion, or excess of candour and openness of character.

From the affidavit of the attorney of the United States for Kentucky, which we subjoin to this article, it will be perceived that the executive of the United States has not been inattentive to the movements of Mr. *Burr* and his *partisans;* and it will be seen that, from what the attorney of the United States has stated, the projects of Mr. *Burr* were *penetrated* to the bottom.

To us it appears, that the designs of Mr. Burr were not confined to one, or two, or more specific objects—but that he had one *grand object* in view, of which the knowledge was confined to a very few, perhaps to his own breast—that of *raising himself to a powerful station* over a separate government and an independent territory—to become, himself, the lawgiver and the founder of a new power, separate from every other power or influence.

This design is by no means too stupendous nor too daring for the man—with adequate materials and in a suitable position, his *character*, altogether, would fit him for such an enterprise—the only question to be con-

sidered then, is, whether the circumstances were fitted for the design—so well as the man was fitted for the purpose, in a fit situation.

Under particular circumstances, no doubt, there might be a prospect for Mr. Burr to accomplish such a design—

If the people of the western country were tired of peace, prosperity, and civil liberty:

If the United States was possessed of an enormous military establishment, and the commanders traitors, and the soldiery, like all mercenaries, fitted to support the pretensions of any plausible usurper:

If the country was invaded at one extreme, and a great body of disaffected men, without character, patriotism, or virtue, at the other, ready to open their arms to any daring leader, who would promise them national plunder:

If by secret machinations, he had prepared in our capital towns a great body of disaffection, and seduced numerous young men from Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Charleston—if he had, by intrigues with governors or deputy governors of states or territories; with judges and law officers of other states and territories; if he had prepared, either the resources of *money, stores, brass field pieces, ammunition, arms,* &c. &c. and the co-operation of such persons—then indeed might Mr. Burr have calculated upon some chance of elevating himself either to an *empire*—or a *gibbet.*

But the benevolence and mercy of our principles of government have been so exercised, as to defeat every effort of a tendency, such as those we have sketched hypothetically*.

But it is not to be supposed that a man who could conceive such a design, would be *so little of a General* as not to be provided with a secondary, or a third or fourth *dernier* resort.

The people may not be easily brought to revolt from peace and prosperity, nor to incur the inevitable expenses of a new arbitrary and armed government, for such would be the inevitable effect of a revolt: the people would not be found tractable, nay, it would be found dangerous to tamper with them—and after giving warning with the *drum* and *rogue's march,* they might end with the rifle. A sagacious man would foresee and avoid this.

The army might be perceived not to be sufficiently numerous, if willing to dragoon the people.

A foreign enemy might suddenly find so much occupation at home, as to render all attempts upon us futile.

Or the indignation of an aroused nation might be poured forth against the invaders and the traitors.

Here then there must be another resource—an understanding may be contrived between the internal conspirator and the officers of a neighbouring foreign nation. If that nation was itself likely to undergo a total revolution—nay so general and entire as a transfer from one hemisphere to the other; the well informed officers of such a nation, could not be wholly uninformed of such an apprehended event, and might be willing to listen to, and to favour any project which might secure them against the vicissitudes of such events; and this understanding might be predicated, not only on a very general scale of conquest and success, but upon the contingency of several degrees of inferior consequences. Such a project as this, for example, might be conducted through *Yrujo* in Philadelphia now, as well as through *Gardoque* seventeen years ago: and while the Spaniards might be seduced by the idea of a separation of Ohio, and Kentucky, Indiana, Tennessee, and the Missisippi territory, and their erection into an independent government; the Spaniards might listen to this on motives of various policy:

To erect a barrier between their colonies of Mexico and the United States:

From motives of revenge in statesmen who engage in it:

From a pre-concert with foreign powers who may have furnished money or supplies, to favour expeditions, which they call *diversions*—such as the expedition of *Miranda*†—and the project of *Burr.*

It is worthy of remark—that the bills drawn by *Burr,* (and some of them to the amount of 10,000 dollars, have been lately *honored* in this city) are on a person of the name of *Ogden,* in New-York, a relation of *Miranda's Ogden,* and connected with the house of Dayton & Co.

The name of the author of the QUERIST, who advocated in the Ohio Gazette, a separation of the union—is BLENNERHASSET; he *is* an Irishman, and of the family of *Blennerhasset,* in the county of *Kerry,* in Ireland; his family are all vehement royalists. We think this early notice of the

* *You may add Mr. Jefferson's vigilance and extraordinary exertions, on receiving from Gen. Eaton a disclosure of Burr's projects.*—Ed. W. I.

† *Some compliments were here due to the administration for their activity, attention, and foresight, in defeating Miranda's schemes, and particularly for that, when apprised of his intentions, they should permit him, in the teeth of a law of the United States,* to set on foot, within our territory, an expedition against a power, with whom we were at peace.—*Ed. W. I.*

man and circumstance necessary, as it may hereafter explain things at present inexplicable.

These loose speculations and hints may, in the end, be of some service—all we shall say to those who are *too apt* to place little dependence on *newspaper materials*, not to carry their indifference or their disregard of newspaper intelligence beyond the bounds of discretion.

For the Weekly Inspector.

The Rhapsody of J-hnny R-nd-lph, &c.

BY

Christopher Caustick, L. L. D. &c. &c. &c.

(Continued from page 113*.)

This private message, such a treat,
That I have cook'd it all complete,
And serv'd it up in *tit-bit* slices,
Well pepper'd with Parnassian spices;
And given it flavour, which surpasses
New-England fat pork and molasses,
Which yankies tell us is a dish
As good as Emperor could wish;—
Prefer to treat their friends on Sunday,
To French ragouts or salmagundy,
Was well committed, there and then,
To five good able-bodied men †,
True patriots, meriting more praise
Than many going now a days;
Yet, hung for virtue or ability,
Would scarce be treated with civility.
Well, this said patriotic set,
In solemn conclave snugly met,
The house prohibiting a hint
To be divulg'd by word or print ‡;
Now sat in secret council grave,
Just like banditti in a cave;
Or Milton's devils in divan,
Who plotted erst the fall of man;
Or Duane, Gallatin, & Co.
Contriving Pickering's overthrow.

Reader, you've seen, I dare be bound,
A fox or wood chuck under ground,
And yelping cur and country lout,
Attempt to dig the pilferer out;
The sneaking villain works apace,
And throws the dirt in Jowler's face:
So labour'd these, in darkness dight,
And fear'd as much to see the light—
But, thanks be paid to our friend John,
We well know how they carried on.
Though Johnny, when he loos'd his jaw,
Defiance bade to Congress-law *;
And rigid moralists might tax him
With violating an old maxim;—
"Honor among"——you know the rest,
Yet all was order'd for the best.
The sly committee meet, and dub
Sir John the Chairman of the club;
A very proper man, albeit,
Before his honour took his seat,
He hies away, to get a clue
Of what the Emperor had in view,
And make a most submissive tender
Of all the service he can render.
But here he learn'd how some folks fib it;
Resistance stands with them for tribute,
That some great men, with hearts of pullets,
To save expense of making bullets,
Were cutting up some queer cotillions,
And moon shine purchasing with millions!
John was astounded with surprise,
And strait his famous lightning-eyes
Stood out like pegs to hang your hat on,
And rising from the seat he sat on,
Lets fly sans mental reservation,
The following flood of indignation:—
"I tell you, Mister President,
That I'll be —— if I'll consent
To give to Spain or Emperor Bony,
A single copper's worth of money;
And if you wanted us to pay so
Many dollars, why not say so?
Why not *officially* require it?
This double dealing—don't admire it!
But now I see that 'tis your drift
Upon our honour'd house to shift
The odium, which should be consecutive
On this vile measure of th' executive,
You can't but know, in these hard times,
One has enough of one's *own* crimes,

* *The remembrance of political events is too apt to be transient in the minds of most readers. But the* precious confessions *of Mr. John Randolph, ought not to be easily obliterated, as they contain an interesting developement of the views of our leading politicians. This consideration has induced us to continue our* translation *of this state paper into rhyme, that our readers may be allured to a more intimate knowledge of the true characters of the men who preside in the distracted councils of the United States.*

† *Mr. John Randolph, Mr. Nicholson, Mr. John Cotton Smith, Mr. Mumford, Mr. Williams, of S. C. Mr. Bidwell, and Mr. Brown.*

‡ *See No. 2, page 9, of the W. I.*

* *The house passed a vote against publishing these underhand proceedings, by which one might have thought Mr. Randolph was bound.*

And fooleries to answer for—
Hence *imputations* I abhor.
" I say your slippery evasions,
Wont serve your turn on such occasions;
And had your message ask'd for pelf,
If I must answer for myself,
I should have thought it was a crime,
To grant you even a single dime.
Yes, Sir, I tell you, that's my sort,
And now I'll give my reasons for't;
We should most surely be bereft
Of what small credit we have left,
By saddling millions on the nation,
To patch your blasted negociation;—
And our compliance would enhance
The matchless impudence of France,
Who, fresh pretexts would still invent,
To squeeze us out of every cent.
And Britain too, may well oppose
Our paying tribute to her foes,
And call such conduct, in reality,
A flagrant breach of our neutrality;
From such examples, she will learn
To tread upon us in her turn;
Regard no more your pocket pistols,
Than Hercules would a hedge hog's bristles,
Nor gun-boats, hornet tails' resistance,
Than puppy's yelping at a distance;
But, as we have behav'd, she'll prize us,
That is, most heartily despise us."
He next a proposition made,
To settle things by way of trade,
To barter now and then a farm,
To keep our foes from *doing harm.*
But majesty show'd " oppugnation"
To any such accommodation.
For such land-jobbing might not chance,
To meet the enlighten'd views of France.
Our orator went on t' observe,
That if we thus from honour swerve,
We should, in future negociations,
Be forc'd to bribe all other nations;
And pension lawless Europeans,
As they now pension Algerines.

(To be continued.)

From the Boston Centinel.

IMPORTANT CHARGE.

☞ The following Notes, we are assured, are from the Charge of Chief Justice PARSONS to the Grand Jury of the Supreme Judicial Court now in session in this town. They embrace a subject which has excited serious inquiry, and their accuracy may be relied upon as coming from a source of INTEGRITY, PROFOUND KNOWLEDGE, and INDEPENDENCE.

THE EXTRACTS.

" FELONY affecting life, is either Murder or Manslaughter.

" Murder, is the wilful killing any person of malice aforethought, either express or implied.

" The malice is express, when there was a premeditated intention to kill.

" Malice is implied, when the killing is attended with circumstances which indicate great wickedness and depravity of disposition, a heart void of social duty, and fatally bent on mischief. And every man who kills another in a duel, deliberately fought, is a murderer.

" Manslaughter is the killing another, either wilfully, or through gross negligence, but not from malice aforethought, nor from accident, necessity, or for the advancement of public justice.

" Homicide, from accident or necessity, is excuseable; and, for the advancement of public justice, is justifiable.

" Observing in the list of prisoners returned by the jail-keeper, that there are two persons charged with the crime of homicide, it may be useful to you, in your inquiries, to mention some principles of law relating to this subject.

" In every charge of murder, the fact of killing being first proved against the party accused, to reduce the offence below that crime, by any circumstances of accident, necessity, or human infirmity, he must satisfactorily prove these circumstances, unless they arise out of the evidence produced against him.

" When the act, which occasions the death, is unlawful, yet if malice either express or implied be wanting, the killing is not murder, but manslaughter, the act being imputed to the infirmity of human nature.

" Neither words of reproach, however grievous, nor contemptuous or insulting gestures, without an assault on the person, are sufficient to free the party killing with a dangerous weapon, from the guilt of murder.

" An Assault is an attempt or offer, with force and violence, to do a corporal hurt to another, as by striking at him, or even by holding up the fist at him in a threatening or insulting manner, or with such other circumstances as denote an intention and ability, at the time, of using actual violence against his person. And when the injury, however small, as spitting in a man's face, or unlawfully touching him in anger, is inflicted, it amounts to a battery, which includes an assault.

" Any assault made, not lightly, but with violence or circumstances of indignity upon a man's person, if it be resented immediately, and in the heat of blood, by killing the party with a deadly weapon, is a provocation which will reduce the crime to manslaughter. Unless

the assault was sought for by the party killing, and induced by his own act to afford him a pretence for wreaking his malice. To illustrate this last exception, a case is stated of the falling out of A. and B. A. says he will not strike, but will give B. a pot of ale to touch him; on which B. strikes him, and A. thereupon kills B. This is murder in A. notwithstanding the provocation received by the blow from B. because A. sought that provocation.

"A man may repel force by force in defence of his person against any one who manifestly intends or endeavours by force or surprise, feloniously to kill him. And he is not obliged to retreat, but may pursue his adversary, until he has secured himself from all danger, and if he kill him in so doing, it is justifiable self-dence. But a bare fear, however well grounded, unaccompanied by any open act indicative of such an intention, will not warrant him in killing. There must be an actual danger at the time. And (in the language of Lord Chief Justice HALE) it must plainly appear by the circumstances of the case, as the manner of the assault, the weapon, &c. that his life was in imminent danger; otherwise the killing of the assailant will not be justifiable homicide.

"But if the party killing, had reasonable grounds for believing that the person slain had a felonious design against him, and under that supposition kill him; although it should appear that there was no such design, it will not be murder, but it will be either manslaughter or excusable homicide, according to the degree of caution used, and the probable ground of such belief.

"These principles have been recognized by the wisest and most humane writers on the criminal law.

"After a due and impartial inquiry into the several cases that may require your attention, you will ascertain the facts, and afterwards apply the principles of law, to obtain a just and legal result."

NEW-YORK, December 13.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

To those who think with us that the battles of American national Independence must be fought on *European* ground, the following summary will be read with feelings too vivid for expression. Nothing now but the power of Great-Britain can save us from the most dreadful fate that can await a nation, that of falling under the dominion of Frenchmen. Yet, say our Jacobins, if France has a mind to come and scour our cities, we will not fortify to prevent it! Already tributary to the devastator of Europe, we want nothing but some external badges—to wear the livery of our masters at Paris, in order to show the reality of our condition, and render us as contemptible in the eyes of the world, as the conduct of our rulers has been mean and pitiful.

LONDON, Oct. 26.

From the Hague Oct. 17th, we learn that several desperate battles had been fought between France and Prussia, and that the issue had been advantageous to the French. Louis Ferdinand, brother to the king of Prussia, who commanded in person, has fallen. A great number of prisoners, and thirty-two pieces of cannon were taken. [The London editors observe, however, that these remarks are probably much exaggerated.]

Oct. 27. The pleasing hopes with which we were flattered on the 26th have vanished. The accounts received of some advantages gained by the Prussian army over the French, related only to the two wings of the respective armies. The engagement which followed between the main bodies, has terminated to the advantage of the French.

The action which took place on the 14th, was most severely contested. The Prussians sustained very great loss. The Duke of Brunswick was wounded, and had been taken to Magdeburgh. His Prussian Majesty is said to have had two horses shot under him.

The Hamburgh Mail states that hostilities began on the 9th instant; but no affair of importance took place till the 10th, or 11th, when a warm action was fought at Saalfield. Prince Louis Ferdinand, commanding an advanced corps of the left

wing of the Prussian army, was stationed at the town to defend the passage of the Saal, with orders to maintain his position to the last extremity, for the purpose of affording the Prince of Hohenlohe an opportunity of executing a bold movement which he had planned against the right wing of the enemy. Prince Louis bravely performed his duty, defending the bridge during the greater part of the day against a force three times more numerous than his own: he had only 6000 men under his command, and the forces of the French were estimated at 20,000. The French prevailed in the end. Prince Louis was killed, the passage of the Saal forced, and the Prussians compelled to retreat with loss. This affair ended by an attempt of the French to turn the right wing of the Prussians, and destroy their magazines at Naumburg.

The French, encouraged by this success, pressed forward with their characteristic impetuosity, and an action took place, in which a large proportion of the two armies were engaged. The Mail accounts leave undecided the day on which this battle was fought. The event was in favour of the Prussians. Upwards of 20,000 French are reported to have fallen in the field, or been made prisoners. The official account had not reached Berlin when the post for Hamburgh left that city, but the fact is placed beyond a doubt, by a note from his Prussian Majesty.

During the confusion attending this battle, a small corps of French cavalry, which was separated from the main body, penetrated to Leipsic; and employed a very valuable *ruse de guerre*, (stratagem of war) ordered quarters for several thousand men, and exacted a small contribution from the town. This was on the night of the 12th; whence it is presumed, that the action in which Prince Hohenlohe was successful, was fought early on that day. It is probable that a series of actions were fought up to the 14th, when a general engagement took place, and terminated unfavourably to the Prussians.

Sixty thousand Russians are said to have entered the Prussian territory. It is hoped that they may prevent the French from following up their successes, but it is feared they will not reach Saxony in time to enable the Prussians to maintain possession of that country.

His Prussian Majesty addressed a proclamation to his army, the same day on which his Manifesto was published. It has all the energy and spirit of that admirable composition.

An Austrian Courier, who arrived yesterday morning from Vienna, met at Dessau a Prussian Officer on his way to Berlin, with intelligence, that after different affairs of posts, in one of which Prince Louis Ferdinand lost his life, Prince Hohenlohe succeeded in cutting off 20,000 men from the main French army, and the greater part were made prisoners. Preparations were making at Magdeburgh to receive 6000 of them.

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The following contain the substance of articles translated for the New-York Gazette, from the Supplement to the Rotterdam Courant, of October 18th.

The battle of Schlaitz, which opened the campaign, terminated very unfortunately for the Prussian army, and caused great despondence. Intercepted letters show that the same sensation prevails at Erfurth, where the King and Queen, and the Duke of Erfurth still are, continually consulting what line of conduct to adopt. But while they are consulting, the French are advancing upon them.

The battles which were fought on

the 14th, 15th, and 16th inst. near Weimar, Kasin, and Naumburgh, have annihilated the Prussian army, and yesterday the army of reserve, under Prince Eugene of Wirtemberg, was defeated by Marshal Davoust, between Lanchstadt & Halle. The French were expected at Magdeburg on the 19th. Orders have been sent to Hamburgh to detain all shipping bound to the former port.

At the battle of Jena, fought on the 14th, according to French accounts, the Prussians lost 200 pieces of cannon, 30 stands of colours, and 28,000 men, taken prisoners of war. The Duke of Brunswick and General Ruchel were killed. Prince Henry of Prussia, is badly wounded.

The French have in the hospitals of Jena, 1200 wounded, and in those of Naumburg, 1500. There was but one General killed on the part of the French.

Marshal Davoust was stationed in the narrow passage of Kaisen, fought the whole day, and threw more than 60,000 men into confusion, commanded by the King in person, and two of his Generals.

The Queen of Prussia was pursued by a troop of horse—She was forced to take shelter at Weimar, but three hours before the French advanced posts arrived at that place. She fled from them, and took a road full of French troops, and has probably been taken.

The French troops reached Wiemar on the evening of the 15th, pursuing the rear guard of the Prussians on the left flank. The Prussians were supposed to be attempting to reach Magdeburg. Six Prussian Generals are prisoners of war, besides a great number of Colonels.

The position of the French army on the 15th, was as follows:

The Duke of Berg and Marshal Davoust, stand with their corps at Naumburg, having divisions of their troops at Leipzic and Halle.

The corps of the Prince Porte Corvo, was on its march to Naumburg; that of Marshal Lannes was posted against Angereau at Kahla, and Ney at Roda.

The head quarters were at Jena. The French Emperor was on his march for Jena.

The corps of Marshal Sault was on its march to take a position where the roads from Jena and from Naumburg meet.

The King of Prussia appears to have commenced his operations on the 9th of October, made successive movements, accompanied with petty skirmishes, till on the 13th, the whole army was presented in order of battle.

The French seem to have made great use of their riflemen, who, by marking for destruction the Prussian officers, threw the troops into confusion.

The Prussian army is stated at 150,000, and the French acknowledge theirs to have been from 250 to 300,000 men, with 800 pieces of cannon. The emperor always kept a strong body of reserve with him besides his guard.

The result of these successive battles was, the taking of 30 or 40,000 prisoners, 25 or 30 stands of colours, and 300 pieces of cannon. General Mollendorf, and Prince Henry of Prussia, wounded. The Duke of Brunswick, and General Ruchell, killed. The loss of the French is estimated at 1000 or 1100 killed, and 3,000 wounded. The Duke of Burg has enclosed Erfurth, garrisoned by troops under the command of Mollendorf and the Prince of Orange.

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The hopes of continental Europe must now principally rest on the Emperor Alexander, and to him

we hope they may be confided. The monarch of Prussia has heretofore acted a part as impolitic as perfidious. Trusting to the good faith of Bonaparte, he has leaned on a broken reed. Had he been capable of being warned by the fate of the nations around him, he would long since have united heart and hand against the despot of Europe. The pitiful and perfidious policy which he manifested in taking possession of Hanover, the territory of a friendly and allied power, merits punishment: and were it not ungenerous to reproach the fallen, we should be almost tempted to echo the sentiments of an English publication to this effect; that if *Prussia alone* were to suffer by the event, it would be a subject of rejoicing to us to see the flag of France flying on the towers of Berlin, and a Corsican Viceroy master of the palace of Potzdam.

The following masterly sketch of the situation of Continental Europe, is from a summary of politics taken from a late English Magazine:

"Bonaparte proceeds with rapid strides in his career of usurpation and conquest; and his conduct is such as might naturally be expected from such a man, who feels himself the *master of the continent* of Europe—

Diruit, ædificat, mutat quadrata rotundis.

He has pulled down monarchies, and substituted republics in their stead; he has attacked republics, and changed them into monarchies; he has annihilated old sovereigns, and has created new; in short, there is nothing, however wicked, fantastic, or humoursome, which the depraved mind, or wayward caprice of this *enfant gaté*, or rather, *jeune Diable de la Fortune*, has not devised and accomplished. But hitherto we have witnessed only the playfulness of his imagination, mere trifling specimens of the skill with which he exercises his political wand. We have long ago warned our readers, that nothing less than the entire and absolute command of the European continent, the ability to exercise over every part of it complete and despotic sway, will satisfy the craving ambition of this murderous upstart, sprung from the very dunghill of society. With the next flourish of his wand, the old Papacy, and the young kingdom of Etruria will disappear from the map of Europe; Switzerland will speedily follow; and Austria and Prussia, awed into silence, will see themselves in a manner surrounded by French hordes, who will be poured into European Turkey, on their march to Constantinople, where the Corsican means to establish a new empire. Vain is the expectation of seeing his armies, gorged with the plunder of the neighbouring states, which they have reduced to a situation bordering on famine, evacuate those countries, so long as a loaf or a florin shall remain to be pilfered. That period is not far distant; but let it not be supposed that they will return to France for the purpose of converting their swords into ploughshares, of remaining there in peace and tranquillity, and of limiting their future efforts to acts of *commercial* emulation. No—the treasures of Paris have been long exhausted by the boundless profusion of the upstart family which has usurped the throne. Bonaparte has no money for the pay of his troops, who are greatly in arrears; he must, therefore, of necessity, send them into a foreign country, if any there be yet undrained by his extortions. Italy and Turkey are designed to be the first scenes of their depredations: and with the spirit (if *spirit* it can be called) which now pervades the ca-

binets of Europe, what is to impede the Corsican's march to the capital of the Turkish empire, or prevent him from planting his bloody standard on the walls of the seraglio, we confess our inability to discover. Is, then, the situation of the continent desperate? And have the powers of Europe nothing left but to bow their necks submissive to the Gallic yoke? Nothing, we answer, but a radical change of principle, of spirit, and of conduct. If by a pertinacious adherence to that wretched system, which has been the most powerful ally of the French regicides, they flatter themselves with the hope of extorting from the *gratitude* of the usurper, what they do not even expect to obtain from his *justice;* if they harbour the groveling idea that submission will avert ruin; and that by a servile acquiescence in the attempts of the Corsican to subdue all the neighbouring states, they may secure their own from destruction, they will find themselves most egregiously deceived, and their deposition will prove the infallible consequence of their folly and their cowardice. Nothing has been wanting during the last sixteen years to chastise the insolence, to punish the aggressions, and to repel the attacks of France, but the *will* to oppose her with vigour and effect. To contend that the other powers of Europe had not ample means of opposition, would be to give the lie to history, and to betray a consummate ignorance of the relative state and resources of the different countries. Nay, extensive as the conquests and usurpations of France have unquestionably been, and humbled as the rest of Europe, (Great-Britain, Russia, and Sweden only excepted) undoubtedly is; still, if the Archduke Charles had the absolute command of the Austrian empire; if a prince of equal ability and spirit were seated on the throne of Prussia; if the policy of Mr. Pitt were to be adopted by the British cabinet, to call forth the resources of their own country, and to give vigour and animation to her allies; and if one spirit and one principle were to actuate the united councils of the whole body of opponents; the usurper would not only be disappointed in all his projects of future conquest; but all the spoils which he has gained by his past depredations would soon be wrested from his grasp; all the mushroom monarchies which his tainted breath has created would vanish from the sight; and he and his satellites would be driven back to the only soil which could have engendered them, or which is fit to endure their presence. Such effects *may be* produced by such means. But we are not weak enough to imagine, after what we have recently seen, that the means of producing them will be exerted by any of the parties concerned. Dismal, therefore, is the prospect before us; not from the want of *ability* to render it more cheerful; but from the absence of that self-preserving spirit, without which the vital stream becomes stagnant, life itself resembles *death*, and power is impotent. We can descry but one *probable* event that can change the present dreadful state of public affairs."

The following extract from a late London paper, well deserves the attention of American merchants.

Yesterday there was a conference at the chamber of the board of trade, between lord Auckland and several members of the cabinet; among whom were lords Grenville, H. Petty, Spencer, Ellenborough, Mr. Vansittart, &c. for the purpose of considering the trade with Buenos Ayres; of adopting such measures

as are best calculated to promote the interest of the country, and of conferring on the people of the settlement commercial advantages.

The principals belonging to most of the respectable Spanish houses in the City attended, at the particular request of Lord Auckland, in order that they might assist with their opinions.

It was at first suggested, that neutrals should be admitted to participate in the trade; but the disadvantages that would accrue were so clearly pointed out, that the idea was abandoned. Had the trade been thrown open in this way, it would have given to the Americans a decided advantage over this or any other country. The meeting, therefore, was of opinion, that the trade ought to be carried on in British bottoms exclusively.

Lord Auckland assured the merchants, that such neutrals as had already been favored with licenses to trade to Spanish ports, should meet with efficient protection; but government would reserve to itself the choice of granting or refusing licences to neutrals in future. This point was not positively determined upon; but the prevailing opinion seemed to be, that neutrals, under no circumstance, would be permitted to trade, as it appeared to be the wish of government to proceed on a grand scale of national advantage. One of the measures in contemplation, or rather, we may say, agreed upon, is to lay a duty of twenty per cent. on all German linens brought for sale to Buenos Ayres, which may be considered equal to a prohibition. This is with a view of benefitting the Scotch and Irish linen trade, which is to be exempt from the above duty. The heavy duties on merchandize, with which the people in the settlement of Buenos Ayres have been for some time burthened, are to be entirely taken off, or lowered considerably, in order to encourage trade, and to ensure to the natives a commercial interest, which they would never lose sight of but with regret. Lord Auckland stated, that the board of trade would consider of all that had been said, and would forward the result of their deliberations to Buenos Ayres, for the guidance of those who were entrusted with the government of that colony.

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NAVAL VICTORY.

A letter from Captain Sir Samuel Hood, to Admiral Sir Charles Cotton, states, that on the 28th of September, 1 o'clock, A. M. the former fell in with a French fleet stretching in for Chasseron Light House, consisting of seven sail—five large French frigates and two corvettes. The French, by keeping up a running fire, did considerable damage to the English; but the following were captured by Sir S. Hood,—La Gloire, 46 guns; L'Indefatigable, 44 guns; La Minerva, 44 guns; L'Armide, 44 guns; and Le President, belonging to another squadron.

Citizen Critic SELLECK OSBORN, shall receive due animadversion in our next. We would premise, however, that we conceive him to be no better *grammarian* than *politician*, or as Mr. Garrow told one of Citizen Osborn's fellow-labourers in the jacobin vineyard, (the notorious Anthony Pasquin,) we believe that his "*English* is not much more correct than his *conduct*." We apprehend, that the employers of this self-imprisoned patriot, would do well to put into his hands the Child's Grammar, or Lady's Accidence, or some other plain treatise on the first rudiments of English syntax, for "Dilworth and Dyche are both mad" at his criticisms.

Mr. Thomas, Member of Congress from the State of New-York, on the 3d inst. called for the reading of the *letters from our Minister at London*, and other papers which accompanied the Message. This attempt to scrutinize the inscrutable mysteries of the Cabinet will, doubtless, prove very alarming to the gentlemen of the "back-stairs," &c.

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The *Frederick-Town* wits make the following felicitous apology for the late appointment of Mr. Wright, the "wise, the sensible, and the discreet," to the chief magistracy of the state of Maryland.

"The fact is, (and the public may be assured that this is not like one of Gen. Smith's "matters of fact," such as the coining of every cent costing the United States half a dollar,) the fact is, it is pretty well understood by his party, that Mr. Wright is appointed governor, principally to get him out of the Senate of the United States just as he was first appointed into the Senate to prevent him from being, or to content him for not being made governor. Mr. Wright, to be sure, chooses, in his communication to the Legislature, to consider his present appointment, as evidence of their approbation of all his past conduct.—Had that been the case, they would have suffered him to remain where he was. But thorough-going as they are, Solomons in council, and Samsons in battle, the Democrats of our Assembly could not withal help perceiving that Mr. Wright has had the fortune to render himself ridiculous."

"Mr. Wright's English bill particularly, was thought so far to out Herod Herod, that some people doubted whether or not the man was in his senses. He is, therefore, very properly removed from the capitol at Washington, a place where a man "may do much mischief with a little strength," to the government house at Annapolis, as quiet a bedlam as any to be found, where all that our constitution expects of him, will be to draw corks and sign his name."

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MORE TRIBUTE!!

Suppose that we are not fortunate enough to obtain the Floridas, for *two millions of dollars;* shall we therefore declare to the court of Madrid, "*thus far, and no farther*" will we go? Let it be admitted that the possession of the Floridas is essential to the prosperity of the Western and Southern states. It is plain if the court of Madrid will not give it in exchange for a part of Louisiana, that a peaceable purchase or a war, are the only expedients for obtaining it. But the court of Madrid has *already* rejected the idea of a territorial adjustment. What then? We must either buy it or take it by force; but not only *that*, but expose ourselves to the risk of a long and calamitous *war* with Spain, backed by the allied force of France. Let us count then upon the *expense* of a *military* equipment; the *loss* of character which we should sustain by seizing upon a territory which does not belong to us; let us calculate too, upon the distant dangers of a partial discontent and insurrection among the yet unsettled French and Spanish inhabitants of Louisiana; and into the other scale let us cast the quantity of money which would balance these disadvantages. The true question, in fact, is, which is the *cheapest*, the *safest*, the least bloody, expedient, for acquiring the Floridas?

Would not this estimate place the value of the Floridas at *more than two millions of dollars?* Would *five*, or even *eight millions* be more than equivalent to the *savings* which we

should make, or the substantial *advantages* that we should *purchase?*

Should we not even have the money *in* our treasury, it would be our interest to *borrow* it, or to pay the debt in transferrable *stock.* It would be infinitely better to defer the entire payment of our *public debt*, by adding to it a new item, as was done in the case of the Louisiana purchase, than to abandon the Floridas, or acquire them only by war. The debt itself would ultimately be paid by the very thing for which it was contracted.

One great objection to a public debt is, that it imposes a burden upon an innocent posterity. But posterity will never murmur at the burden of a debt, when the very same cause which imposes it has given them the means of relief. When a Prince commences a war, without any object but the gratification of his ambition; without any end but the expenditure of the blood and treasure of his subjects, his posterity have cause to murmur at their burdens. They are taxed to pay for gun-powder which has already evaporated into smoke; or for the pensions of the soldiers while they are numbered with the dead. The debt still continues to hang upon their shoulders, without having treated a single expedient for its own redemption. Are such the consequences of creating a debt for the purchase of vacant and unappropriated territory? And will a reasonable heir complain of the burden of the debt which he derives from his father, when the same debt was furnished him with the most abundant resources for its own redemption?—*Richmond Enq.*

Abstract of Congressional proceedings.

TENTH CONGRESS.

SENATE—Monday, December 1.

Nineteen members being present, and forming a quorum of the Senate, the Vice President of the United States (Mr. Clinton) took the chair.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, December 1.

About one the Speaker took the chair.

The clerk having called over the names of the members, eighty-nine appeared to be present.

The Speaker laid before the house, a letter from the Legislature of the territory of New-Orleans, containing the credentials of Daniel Clarke, elected a delegate for that territory.

The credentials of William A. Burwell, elected a representative from the state of Virginia, in the place of Christopher Clarke, resigned, were read.

Mr. Clarke and Mr. Burwell were qualified, and took their seats.

On motion of Mr. Dawson—Resolved, that a message be sent to the Senate, to inform them that a quorum of the house are assembled, and are ready to proceed on business.

A message was received from the Senate, by Mr. Otis, their secretary, informing, that they had formed a quorum, and were ready to proceed to business.

Messrs. Dawson and G. W. Campbell, were appointed a committee from the House, and Messrs. Mitchell and Stone from the Senate, to wait on the President of the United States, and to inform him that a quorum of the two Houses are assembled, and are ready to proceed on business.

Mr. Sloan laid on the table, a resolution to alter the rules of the House, so that the standing committees shall in future be chosen by ballot, and that committees shall be called over by the Speaker every Monday.

This motion, according to the rules of the House, was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Elliot moved that the House should proceed to appoint its several standing committees.

The Speaker observed, that while the motion made by Mr Sloan was pending, he did not consider this in order; and, on the suggestion of Mr. Alston, that the object of the mover might be effected in a different way, Mr. Sloan withdrew his motion.

Mr. Alston then moved that the standing committees should be chosen by ballot.

Mr. J. Clay made a motion to strike out the words "by ballot," which was carried—Ayes 44—Noes 42—when the motion to appoint the committees was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. J. Clay, a resolution was adopted, directing the clerk to supply each member with the usual number of newspapers.

Mr. Dawson, from the committee appointed for that purpose, reported, that they had waited on the President, and received for answer, that he would make a communication to the two Houses to-morrow at twelve o'clock.—Adjourned.

Tuesday, December 2.

A little before twelve o'clock, the Speaker took the chair.

The journal for yesterday was read by the clerk.

A message from the Senate, announced, that they had passed an order for the appointment of two chaplains of different denominations.

Mr. Sloan rose in his place, and observed, that it appeared from the reading of the journal, that there was no entry made of either resolution, which he yesterday called up for the consideration of the House. The first resolution, he had indeed withdrawn, but not the last He wished the error might be corrected.

The Speaker understood the motion to have been withdrawn, which included both resolutions.

Mr. Sloan intended to withdraw only the first motion.

At twelve o'clock, a message in writing was received from the President, by Mr. Coles, his Secretary, with sundry documents accompanying the same.

After reading the message and the documents,

Mr. Dawson moved, that the message of the President be referred to a committee of the whole house on the state of the union.—Carried.

Mr. Alston moved for printing the message with the accompanying documents.—Ordered.

Mr. Smilie inquiring how many copies would be printed under a general order for printing, was informed by the Speaker, 300 was the usual number.

Mr. Conrad moved for the printing of a thousand copies of the messsge extra.—Ordered.

Soon after one o'clock the House adjourned.

Standing Committees appointed by the Speaker.

Committee of Elections. Messrs. Findley, Elmer, Eppes, Chittenden, Schuneman, Bidwell, and Ellis.

Committee of Claims.—Messrs. Holmes, Moore, Moore, of S. C. Bedinger, Stanford, Stanton, Tallmadge.

Commerce and Manufactures.—Messrs. Crowninshield, M'Greery, Early, Dana Newton, Marion, Richards.

Ways and Means.—Messrs. J. Clay, R. Nelson, Quincy, D. R. Williams, Mosely, Garnett, Meriwether.

Committee of Public Lands.—Messrs. Boyle, Morrow, Darby, Basset, Russel, G. W. Campbell, Hastings.

Committee of Revisal and unfinished Business.—Messrs. Tenney, Alston, Claiborne.

Accounts.—Messrs. Conrad, Davenport, Cutts.

December 3.

In committee of the whole on the state of the union, the President's message; Mr. Varnum in the chair. The speech having been read, Mr. Dawson offered the following Resolutions:

1. Resolved, That so much of the President's message as relates to the invasion of our territory by the troops of Spain, and the adoption of measures for the protection thereof, be referred to a select committee*.

2. Resolved, That so much of the message of the President of the United States, as relates to the repairs of our fortifications, and the protection of our ports, towns, and rivers, be referred to a select committee.

3. What relates to a revision and amendment of the laws for the punishment of crimes against the United States, be referred to a select committee.

4. What relates to the prohibition of the African trade, be referred to a select committee.

5. What relates to the suppression of the duty on salt, the continuation of the Mediterranean fund, and the state of our revenue, be referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

6. What relates to the adoption of measures preparatory to the future appropriation of the surplus revenue of the United States, be referred to a select committee.

These resolutions were all carried. After which Mr. Alston offered another: That so much of the President's message as relates to the further exploring of the western waters, be referred to a select committee.—Carried. The committee of the whole rose.

A message was received from the President of the United States, stating, that though on account of the death of Mr. Fox, and from other causes, delays had taken place, yet our negociations with Great-Britain, were now proceeding in a spirit of accommodation; and recommending a temporary SUSPENSION OF THE NON-IMPORTATION ACT.

SPECIAL MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America.

I have the satisfaction to inform you, that the negociation depending between the United States and the government of Great-Britain, is proceeding in a spirit of friendship and accommodation, which promises a result of mutual advantage. Delays indeed have taken place, occasioned by the long illness, and subsequent death of the British minister charged with that duty. But the Commissioners appointed by that government to resume the negociation, have

* *Mr. Randolph is chairman of this committee.*

shown every disposition to hasten its progress: it is, however, a work of time; as many arrangements are necessary to place our future harmony on stable grounds. In the mean time we find, by the communications of our Plenipotentiaries, that a temporary suspension of the act of the last session, prohibiting certain importations, would, as a mark of candid disposition on our part, and of confidence in the temper and views with which they have been met, have a happy effect on its course.

A step so friendly, will afford further evidence that all our proceedings have flowed from views of justice and conciliation, and that we give them willingly that form which may best meet corresponding dispositions.

Add to this, that the same motives which produced the postponement of the act till the 15th of November last, are in favour of its further suspension: and as we have reason to hope that it may soon yield to arrangements of mutual consent and convenience, justice seems to require that the same measure may be dealt out to the few cases which may fall within its short course, as to all others preceding and following it. I cannot, therefore, but recommend the suspension of this act for a reasonable time, on considerations of justice, amity, and the public interests.

TH: JEFFERSON.

December 3, 1806.

MR. TRACY'S RESOLUTION.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is requested to cause to be laid before the Senate, such information, documents, papers, and correspondence, as may be in his power, and which he may think proper to communicate respecting the subject of his message of the 3d of December inst. in which a suspension of the non-importation act is recommended.

Ordered to lie on the table.

SUSPENSION BILL.

On Saturday, December 6th, on motion of Mr. Randolph, the house resumed the consideration of the bill to suspend the operation of an act, entitled "an act to prohibit the importation of certain goods, wares, and merchandize," and to remit the penalties incurred under the same.

Mr. J. Randolph withdrew his motion to fill the blank with the 30th of June, and moved to fill it with the 31st of December.

This motion was supported by Messrs. J. Randolph and Elliot, and opposed by Messrs. Bidwell, Sloan, Crowninshield, Smilie, and Alston: when the yeas and nays being required, it was negatived—Yeas 45—Nays 67.

The blank was then filled with the 1st day of July—Yeas 97—Nays 12.

The bill being engrossed, was read the third time. On its passage, the Yeas and Nays were—Yeas 101—Nays 5.

THE PRUSSIAN MANIFESTO is a publication issued by his Prussian Majesty on the 9th of October, just before the battles which have terminated so unfortunately for Prussia and for Europe. It is impossible to read this eloquent and pathetic appeal, without feeling sentiments of horror and detestation too strong for utterance, towards the perfidious and unprincipled ruffians who are devastating the eastern continent. It appears that the King of Prussia fell a victim to that *fatal mistake*, which has brought so many other powers under the yoke of the Corsican usurper; to wit, that France

having assumed the form of a *regular government*, would pay some regard to the *laws of nations*, and the faith of treaties. The unfortunate monarch is, however, convinced to the contrary, but probably too late to evade the dreadful consequences of his credulity.

The following remarks accompanied the republication of this production in London. The Manifesto itself is too long for insertion at present, but we hope to present it in our columns.

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We this day lay before the public a translation of the King of Prussia's Manifesto.—This important document was issued at the head-quarters at Erfurth, on the 9th instant, and was published in the Hamburgh Correspondenten of the 15th and 17th instant.

It is clear, from this very interesting State Paper, that the Prussian ultimatum once rejected, no arbitrament but that of the sword, could decide the numerous and increasing grounds of difference which subsisted between Prussia and France. From the tenour of the Manifesto, we are persuaded that his Prussian Majesty has determined to endure the last extremity, rather than submit to the unceasing insults and encroachments of France. All these, as well as the forbearance and partiality of Prussia towards France, are enumerated with a minuteness, and accompanied with that tone of observation, which demonstrates that the former considers himself as treated with the most atrocious injustice, and the blackest ingratitude.

We should not be surprised to see the war between Prussia and France, assume something of a personal, and particularly acrimonious, character. There are some passages in the Manifesto, which Bonaparte must feel strongly. The murder of the Duke D'Enghein; the kidnapping of Sir G. Rumbold; the robberies committed, under the name of loans, upon the Hanse Towns; the suggestion of what he might have done for the happiness of France, and the peace of Europe; and the little hopes of future tranquility, which are to be expected from his restless and unbounded ambition, are all calculated to gall and irritate the irascible disposition of Bonaparte. The allusion to the first circumstance in particular, contains in it grounds enough for a war of extermination. The Usurper will never forgive the reference to that foul and atrocious midnight murder.

In point of arrangement and composition, this Manifesto is not excelled by any document of a similar nature in modern diplomacy. It is, beyond doubt, the most forcible appeal against the dangers of French ambition which has yet appeared. The facts stated in it are undeniable—uncontrovertible. There is not a state in Europe which cannot bear testimony to them; there is scarcely one in which their effects are not felt. We shall be much disappointed if it does not produce, and particularly in the empire, a very great sensation indeed.

—

From Boston, we learn that the Jury of Inquest on the 22d ult. returned a bill of indictment against Thomas Oliver Selfridge, Esq. for Manslaughter, in shooting Charles Austin. Mr. Selfridge was then admitted to bail, but at the date of our last dispatches had not been put upon trial.

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Our good democrats have a most convenient knack of imputing their own crimes to their political opponents. They have of late been attempting to wash their hands of Burr, because he seems to have turned traitor, and throw the weight of his infamy on Federal shoulders.

WALPOLE, (N. H.) November 28.

"That Mr. Burr was not made the first officer of government, was owing entirely to the inflexible integrity and perseverance of the "*republicans*," (democrats) in opposition to federal *intrigue*, which was employed to place Mr. Burr in the Presidential chair."—Thus says the "Observatory." But pray who made Mr. Burr a candidate for the Presidency? Was it the Federalists? No—Mr. B. had not the vote of a single federal elector in the United States.—If the federalists could have condescended to intrigue in the election, and any one of them had given Mr. Burr a vote, he would have been chosen President by the electors, and Congress would not have had any share in the election. But did the democratic electors make him the candidate? Yes—Seventy-three democratic electors gave him their suffrages for President;—the identical electors who also gave their suffrages to *Thomas Jefferson*.—This expression of their confidence in Mr Burr was unequivocal.—If they had intended Mr. *Jefferson* should be the first, and Mr. Burr the second officer of government, why did they not, as the Federal electors did in the three prior elections—express it by diverting one or more of the votes from Mr Burr? But they did not, and Mr. Burr was as constitutionally the choice of the majority of the electors of the United States as Mr. Jefferson is.—And Congress was bound

to consider them both equally as well recommended, and in every particular equal.—There was no constitutional preference; and being restricted to vote for either Jefferson or Burr, the federal members chose, as the seventy-three electors had sat the example, to vote for Mr. Burr. And it will be recollected, that it was the suffrages of these same democratic electors which made this same, now calumniated Mr. Burr, Vice-President of the United States!—We are fully of opinion, how much soever the conduct of the democrats towards Mr. Burr may now have swerved and irritated him, that had he been elected President in 1800, he would have discharged the duties of that office full as well as his co-candidate.—Nay, we have Mr. Jefferson's own words in proof of his qualificatsons; who, in his reply to the address of Congress on his election, Feb. 20, 1801, said, "I receive, gentlemen, with profound thankfulness, this testimony of confidence from the great representative council of our nation. It fills up the measure of that grateful satisfaction which had already been derived from the suffrages of my fellow-citizens themselves, designating me *as one* of those to whom they were willing to commit this charge, the most important of all others to them. In deciding between the candidates whom their equal vote presented to your choice, I am sensible, that *age* has been respected, rather than *more active* and *useful qualifications*.

"THOMAS JEFFERSON."

Boston Centinel.

We have seen a Memorial to the Senate and House of Representatives, adopted by the Federal Committee of this place, soliciting Congress to take effective measures for the security of the port of New-York. This paper is drawn up in a style which would do honour to the ablest diplomatist: modest, yet firm and dignified, it represents in a most impressive manner the defenceless condition and exposed situation of this metropolis; and makes an eloquent and energetic appeal to the wisdom of the National Legislature to provide such means for the efficient protection of this port, as "are enforced by every consideration of individual, and national interest and honour."

This Memorial, we learn, is from the pen of JOHN WELLS, Esq. of this city, and certainly will do honour to a gentleman who, we are informed, ranks high both as an orator and a fine writer.—It shall appear in our next.

CRACKERS,

Fulminated from the Garret of Dr. Caustick.

The following satirical stricture on the modern *dress*, or rather *dresses* of our pretty *fashionables*, is a little *old*, and it was not without great difficulty that we could prevail on ourselves to give it a place. But as it is our duty, as *Sub-Inspector*, to bestow an occasional glance at the petty peccadilloes of the fair; we are determined, at the risk of our reputation as a *lady's man*, to circulate it in a

WHISPER.

"Ah! do not then so wildly dare!
Ah! do not risk a sure defeat!
My fair philosophers beware,
Dread, dread the power of *latent heat!*

"You should appear within the lists,
Arm'd cap-a-pee, like quondam knight—
The war is not a war of fists,
Yet ye, like bruisers, strip to fight.

"The bruiser, stunn'd by many a blow,
Falls prostrate, but is seldom slain,
With *mortal* weapons, man, your foe,
Strikes, and *you never rise again* *.

"Then quick! each out work quick replace!
In maiden armour take the field;
Nought *naked* save your conqu'ring face;
Who can resist it?—All must yield.

"But if you raze, instead of rear,
Your bulwarks, I must, should you frown,
Just WHISPER in each female ear—
You mean not to defend the town."

* "*And sets, like stars that fall, to rise no more.*"

Ways and Means for quelling Burr's Insurrection.

GENTLY.

With Proclamation first we'll ply them,
Then our good Congress folks shall *buy them.*

MENACING.

Now, most completely to undo them,
Polypus Wortman shall write to them,
And say, "as how if you cut capers,
I'll put you into Cheetham's papers."

TERRIBLE! TERRIBLE!!

If nothing better can be done,
Amphibious gun-boat number one,
With pomp and power shall soon set sail.
O'er mountain, forest, hill, and dale;
(For our philosophers have taught her,
To sail by *land*, as well as water;
Nor will economy be neglected,
Though left the cornfield unprotected,
For she'll get back, I should suppose,
'Gainst planting time, to fright the crows,)
And make a most horrendous sally,
Through Missisippi's frighted valley;
And blast, in case they make resistance,
The rebel crew to non-existence,
And flame amazement, so amazing,
'Twill set old Missisip' a blazing!!

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THE

WEEKLY INSPECTOR.

" Of those men who have overturned the Liberties of Republics, the greatest number
" have begun their career by paying an obsequious court to the People—commencing
" Demagogues, and ending Tyrants." HAMILTON.

Vol. I.] NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1806. [No. 17.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled:

THE MEMORIAL

Of the Subscribers, Inhabitants of the City of New-York.

YOUR Memorialists, impelled by a sense of the duties which they owe to themselves and their Country, beg leave to represent the defenceless condition of the Port of New-York, and to reiterate those claims for its efficient protection, which are enforced by every consideration of individual and national Interest and Honour.

The importance of New-York in time of peace for Commercial purposes, and in time of war as a Military station; the Revenue there collected, and flowing thence into the coffers of the nation; the number of Ships and Seamen to which it affords employment, and its growing prosperity and population, not only give it peculiar claims to the care of Government, but at the same time expose it to peculiar danger in case of a rupture with foreign powers.

In such an event, it would present the strongest temptation to the rapacity of adventurers; and its conquest or destruction would fatally wound the reputation and interests of the United States. It is, therefore, an object at which an enemy would most probably strike; especially when the known facility of the enterprise, and the numerous advantages it would furnish for harassing, if not annihilating, the trade of the union, and interrupting the communication between the different States, as well as for making impressions upon the country, are taken into the account.

Your Memorialists have, in common with the rest of their countrymen, a sincere desire to cultivate Peace, and to pursue their lawful employments in tranquillity, if they can do so without a sacrifice of National Character, which they hold inestimable; and were they convinced that similar dispositions were cherished by all mankind, and would be sufficient to counteract the ambition and cupidity of other nations, they might have been satisfied in their present situation: But the experience of all ages has taught them a different lesson, and tends to show that the weak and unguarded become a prey to the strong; that the dictates of philanthropy are a feeble barrier against the inroads of ambition; and that there is no effectual safeguard against injury and insult, but in the exertion of national spirit, and the being prepared for vigorous defence.

Widely separated as we are from Europe, yet it cannot be forgotten that the Ocean is easily traversed, and even facilitates the introduction of foreign forces. Whilst that portion of the globe is involved in war, we may indeed escape an immediate invasion; though our commerce is

exposed to the depredations of the contending parties. But should the storms subside by which Europe is at present agitated, it might be the pleasure of a conqueror to extend his dominion across the Atlantic, and to attempt the reduction of our Country to absolute vassalage; or at least to a degrading state of dependence. Upon such occasions, pretexts can never be wanting; and true wisdom warns us to be prepared for, and guarded against every occurrence. Should New-York unfortunately be neglected; should it fall into the hands of an ambitious and aspiring foe, it would cost a profusion of wealth, and (which is still more precious) of the blood of our citizens, to redeem it. Such is its importance in every point of view, that a foreign power who might obtain the possession, would think no expense or risk too great to secure his acquisition; and, until we had a superior naval power, we might have the mortification to see the master-key of our country in the hands of an enemy, without the possibility of wresting it from him.

Your Memorialists, whilst they make these representations with all due deference to the wisdom of the Legislature, wish it to be clearly understood, that they have every reliance, in case of need, upon the independent spirit and bravery of their countrymen. These, no doubt, will be honourably exerted, when called into action by legitimate authority, and will present a Wall of Iron to the final success of any foe, who may attempt our subjugation. But such is the situation of New-York, that it may be assailed and plundered; nay, may be taken, and garrisoned, and fortified, before the citizens of the United States can be drawn together, or an army organized for its protection or rescue.

Your Memorialists are sensible that it will require not only large expenditures, but some considerable space of time, to complete the necessary fortifications, arsenals, and naval equipments. They are sensible, also, that the attention of Government has been in some measure directed to these objects. But without detracting from the merit of what has already been performed, they beg leave to suggest that much more is to be done, and *that* without delay, to place New-York in a state of safety. The works that have as yet been erected, are, in the judgment of your Memorialists, wholly inadequate. It is in vain to attempt to conceal that a single ship of the line and two or three frigates are sufficient to lay our city under contribution, perhaps to destroy it; and it is also in vain to conceal that an armament might be prepared, in a few days in any of the great ports of Europe, sufficient to take possession of the place.

Your Memorialists, therefore, with great respect, but in the most earnest manner, solicit the Government of their country to take speedy and effectual measures for their security.

Any delay may be fatal. Any expenditures that fall short of the proposed end, would be a waste of public property; and the most liberal cannot be deemed extravagant, if the object in view is duly appreciated.

Your Memorialists, on their parts, are ready, and pledge themselves to contribute, to the extent of their abilities, in every way that they ought, as good citizens, for the common defence.

With such dispositions, and conscious that they are engaged in performing a solemn duty, they indulge a lively hope that the wisdom

and patriotism of the Legislature will afford success to their application.

If, however, they should be disappointed, from causes which they cannot foresee, they will have the satisfaction of reflecting, that they have done all that private citizens were authorized to do; and that if any evil consequences ensue, they are not responsible.

New-York, December 8, 1806.

MANIFESTO.

As His Majesty the KING of PRUSSIA has taken up arms for the defence of his people, he thinks it necessary to lay before them, and all Europe, the circumstances which have imposed this duty on his Majesty.

The politics of France have been the scourge of humanity during the last fifteen years. Those men who, in rapid succession, have been at the head of affairs in that country, have only sought the means of their dominion in war; and the guarantee of their existence in the wretchedness of the people, may be viewed without astonishment. But the introduction of a regular government, to which the same necessity could not be imputed, gave new life to the hopes of the friends of peace. Napoleon, invested with the supreme power, victorious, surrounded by weaker States, friendly disposed governments, or conquered and exhausted rivals, had it in his power to perform a better part. For the greatness of France, nothing more remained for him to do; for her happiness, every thing was in his power.

It is painful to be compelled to say, that French politics still remained the same. An insatiable ambition was still the ruling passion of France. She made use of arms and of treaties with the same view. The peace of Amiens was scarcely concluded, before the signal of the first acts of violence followed. Holland and Switzerland, two independent States, were compelled to accept a constitution, which converted them into French Provinces. The renewal of war was the consequence.

Peace, however, still continued upon the continent. The German empire had purchased peace by incalculable sacrifices. In the midst of this peace, nevertheless, the French troops invaded the electorate of Hanover; a country which had no concern in the war between France and England, while the ports of Germany were shut against the British flag; and the better to effect her object, France took possession of Cuxhaven, and the territory of a free State, which was still more a stranger to the war than Hanover.

In the midst of this peace also, the same troops, a few months after, violated the German teiritory in such a manner as to wound the honour of the nation still deeper. The Germans have never avenged the death of the Duke D'Enghein; but the remembrance of that event will never be extinguished among them.

The treaty of Luneville guaranteed the independence of the Italian Republic. In spite of the most positive assurances, did Napoleon place the iron crown of Italy upon his own head. Genoa was incorporated with France. Lucca was very near sharing the same fate. Only a few months before had the emperor, on a solemn occasion—an occasion which imposed very important duties upon him—declared before his people, and before all Europe, that he wished not to extend the limits of his territory. Besides, France was bound by a treaty with Russia, to put the king of Sardinia in possession of indemnities in Italy. Instead of fulfilling that obligation, she made herself mistress of every object which could have been serviceable towards that indemnification

Portugal wished to maintain her neutrality, but Portugal was compelled to purchase by gold the deceitful security of a few moments.

The Porte, who had not forgotten the invasion of Syria and Egypt, was the only power remaining in Europe which had not been subjected to the arbitrary proceedings of France.

But to these acts of violence, a system of abuse and injury remained still to be added. A journal, which proclaimed itself the voice of the government, was chosen as a chronicle of the attacks incessantly made upon every crowned head.

Prussia could be no stranger to any of these general acts of oppression Many of them were nearly connected with her substantial interests; especially as the wisdom of that system which considers the states of Europe as members of the same family, calls upon each of them for the defence of all; and that the unbounded aggrandizement of one state, exposed the rest to danger, was sufficiently manifest from experience.

Still it is most essentially necessary to represent in what manner the conduct of France was calculated to operate in its immediate relations to Prussia.

It were superfluous to enumerate all the good offices rendered to Napoleon by Prussia. Prussia was the first power that acknowledged him. No promises, no menaces, had been able to shake the king's neutrality. Every thing that the duty of a good neighbour could prescribe, was most amply afforded during a period of six years. Prussia esteemed a valiant nation, which also had learned, on its part, to respect Prussia both in war and peace; and she did justice to the genius of its chief. But the remembrance

of these times is no longer retained by Napoleon.

Prussia had permitted the territory of Hanover to be invaded. In this she had countenanced an act of injustice; therefore was it her first view to remedy it. She offered herself for it instead of England, under the condition that the latter should cede it. It must, however, at least be recollected, that thus a boundary was prescribed to France, which she should not pass. Napoleon solemnly pledged himself not to compromit the neutrality of the northern states; to exercise no violence towards any of them; and, in particular, not to increase the number of troops in the electorate of Hanover.

Scarcely had he agreed to these stipulations, than he broke them. Every one is acquainted with the violent manner in which Sir George Rumbold was seized; every one knows that the Hanse Towns were laid under contribution, under the appellation of loans, not, by any means for their interest, but exactly in the same manner as if France had been at war with them. For the first of these injuries, his majesty contented himself with accepting an inadequate satisfaction. Of the second he took no cognizance, being prevented by the apprehensions and representations on the part of the Hanse Towns. His majesty, on his part, did not scruple to make any sacrifice, as the preservation of peace was the dearest wish of his heart.

The patience and sufferance of every other court, were exhausted sooner than that of his majesty. War again broke out on the continent—the situation of the king, with respect to his duty, was more difficult than ever. In order to prevent France from augmenting her troops in Hanover, he had promised to suffer no attack to be made on that territory. The Russians and the Swedes were preparing for an attack upon the French. From this period, the whole burden of the contract between France and Prussia weighed upon the latter only, without producing to her the least advantage; and by a single concatenation of circumstances, it seemed that Prussia, who only wished to remain impartial and neutral, could no longer pursue her former system, except to the prejudice of the allied powers. Every advantage which resulted from this situation of affairs was on the side of France; and the king was daily threatened with a collision, not less formidable to him, than decisively favorable to the plans of Napoleon.

Who could have thought that the very moment when the king had given to the French government the strongest proof of his determination, and a singular example of the faithful fulfilment of engagements into which he had once entered, should be chosen by Napoleon to do the king the most sensible injury? Who does not remember the violation of the territory of Anspach, which took place on the third of October in the last year, notwithstanding the remonstrance of the provincial administration, and of his majesty's minister?

This contrast between that moderation which pardons every thing—that integrity which remains true to its engagements to the last on the one part; and the abuse of power, the insolence inspired by deceitful fortune, and the habit of only reckoning on this fortune on the other, continued several years. The king declared to the French government that he considered all his connexions with it as dissolved. He placed his armies on a footing suitable to circumstances. He was now fully convinced, that no pledge of security remained for the neighbours of France, but a peace established upon firm principles, and guaranteed by all the powers in common.

His majesty offered the allies to be the mediator in negociations for such a peace, and to support them with all his force. It is sufficient to know the conditions then proposed, to be convinced of the moderation which at all times has governed the policies of his majesty in their whole extent. Prussia, at this moment, listened not to the voice of revenge; she passed over the events of the late war, however violent they might have been, since they had been sanctioned by existing treaties. She required nothing but the punctual fulfilment of those treaties; but this she required without limitation. Count Haugwitz repaired to Vienna, where the French emperor then was. Scarcely had this minister been there a few days, when the whole face of affairs was changed; the misfortunes experienced by the court of Viennn had compelled it to sign an armistice, which was immediately followed by a peace. The emperor of Russia sacrificed his views to the wish of his ally, and his troops returned home. Prussia stood now alone on the field of contest. His majesty was obliged to limit his policy by his powers; and instead, as has been his wish, of embracing the interest of all Europe, make his own security and that of his neighbours, his first object.

[The Manifesto then proceeds to recite at length the conduct of Bonaparte with respect to Cleves, Wesel, Hanover, &c.]

It was no longer doubtful that Napoleon had determined to overwhelm Prussia with war, or to render her forever incapable of war, since it was evident he was leading her from humiliation to humiliation, till she should be reduced to such a state of political degradation and feebleness, that she could have no other will than that of her formidable neighbour.

The last doubt at length disappeared; troops marched from the interior of France towards the Rhine. The intent to attack Prussia was clear and certain. The king ordered a note to be transmitted by general knoblesdorf, containing the conditions on which he was ready to come to an accommodation. These conditions were:

1. That the French troops should immediately evacuate Germany.

2. That France should oppose no obstacle to the formation of the Northern Confederacy; and that this confederacy might embrace all the larger and smaller states not included in the fundamental act of the Confederation of the Rhine.

3. That a negociation should immediately be commenced for the adjustment of all objects in dispute; a preliminary article of which should be the restoration of three abbeys, and the separation of the town of Wesel from the French empire.

These conditions speak for themselves; they show how moderate the king has been in his demands, even at this moment, and how much the maintenance of peace, if France wishes peace, depends upon herself.

The term peremptorily fixed by the king, for the decision of peace or war has elapsed. His majesty has not received the answer of the Cabinet of St. Cloud; or rather, the preparations making around him daily, give that answer. The king can henceforth confide the safety and honor of his crown only to arms. He leads to honorable combat an army worthy its former glory. He reigns over a people of whom he may be proud; and while he is ready to shed his blood for them, he knows what he may expect from energy and affection. Princes, the honor of the German name, have joined their banners with his; and a sovereign who honours with his virtues one of the finest thrones in the world, is penetrated with the justice of his cause. His arms are blessed by the voice of his people. With so many motives to be conscious of his strength, Prussia may be permitted continually to confide in her high destiny.

The French emperor proposed to count Haugwitz a treaty, in which was stipulated, on the one side a mutual guarantee of possessions, the inviolability of the Turkish territory, and the result of the peace of Pressburg; and, on the other, the taking possession of Hanover by Prussia, in return for the cession of three provinces.

The first part of this treaty promised, at least for the future, an acknowledged, guaranteed, and if Napoleon had so pleased, a firm, political constitution. The result of the peace of Presburg was a general misfortune for Europe, but Prussia sacrificed herself alone when she accepted them; and to place a limit to the incessant usurpations of France, should the treaty be considered by the court of St. Cloud as any thing more than words, appeared an advantage: the king, therefore, ratified this article unconditionally.

The second half of the treaty of Vienna related to an object, the importance of which had been manifested by serious experience. Prussia could not rely on security for a moment, so long as Hanover remained involved in a war, in which that country had, in fact, no concern. At whatever price it may be purchased, Prussia was resolved that the French should not return thither. She had her choice to obtain this end, either by a treaty or a war. The cession of the three provinces, which had been faithful and happy for a long series of years, was a sacrifice not to be made for the plan of vain ambition; but these provinces, in case of a war, would have been the first sufferers; all the calamities of that war would have pressed upon the monarchy; while the acquisition of Hanover, could it have been made under less unhappy circumstances, would have been productive of the most valuable advantages to Prussia. The king, therefore, conceived that he reconciled his wishes with his principles, when he accepted the proposed exchange, only under the condition, that the fulfilment of the same should be deferred to the general peace, and the consent of his majesty the king of Great-Britain should be obtained.

All the advantages of that treaty were for France. On the one side, she received guarantees, which put the seal on her conquests; on the other, she gave what she did not possess, what might be again conquered by the chances of an uncertain war; while in the cessions of Prussia she found the means of enriching her allies.

But between a policy which will do every thing in its power, and an integrity which regards its duties, and especially its promises, the contest is ever unequal. The king approached the moment when he was convinced of this by experience: this moment was the most painful of his reign.

It was the affair of France to reject the modifications under which the king had confirmed the treaty, if she did not approve them. But she avoided doing this, for the whole Prussian army was still under arms. She continued to be lavish of assurances of friendship: she fulfilled the treaty as far as it suited her; but when his majesty wished to reap the only advantage which he had proposed to himself from the late negociations, and which was nearest to his heart, she suddenly altered her language. The modifications added to the treaty of Vienna, were now rejected at Paris. Endeavours were made to force Prussia into the most injurious measures; and when count Haugwitz, who was at Paris, remonstrated against this, the unconditional fulfilment of the treaty was haughtily insisted on, as were the immediate cession of the three provinces, and the recal of the patent by which the occupation of Hanover was declared provisional. Prussia was required to resign a part of the advantages stipulated, and to shut the ports against the British flag, in the same manner as the French had returned into the electorate.

The king, at length, was perfectly convinced of the true character of the friendship of the emperor of the French; a sporific draught for a power which still feels its own strength; an instrument of degradation, and

finally of subjection, to every power which no longer possesses strength.

In the mean time, Napoleon was in possession of every advantage. The Prussian army had returned; his own, after some movements of no consequence, at which deceived Germany prematurely rejoiced, on some frivolous pretences, established itself on this side of the Rhine. The first conflict might produce misfortunes. War, which is not, under all circumstances, the greatest of evils, might become such under those then existing. The king determined to continue the part he had hitherto acted for some time longer. Wishing to preserve his force, now more than ever necessary to Europe, and at the least to secure the tranquillity of the North, he confirmed the new treaty. Confidence, however, was now utterly lost.—Prussia was convinced that, on the first opportunity to weaken her without danger, she might expect an attack from the pretended ally; convinced there is a degree of ambition which nothing can satisfy—which proceeds without intermission, from usurpation to usurpation, sometimes without a plan, but ever intent on destruction; careless of the choice of means, and employing alike arms, and the pen, violence, and oaths. But even with this conviction, so great is the unfortunate superiority obtained by such policy, over those who wish only to be just, the king fulfilled all the conditions of the treaty, with the punctuality of a faithful ally. It is known what the consequences were with respect to the connexions of his majesty with England; France gained nothing by this: but she triumphed in secret at the thought of having disunited two courts, the union of which might have been dangerous to her; and what, in the view of France, gave the principal value of her alliance insolated his majesty, since it produced an opinion, that Prussia was a participator in the cause of so many misfortunes.

But not content with this, we shall soon see in what manner the politics of France were conducted. Assured that she had no enemy to fear, believing that she had annihilated Austria, forming a judgment of Russia with equal ignorance and rashness, and blinded by the apparent tranquillity of Prussia, she at length threw off the mask: and despising forms which she had hitherto sometimes respected, openly trampled on all treaties and all rights. Three months after the signing of the treaty with Prussia, all its articles were violated.

The treaty had for its basis the status quo of the moment in which it was concluded, also the guarantee of the German empire and its states, according to the constitution then established. This truth arises not only from the nature of things; the treaty had also expressly proscribed to the two powers their duties. The relations in which the peace of Presburg had left his majesty the emperor of Austria, were guaranteed to him; consequently also the imperial crown of Germany, and the rights connected with it.—The existence of Bavaria, and consequently the relations which had connected it for so many centuries to the empire, were likewise confirmed by the same common guarantee. Three months after, the confederation of the Rhine overthrew the Germanic constitution, deprived the emperor of the ancient ornament of his house, and placed Bavaria, and thirty other princes, under the tutelage of France.

But is it necessary to appeal to treaties, to form a just judgment of this extraordinary event? Previous to all treaties, nations have their rights; and had not France sported with the sanctity of an oath, the act of unexampled despotism would exasperate every mind. To deprive princes who have never offended France, and to render them the vassals of others, themselves the vassals of the French government; to abolish with a stroke of a pen, a constitution of a thousand years duration—which long habit, the remembrance of so many illustrious periods, and so many various and mutual relations, had rendered dear to such a number of princes—which had so often been guaranteed by all the European powers, and even by France herself—to lay contributions on the cities and towns in the midst of profound peace, and leave the new possessions only an exhausted skeleton—to abolish this constitution without considering the emperor of Germany, from whom a crown was wrested, or Russia, so lately become the guarantee of the German league, or Prussia intimately in that league, thus arbitrarily dissolved—No; wars and continued victories have sometimes produced remarkable catastrophes; but such an example in times of peace was never before given to the world.

The king commisserated the unfortunate princes who suffered by these transactions; but he pitied not less those who had suffered themselves to be lured by the hope of gain; and he would reproach himself, should he increase their unhappiness by judging them with too great a severity. Deluded by the reward of their compliance; probably forced to obey commands which admitted of no opposition; or, if surprized into consent, sufficiently punished by their acquisitions, and by being reduced to a state of vassalage, as harsh and degrading as their relations were honorable, they deserve not to be treated by Germany with the utmost rigour. Perhaps when the magnanimous nation, to which they formerly belonged, arises around them on every side to contend for their independnce, they may listen to the voice of gratitude and honour, and, at least abhor their chains, when they find they must be stained with the blood of their brethren.

[*Remainder in our next.*]

For the Weekly Inspector.

DEMAGOGUE-HUNTING. No. 2.

(Continued from page 36.)

——" There is a time
When slowness to resist becomes a crime;
'Tis here! the hour of sufferance now is o'er,
And scorn shall screen thee from my arm no more."

IN our first number, (No. 5, pages 34, 5, 6), we stated our intention of waging war with certain leaders of the demagogue faction. We declared that our remarks should be "*personal* in their application; should come home to the bosoms and offences of particular men;" and appealed to the authority of the author of the Pursuits of Literature, to sanction the propriety of this method of proceeding.

Since this number was written, we have listened to the suggestions of some of our friends, whose persons we respect, and whose opinions we have been accustomed to revere, relative to the most proper and effective mode of opposing the pseudo-patriots of the day, who are sapping the foundations of society in the United States. Many of these would have us attack vice and folly in the *abstract*, but would not have us utter a syllable relative to the *individuals*, in whom those qualities are most strongly exemplified. They tell us to leave personal reflections and strictures to the democratic papers, and direct our observations to "*measures, and not men.*"

To gentlemen of this description we would submit for consideration the following caustic remark of *Junius*. We would premise, however, that we do not think it applicable, in all its asperity, to those who complain that the federal newspapers are too *personal* in their strictures; nor would we presume to rank them, (as Junius has it) either with knaves or fools; but we would question whether, so far as respects this particular tenet, they present any very striking proof of the soundness of their understanding.

"*Measures, and not men*, (says that consummate writer,) is the common cant of affected moderation; a base counterfeit language, fabricated by knaves, and made current among fools. Such gentle censure is not fitted to the present degenerate state of society. What does it avail, to expose the absurd contrivance and pernicious tendency of measures, if the man who advises or executes shall be suffered to preserve his power?—I would recommend to the reader the whole of Mr. Pope's letter to Dr. Arbuthnot, dated 26th July, 1734; from which the following is an extract: "To reform and not to chastise, I am afraid, is impossible: and that the best precepts, as well as the best laws, would prove of small use, if there were no examples to enforce them. To attack vices in the abstract, without touching persons, may be safe fighting indeed, but it is fighting with shadows. My greatest comfort and encouragement to proceed, has been to see that those who have no shame, and no fear of any thing else, have appeared touched with my satires."

In addition to this authority of Junius, we would cite the precepts of the author of the Pursuits of Literature and the example of Burke, as pertinent to our purpose. The former is not contented with barely expressing his opinion respecting the propriety of the personal application of satire, but in a succeeding page, in speaking of the characters of some of the principal Roman satyrists, remarks:

"The character of *Lucilius*, the inventor of satire, was respected by Scipio and Lælius; and they were

his friends. Poetasters, rhetoricians, and even men of high quality and consular rank, were often the subjects of his censure. I know not what a modern French directory might do with a man of his character, but *Lucilius* enjoyed respect and impunity in the Roman republic. *Horace*, in the politest age, under the despotism of Augustus, insinuated himself into the graces of the emperor: yet he was peculiarly studious to mark the obnoxious, foolish, or wicked characters of his age. He was careful not to be misunderstood. He noted the name, the profession, and the rank of those whom he devoted to undying ridicule, or consigned to the eternity of fame. Augustus and Mæcenas well knew the value of such a poet. They looked to the stability of government and the empire of good sense, and found them intimately connected with literature and poetry. In the time of Nero and Trajan, Juvenal and Persius exerted a severity without playfulness, and veiled themselves in obscurity, yet without being misunderstood. They applied directly and irresistibly to the inmost feelings of the heart, callous and depraved as it was. The writers were either spared or neglected; but their works were admired and circulated."

The illustrious Burke was no less distinguished as a most accomplished gentleman, than admired as a scholar, an orator, and a fine writer. He was likewise an ardent friend to *rational liberty*, and of consequence a most inveterate enemy to the *democratic tyranny* of revolutionary France. Yet Burke had none of that mawkish squeamishness which would denominate the murdering of men and women, by pairs, with circumstances too horrid to relate, a *republican wedding*. He was by no means sparing in the application of the strongest epithets, descriptive of consummate villainy, which language affords, to the individuals who successively tyrannized over that deluded, degraded, and devoted people. Speaking of the impolicy of making peace with France while under the domination of the directory, he thus designates the *gang* then in power:

"Hitherto it seems we have put wax in our ears to shut them up against the tender soothing strains in the *affetuoso* of humanity, warbled from the throats of Reubel, Carnot, Tallien, and the whole chorus of confiscators, domiciliary visitors, committee-men of research, jurors and presidents of revolutionary tribunals, regicides, *assassins*, *massacrers*, and *Septembrizers*."

Again, describing the result of his personal observations made in Paris, he says, "With the jacobins of France vague intercourse is without reproach; marriage is reduced to the vilest concubinage; children are encouraged to cut the throats of their parents; mothers are taught that tenderness is no part of their character; and to demonstrate their attachment to their party, that they ought to make no scruple to rake with their bloody hands in the bowels of those who came from their own."

"To all this let us join the practice of *cannibalism*, with which in the proper terms and with the greatest truth, their several factions accuse each other. By cannibalism I mean their devouring as a nutriment of their ferocity some part of the bodies of those they have murdered; their drinking the blood of their victims, and forcing the victims themselves to drink the blood of their kindred, slaughtered before their faces. By cannibalism, I mean all their nameless, unmanly, and

abominable insults on the bodies of those they slaughter."

"The same discipline which hardens their hearts relaxes their morals. Whilst courts of justice were thrust out by revolutionary tribunals, and silent churches were only the funeral monuments of departed religion, there were no fewer than nineteen or twenty theatres, great and small, kept open at the public expense, and most of them crouded every night. Among the gaunt haggard forms of nakedness, amidst the yells of murder, the tears of affliction, and the cries of despair, the song, the dance, the mimic scene, the buffoon laughter, went on as regularly as in the gay hour of festive peace.

"Their society was like that of a *den of out-laws* upon a doubtful frontier; of a lewd tavern for the revels and debauches of *banditti*, *assassins*, *bravoes*, *smugglers*, and their more desperate paramours, mixed with bombastic players, the refuse and rejected offal of strolling theatres, puffing out ill sorted verses about virtue, mixed with licentious and blasphemous songs, proper to the brutal and hardened course of life belonging to that sort of wretches."

In speaking of the evils which were to be apprehended from the *neighbourhood* of such a horde, he observes, "In describing the nuisance erected by so *pestilential a manufactory;* by the construction of so *infamous a brothel;* by *digging* such a *night cellar* for such *thieves*, *murderers*, and *house-breakers*, as never before infested the world, I am so far from aggravating, that I have fallen infinitely short of the evil. No man, who has attended to the particulars of what has been done in France, *and combined them with the principles there asserted*, can possibly doubt it. When I compare with this great cause of nations the trifling points of honour, the still more contemptible points of interest, the light ceremonies, the undefinable punctilios, the disputes about precedency, the lowering or hoisting of a sail, the dealing in a hundred or two of wild cat-skins on the other side of the globe, which have often kindled up the flames of war between nations, I stand astonished at those persons who do not feel a resentment, not more natural than politic, at the atrocious insults that this monstrous compound offers to the dignity of every nation, and who are not alarmed with what it threatens to their safety."

This language fell from the polished pen of the author of "THE SUBLIME AND BEAUTIFUL," and so long as excellence of style consists in using "*proper words in proper places*," we shall want no better model, when Jacobins and Jacobin principles are the subjects of discourse.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Weekly Inspector.

SIR,

Observing Mr. Barlow's intention of republishing his Vision of Columbus, it occurred to me that it might recommend the work to some of the New School, if his Dedication were published in the papers, with *the explanation* in verse that he composed in Hamburg. If this evidence of his greatness should have that effect, might they not also tend to unite the voice of the American people in his favour as President of the great National Academy?

—

Dedication of the Vision of Columbus.

TO HIS MOST CHRISTIAN MAJESTY, LOUIS THE SIXTEENTH, KING OF FRANCE AND NAVARRE.

Sire,

IN recounting the numerous blessings which have arisen to mankind from the discovery of America, the mind dwells with particular pleasure

and gratitude upon those characters, from whose hands these blessings have immediately flowed. That change in the political face of Europe, that liberality of sentiment, that enlargement of commercial, military, and philosophical knowledge, which contrast the present with the fifteenth century, are but so many consequences of this great event; an event which laid open all parts of the earth to the range of the liberal mind. The illustrious line of your royal ancestors have been conspicuous in seizing those advantages, and diffusing their happy effects. The great father of the House of Bourbon will be held in the highest veneration, till his favorite political system shall be realized among the nations of Europe, and extended to all mankind. But it was left to his more glorious descendant, to accelerate the progress of society, by disregarding the temporary interests and local policies of other monarchs; reaching the hand of beneficence to another hemisphere, and raising an infant empire, in a few years, to a degree of importance, which several ages were scarcely thought sufficient to produce.

This is the sublime of humanity, to feel for future ages and distant nations: to act those things, as a monarch, which another can only contemplate as a philosopher, or image in the flights of poetry. America acknowledges her obligations to the guardian of her rights; mankind, who survey your conduct, and posterity, for whom you act, will see that the tribute of gratitude is paid.

If to patronize the arts can add to the praise of these more glorious actions, your majesty's fame in this respect will be ever sacred; as there are none who can feel the subject so strongly as those who are the particular objects of your royal condescension.

The following work, which may be considered in part, as the offspring of those reflections which your majesty's conduct has taught me to make, possesses one advantage scarcely to be expected in a poem written in a foreign language. Your majesty's permission, that the unfortunate Columbus may once more enjoy the protection of a royal benefactor, has added a new obligation to those I before felt—in common with a grateful country. It is the policy of wise princes to encourage the liberal arts among their subjects; and, as the human race are the objects of your extended administration, they may all in some measure claim the privilege of subjects in seeking your literary as well as political protection.

With the deepest sense of your majesty's royal munificence to my country, and gracious condescension to myself, I have the honour to be,

SIRE,

Your majesty's most humble and
Most devoted servant,
JOEL BARLOW.

Hartford, 1*st March*, 1787.

—

A new Song, called

THE GUILLOTINE.

—

Sung at the celebration of the 4th of July, by a number of French and American citizens at Hamburg. Written by the celebrated JOEL BARLOW, *who was then at that place.*

Communicated by a gentleman then present.

Tune, "*God save the King.*"

GOD save the Guillotine,
Till Eng'land's King and Queen,
Her power shall prove:
'Till each anointed knob
Affords a clipping job,
Let no vile hater rob
The Guillotine.

Fame, let thy trumpet sound,
Tell all the world around
How CAPET fell;
And when great GEORGE's poll
Shall in the basket roll,
Let mercy then controul
The Guillotine.

When all the sceptred crew
Have paid their homage, due
The Guillotine,
Let freedom's flag advance,
'Till all the world, like France,
O'er tyrant's graves shall dance,
And peace begin.

From the Boston Centinel of October 11.

A new Song, called
THE GUILLOTINE.

Intended to show how a good thing may be applied to more than one good purpose.
Tune, "God save the King."

GOD save all Guillotines,
Till all our Jocobines,
Their power shall prove:
Till each disturbing knob
Affords a clipping job;
Let no vile halter rob
The Guillotine.

Abstract of Congressional proceedings.

TENTH CONGRESS.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, December 3.

Mr. Randolph moved to refer the President's special message to a special committee *.

Referred to Messrs. John Randolph, Marion, Van Cortlandt, McCreery, and Chandler.

Mr. Thomas asked whether any communications from our Minister at London accompanied the message. The Speaker informed him that there was none.

The resolutions of the committee of the whole, relative to the President's message, were adopted by the house.

A Chaplain. Mr. Southawrd moved for the appointment of a Chaplain—Carried.

On motion of Mr. Clay, a committee of 17 was appointed to inquire whether any, and if any, what alterations are necessary in the laws relating to post-offices.

Mr. Clay moved, that the committee just appointed on post-offices, be instructed to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the postmasters of New-York and Philadelphia to establish post-offices, similar to the London penny-post offices.

Mr. D. R. Williams moved to add Washington; Mr. Crowinshield to add Salem, and Mr. Quincy wished the resolution to be more general, or if it should not be so, to add Boston.

A message from the Senate, informed the House that they had elected the Rev. Mr. Sayre, Chaplain for the ensuing session.

On motion of Messrs. Quincy, Crowninshield, McCreery, D. R. Williams, and Marion, Boston, Salem, Baltimore, Washington, and Charleston, S. C. were added to the resolution respecting the establishment of post-offices.

Mr. Bidwell offered a resolution for appointing a committee to consider what provision, if any, ought to be made by law for taking evidence in case of contested elections.

Several petitions were read and the House adjourned.

Thursday, December 4.

The House proceeded to the choice of a Chaplain. The Rev. Mr. Elliot was chosen on the second ballot.

Mr. J. Randolph, chairman of the committee to whom was referred the President's message of yesterday, reported a bill for suspending the non-importation act. Referred to the committee of the whole to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Lewis, a committee of five was appointed to take into consideration, business relative to the erection of a bridge over the Potomac.

The order of the day was called on the bill to suspend the non-importation act.

* *Mr. Randolph is chairman of this committee.*

Committee of the whole, Mr. Tenny in the chair.

Mr. J. Randolph observed, that two periods were mentioned for terminating the suspension of the bill. The President's message urges two motives for the passage of this bill; conciliation and our own convenience —neither of which objects would be obtained, if the suspension be of too short duration, and such was the opinion of the majority of the committee. He moved to fill the blank with the 31st December, 1807.

Mr. Smilie was in favour of the bill, but wished for time to consider of the period for the duration of the suspension, and saw no necessity of filling the blank till the third reading of the bill.

Mr. Findley made similar remarks.

For filling the blank December 31, 1807, 48—against it, 62.

Mr. Nelson observed, that a part of the act of last session, allows the informer a part of the penalty for infringing it—The second section of this bill remits ALL forfeitures and penalties; but Congress has no right to remit that part which may belong to informers.

Mr. Clay declared, that the Secretary of the Treasury was authorized to remit both what would go to the United States and to the informer.—The informer can have no right if the Secretary remits; surely then when Congress remits, no right can accrue to him. In the few cases which have happened during the short operation of the act, the owners have been the informers—Let the section stand, it will be the worse for mending.

On the request of Mr. Smilie it was ascertained that the Secretary was empowered by the act to remit forfeitures.

Mr. Bidwell. If the Secretary has this right, undoubtedly Congress has it.

Mr. Campbell. (Ten.) We have no right to pass a law on the subject; a law has passed, granting informers a certain part of the penalties; can we pass another law, and say they shall not have it, and thus violate a contract? He was not prepared to vote, and moved for the committee to rise.

Mr. J. Randolph thought that if the bill was to pass, it ought to pass immediately. If delayed till the Spring, the suspension would be so short, that no good could result.

Mr. Nelson was against the committee's rising.

Mr. Campbell. The principal question is, the duration of the suspension; we wish time on this subject. I maintain that Congress have no right to prevent informers receiving their emoluments. What we have authorized an officer of this government to do, we cannot do ourselves—Congress can't hang a man.

Mr. Randolph. I shall hold no disputation with the gentleman from Tennessee on the acuteness of our intellects; but to me nothing can appear more plain. Cannot Congress enjoin a duty on one of its officers? Can we not give orders to that officer, by which he must be bound, without discretion of his own? Because discretion has been allowed, can it never be refused? The gentleman is a lawyer, and must have heard at the bar, "qui facit per alius facit per se"—and if we can do it by another, we can surely do it ourselves.

Mr. Bidwell was for passing the bill promptly if it all; and observed, that though the act which this bill was intended to suppress, was a wise and politic measure, and was intended to have a good effect,

yet the disposition of Great-Britain towards us has so greatly changed, as appears by the President's message, that I am in favour of this bill.

Mr. Dawson offered an amendment, prohibiting the remission of forfeitures, so far as respected informers.

Mr. Crowninshield. We have a right to say that all shall be remitted. But none have occurred. The vessels having the prohibited articles, have not been entered at the custom-houses—Was willing to suspend the bill for a short time, but not till December. Let us show that we are in earnest. The disposition of Great-Britain was changed, she was now very friendly; but how long she would continue so, he could not say. He wished the bill postponed till Monday.

Mr. Sloan was in favour of the bill, but unwilling to extend the suspension beyond the 20th Feb. next.

Several members spoke in favour of Mr. Dawson's amendment. Mr. Clay and Mr. Randolph against it. The latter agreed that Congres have no power to pass a retroactive law, but no right can have accrued to informers. The evidence of the informer's right is the decree of the court, and there have been no prosecutions. After this decree, the discretionary power of the Secretary is used, and thought Congress could exercise their discretion before there was evidence of the informer's right.

The amendment was lost, and the committee rose.

Mr. Randolph moved to fill the blank with June 30th.

Mr. Clay said that there would be a difficulty attending any date between the sessions of Congress If our difficulties with Great-Britain should be adjusted, still the non-importation act would be in force till the next session. The bill at its third reading may be amended so as to leave the suspension dependent on the negociation.

Mr. Alston and Mr. Smilie were in favour of postponing the consideration of the bill till Monday. Mr. Randolph objected, and to-morrow was moved and carried. 60 for it.

Mr. Gallatin's annual report was received, and referred to the committee of ways and means.

Adjourned.

—

Senate of the United States.

Mr. Mitchell made the following motions:

Resolved, That so much of the message of the President of the United States, to both Houses of Congress, on the 2d December, as relates to the fortification and defence of our sea-ports, harbours, and waters, be referred to a select committee, with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Resolved, That so much of the President's message as relates to binding to observance of the peace and of good behaviour, such persons as meditate enterprises against the United States, be referred to a select committee, with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Tracy offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is requested to cause to be laid before the Senate, such information, documents, papers, and correspondence, as may be in his power, and which he may think proper to communicate, respecting the subject of his message of the 3d of December inst. in which a suspension of the non-importation act is recommended.

Ordered to lie on the table.

LETTER

From the Secretary of the Treasury, enclosing a Report prepared in obedience to the act supplementary to the act, entitled "An act to establish the Treasury Department."

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
December 5th, 1806.

SIR,

I have the honour to enclose a Report, prepared in obedience to the act entitled "An act to establish the treasury department."

I have the honour to be be,
Very respectfully,
Sir, your obedient servant,
ALBERT GALLATIN.

The honourable the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

REPORT.

In obedience to the directions of the act supplementary to the act, entitled "An act to establish the Treasury department," the Secretary of the Treasury respectfully submits the following Report and Estimates:

REVENUE AND RECEIPTS.

The nett revenue arising from duties on merchandize and tonnage which accrued during the year 1804, amounted, after deducting that portion which arose from the additional duties constituting the Mediterranean fund, to $12,673,558

And that which accrued during the year 1805, amounted, after making a similar deduction, (as will appear by the statement (A) to 13,083,823

It is ascertained that the nett revenue which has accrued during the three first quarters of the year 1806, exceeds that of the corresponding quarters of the year 1805; and that branch of the revenue may, exclusively of the Mediterranean fund, be safely estimated for the present, at thirteen millions of dollars.

The statement (B) exhibits in detail the several species of mercahndize, and other sources from which that revenue was collected during the year 1805.

It appears by the statement (C) that the sales of the public lands, have, during the year ending on the 30th September, 1806, exceeded 473,000 acres. The actual payments by purchasers, have, during that period, amounted to 850,000 dollars, of which sum near 700,000 dollars have been paid in specie, and the residue in stock of the public debt. The specie receipts from that source may, after deducting charges and the five per cent, reserved for roads, be estimated for the ensuing year at five hundred thousand dollars.

The receipts arising from the permanent revenue of the United States, may therefore, without including the arrears of direct tax and internal revenues, the duties on postage and other incidental branches, be computed for the year 1807, at thirteen millions and five hundred thousand dollars, 13,500,000

And the payments into the treasury, during the same year, on account of the temporary duties, constituting the Mediterranean fund, are estimated at one million of dollars, 1,000,000

14,500,000

Making in the whole an aggregate of fourteen millions and five hundred thousand dollars.

EXPENDITURES.

The permanent expenses are estimated at $11,400,000, and consists of the following items, viz.

1. The annual appropriation of eight millions of dollars for the payment of the principal and interest of the public debt, of which sum not more than $3,600,000 will, for the year 1807, be applicable to the payment of interest. 8,000,000
2. For the civil department, and all domestic expenses of a civil nature, including invalid pensions, the light house and mint establishments, the expenses of surveying public land, the fourth instalment of the loan due to Maryland, and a sum of $130,000 to meet such miscellaneous appropriations, not included in the estimates as may be made by congress, 1,130,000
3. For expenses incident to the intercourse with foreign nations, including the permanent appropriation for Algiers, 200,000
4. For military and Indian departments, including trading houses, and the permanent appropriation for certain Indian tribes, 1,150,000
5. For the naval establishment, 900,000

11,400,000

The extraordinary demands for the year 1807, already authorized by by law amount to two millions seven hundred thousand dollars, viz.

The balance of the Ame-

rican claims assumed by the French convention, which remained unpaid on the 30th Sept. last, amounting to 700,000

And the two millions of dollars appropriated by the act of 13th February, 1806, making provision for defraying any extraordinary expenses attending the intercourse between the United States and foreign nations, 2,000,000

2,700,000

14,100,000

Making altogether fourteen millions one hundred thousand dollars. From which it appears, that besides a surplus of four hundred thousand dollars, the resources of the ensuing year will be sufficient to meet the current demands; and to discharge, without recurring to the loan authorized by the last mentioned act, the extraordinary appropriation of two millions for foreign intercourse.

It is here proper to state, that under the authority given by that act, a credit of one million of dollars has been opened in Holland to the ministers of the United States appointed to that with Spain. Should the credit be used, the million will be charged to the proper appropriation; but although the balance chargeable to the expenditure of the year 1807, will in that case be only one, instead of two millions, as stated in the above estimate, the general result will be the same; as it will then be necessary to replace in Holland the million thus employed, for a different object than the payment of the foreign debt, to which it now stands charged.

The balance in the treasury amounted, on the 30th day of September, 1805, to 4,558,664 dollars, 2 cents, and on the 30th day of September, 1806, to 5,496,969 dollars, 77 cents. But it will, on account of the heavy payments to be made in the course of this month, for the public debt, be probably reduced on the 1st of January, 1707, to a sum not much exceeding four millions of dollars.

(The remainder in our next.)

CRACKERS.

EPIGRAM,

On hearing that Cheetham had commenced suits on account of pretended libels against *his* character.

Immaculate Demagogue, Jacobin Jim,
Lest his *precious good name* should be lost,
If you publish a sentence of *truth* about him,
Will sue you for damage and cost.

But there's nobody, now-a-days, Jacobin Jim,
But that pretty well understands,
If your character's lost, that you ought to *pay* him,
Who's taken it off of your hands.

'Tis plain as the nose on your Jacobin phiz,
You'd be *such* a libeller's debtor,
For as to a *character*, such as *yours is*,
The less you have of't the better.

MR. FESSENDEN,

The flimsy covering which Mr. J. Randolph is endeavouring to throw over his last winter's conduct, is too threadbare to answer his purpose. Rising with that frantic boldness which is peculiar to him, he thought to reach the summit of his ambition at a stride, by drawing after him a powerful party, disaffected to Jefferson and Madison. But he found himself defeated; and that, moreover, the Federalists received him not with such open arms as he had contemplated, provided his main attempt should fail. Hence he is reduced to the sad alternative of currying favor with his old adherents, by telling them (after brandishing at a distance, his toledo at the "scurrilous" Feds) that it is the *duty* of every American to sound the alarm on the approach of danger.

Speaking of the present administration, "Grant them any thing short of infallibility, (says Decius No. 2,) it became necessary, when they did err,.....that those errors should be freely and promptly exposed;" thus cajoling the Demos into the belief, however inconsistent his actions may have been with this pretence, that he has merely been acting the part of their *protector*:—that he *has* been, and is still willing to be the old watch-crow, and set upon the fence while the rest eat the carcass.——The contemplation of these subterfuges of Mr. R. has produced

A

Democratical Ditty for Decius' Devotees;
Fitted for the Anniversary
Of *Decius' regeneration*—the day when he published his second Epistle.

COME, strike up the Lyre, good Father Apollo,
While Cheetham and Barnaby wind the tin-horn;
Let the boys in the street swing their hats, dance, and hollow,
This day we've a brother, a *second time* born.

CHORUS.

To the ghost of old Nero
Sing Lil-le-bul-le-ro;
Play the banjo before us
While we form the Chorus,
We—men of prime talents and windpipes sonorous.

Tho' born to our cause at his first generation,
Poor soul! unsuspecting, he saw not his fate!
By losing Democracy's *line* of *salvation* *,
He fell, "great the fall," in a dolorous strait.

To the ghost, &c.

Aye, Sirs—by the Feds † he was caught as an eel is;
But, just like an eel, he eluded their grasp,
Turn'd tail to them gaping, and left them to feel his
Keen satire, which stung like the sting of a wasp.

To the ghost, &c.

What! "sources polluted" of "rancour" and scandal,—
Whose "principles lean towards" mean "malversation;"
Do you "purpose" to "torture" a man by his "handle?"
Ye soon shall "disparage" so foul a "vocation."

To the ghost, &c.

For soon I'll "disclose" to you "facts and opinions"
"Material" to "go to the ROOT" of this matter;
And should the hag, "Principle," spread her dominions,
I'm watchman ‡ of state, and metom ‖ I'll be at her.

To the ghost, &c.

When the news reach'd Olympus, Jove snatch'd up his sceptre,
Which, since Hector's defeat, he'd sworn never to wield:
He let Juno loose from the jail where he'd kept her,
And order'd Minerva to rub up her shield!

To the ghost, &c.

Sound, sound lusty trumpeters—sound the war-tocsin!
The gods are all for us, all ready for battle;
We'll give the Feds *yet* a right blood-thirsty boxing,
And clear our green pastures of such breachy cattle.

To the ghost, &c.

Collect our brave troops, our "babes new born," and sucklings,
Lo! Marshal de Monticell' * mounts the red car!!!!!
The Feds will cry, *quawk!* like a parcel of ducklings,
When he singes their tails with a "speck of" his "war."

To the ghost, &c.

With fury attack—while the Fury † yet urges—
Pursue them to fastnesses—take them by storm;
For Majesty (freed from his Carter-mount purges,)
Now itches to try "to do" somebody "harm."

Tothe ghost, &c.

Right at them!—come on, we'll subdue them at one rout—
We'll take, and condemn them without judge or jury:
Then *sa.t* them all down in the hole of a gun-boat,
And send them adrift up the river Missouri.

To the ghost, &c.

—

* *Mr. J———n's new title in the Legion of Honour.*

† *Democracy.*

* *Nothing short of a sacrifice of private opinion to a* line of conduct *prescribed by party influence, will eke out (not to say perpetuate) the "mushroom popularity" which the leading Democrats sometimes acquire.*

† *So say the Democrats; but the Federalists have never desired such reinforcement as Mr. R. would make.*

‡ *It became necessary when they did err, &c. (See Decius, No. 2, paragraph 3d.)*

‖ *Metom, or Mehercule, all the same, men of might.*

DIED—On Thursday morning, the 4th inst. after a painful illness, Miss JULIANN VANSTEENBERG, youngest daughter of Mr. Samuel Vansteenberg, in her 13th year.

When life decays, by gentle means, and slow,
Calm and prepar'd we meet the certain blow;
But when by sudden stroke we yield our breath;
How dreadful then thy sudden call, O Death!
Secure in health, in ease, affection's bloom,
This lovely bud sunk early to the tomb.
Reader, prepare! let this thy warning be,
The dart of fate may soon be aim'd at thee.

☞ We have been informed that we were wrong in ascribing the "MEMORIAL," respecting the fortification of New-York, (published in our paper of this day,) exclusively to the pen of Mr. ells.

A press of matter obliges us to suspend, for the present, the *execution* of the *self-imprisoned* Litchfield pseudo-patriot.

Published for THOMAS GREEN FESSENDEN, at E. SARGEANT'S Bookstore, No. 59, Wall-street, opposite the U. S. Bank.
PRINTED BY HOPKINS AND SEYMOUR, AT WASHINGTON'S HEAD.

THE

WEEKLY INSPECTOR.

" Of those men who have overturned the Liberties of Republics, the greatest number
" have begun their career by paying an obsequious court to the People—commencing
" DEMAGOGUES, and ending TYRANTS." HAMILTON.

Vol. I.] NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1806. [No. 18.

PRUSSIAN MANIFESTO.

(Concluded from page 158).

It was not enough that these despotic acts were immediately injurious to Prussia. The emperor of France was intent on rendering them sensible to the person of the king in all his states. The existence of the prince of Orange was under the common guarantee of the two powers: for the king had acknowledged the political changes in Holland only under this condition. For several years this prince had expected that his claims, secured by the mutual stipulations of Prussia and France, should be satisfied. The Batavian republic had been willing to enter into an accommodation, but the emperor Napoleon forbade it. Neither the recollection of the circumstance, nor the consideration of the ties of blood which united his majesty to the prince, nor the declaration, twenty times repeated, that the king could not desert the rights of his brother-in-law, could prevent his being added to the heap of victims. He was the first who was deprived of his paternal property. Eight days before, he had received from the emperor a letter, condoling with him in the customary forms, on the death of his father, and wishing him joy on the undisturbed succession to the states of his house. None of these circumstances are unimportant; each throws a light on the whole.

Cleves had been allotted to prince Murat: Scarcely become a sovereign, he wished likewise to become a conqueror. His troops took possession of the abbies of Essen, Werden, and Esten, under the pretext that they appertained to the duchy of Cleves, though they were entirely territories newly acquired, and there was not the shadow of a connexion between them and the ceded province. Great labour was employed, in vain, to give even a colour to this outrage.

Wesel was to belong to the new duke, not to the emperor Napoleon. The king had never resolved to give up the last fortress on the Rhine into the power of France. Without a word by way of explanation, Wesel was annexed to a French department.

The existing state of the Austrian monarchy, and of the Porte, had been mutually guaranteed. The emperor Napoleon certainly wished that Prussia should be bound by this guarantee; for in his hands it was an instrument which he might employ as suited his politics, a pretext for demanding sacrifices in a contest which his ambition might occasion. He himself, however, did not observe it longer than it contributed to his interest. Ragusa, though under the protection of the Porte, was taken possession of by his troops. Gradiska and Aquileta were wrested from Austria, under nearly the same pretexts which had been employed when the French seized the three abbies.

In all political proceedings, it was naturally taken for granted, that the new states formed by France, were states in the proper sense of the term, and not French provinces. But it cost the cabinet of St. Cloud only a word to deprive them of their independence.

The appellation, *The Great Empire*, was invaded, and that empire was immediately surrounded with vassals.

Thus there was no trace of the treaty left, and Prussia proceeded to shut her ports against England, and still considered herself as having obligations to fulfil.

The emperor, at length, informed his majesty, that it was his pleasure to dissolve the German empire, and form a confederation of the Rhine, and he recommended to the king to establish a similar confederation in the north of Germany. This was according to his customary policy; a policy which had long been crowned with success: at the moment of the birth of any new project, to throw out a lure to those courts which might occasion difficulties in the execution of such project. The king adopted the idea of such a confederation, not that the advice he received made the least impression on him, but because, in fact, it was rendered necessary by circumstances; and, because, after the succession of the princes who had acceded to the confederation of the Rhine, a close union between those of the north became more than ever the condition of their safety. The king took measures to establish this league, but on other principles from those of the model presented to him. He made it his pride to collect the last of the Germans under his

banners; but the rights of each he left unimpaired, and honour alone was the bond of the league.

But could France advise the king to any measure which should be productive of any advantage to Prussia? We shall soon see what is to be expected when France makes professions of favour.

In the first place, care had been taken to introduce into the fundamental statute of the confederation of the Rhine, an article which contained the germ of all future innovations. It provided, that other princes should be received into this confederation, should they desire it. In this manner, all relations in Germany were left indeterminate; and as the means were still reserved to detach and annex to this league the weaker states, either by promises or threats, it was but too probable that in time, this confederation would be extended into the heart of the Prussian monarchy.

And, that it might no longer remain doubtful, but be manifest to every one, the first attempt was immediately made. Fortunately it was made to a prince who knows not fear, and who considers independence as the highest object of his ambition. The French minister at Cassel, invited the elector to throw himself into the arms of his master. Prussia, it was alleged, did nothing for her allies! It is true, Napoleon knows how to manage his better; and every one sees that Spain and Holland, and the kings of Wurtemburg and Bavaria, have to thank their alliance with him for peace, independence, and honour! Prussia did nothing for her allies—Napoleon, on the contrary, would reward the accession of the elector by an enlargement of his territory.

And this treachery was exercised towards an ally; and at the very moment when the king was advised to form his alliance, of which Hesse was to be the first bulwark, endeavours were made to detach from him a power, whom family connexions, alliances, and relations of every kind, united in the closest manner to his majesty's person.

But even these hostile steps were not sufficient. Does any one wish to know what was the lure by which it was hoped to gain the elector of Hesse, and what was the augmentation of territory with the expectation of which he was flattered? It was the prince of Orange, the brother-in-law of the king—that prince who had been twice deceived in the most shameful manner—who was now to be robbed a third time! He still possessed the territory of Fulda; this was promised to the elector, and it would have been given, and the elector consented to accept it, had not Prussia taken up arms.

His majesty saw the system of usurpation advance every day; he saw a circle continually becoming narrower, drawn round him, and even the right of moving within it beginning to be disputed with him; for a sweeping resolution forbade a passage to any foreign troops, armed or not armed, through the states of the Confederation. This was to cut off, contrary to the rights of nations, the connexion between the detached Hessian provinces; this was to prepare pretexts on which to act; this was the first threat of punishment aimed at a magnanimous prince, who had preferred a defender to a master.

But even after this, his Majesty cannot reflect on it without admiration; the King considered whether a combination might not be found, which should render this state of things compatible with the maintenance of peace.

The Emperor Napoleon appeared to be solicitous to remove this doubt. Two negociations were then carrying on at Paris, one with Russia, the other with the English ministry. In both these negociations the intentions of France against Prussia were evidently manifested.

By the treaty which the Emperor of Russia has refused to ratify, France offered, in conjunction with Russia, to prevent Prussia from depriving the King of Sweden of his German territories. Yet, for many months, the cabinet of St. Cloud had continually pressed the King to seize those states, with the threefold view—first, to revenge himself on the King of Sweden; secondly, to embroil Prussia with all other powers; and, thirdly, to purchase her silence with respect to the subversion of Southern Germany. But the King had long been aware that such were the views of France; and his unfortunate dispute with Sweden was painful to him He had, therefore, been careful to provide against every suspicion of self-interested motives, and he confined his explanations to the Emperor Alexander. The scene now again changed; and Napoleon, who had so long been the enemy of the King of Sweden, was suddenly transformed into his protector.

It is not superfluous to remark, that, in this insidious treaty of the French Emperor, in order to satisfy the honourable interest which the court of St. Petersburgh took in the maintenance of the rights of the King of Naples, he promised the latter an imdemnification; engaging to prevail on the King of Spain to cede to him the Belearic Islands. He will act in the same manner with respect to the augmentation of territory he pretends to bestow on his allies.

These were all preludes to the steps he took against Prussia; we now approach the moment which determined his Majesty.

Prussia had hitherto derived nothing from her treaties with France but humiliation and loss; one single advantage remained. The fate of Hanover was in her power; and it must remain, unless the last pledge of the security of the North were annihilated. Napoleon had solemnly guaranteed this state of

things, yet he negociated with England on the basis of the restoration of the Electorate. The King is in possession of the proofs.

War was now, in fact, declared—declared by every measure taken by France. Every month produced a new notification of the return of his army; but, on one frivolous pretext or another, it was still continued in Germany; and for what purposes?—Gracious Heaven! to eradicate the last trace of sovereignty among the Germans—to treat Kings as Governors appointed by himself—to drag before military tribunals citizens only responsible to their own governments; to declare others outlaws who lived peaceably in foreign states, under foreign sovereigns, and even in the capital of a German Emperor, because they had published writings in which the French government, or at least its despotism, was attacked; and this at the time when that same government daily permitted hired libellers to attack, under its protection, the honour of all crowned heads, and the most sacred feelings of nations.

The French troops were in no manner diminished, but continually reinforced and augmented, and continually advanced nearer to the frontiers of Prussia or her allies, till they at length took a position which could only menace Prussia, and were even assembled in force in Westphalia, which certainly was not the road to the mouths of the Cattaro.

It was no longer doubtful that Napoleon had determined to overwhelm Prussia with war, or to render her for ever incapable of war, since he was leading her from humiliation to humiliation, till she should be reduced to such a state of political degredation and feebleness, that, deprived of every defence, she could have no other will than that of her formidable neighbour.

The King delayed no longer. He assembled his army. General Knobelsdorff was sent to Paris with the final declaration of his Majesty. Only one measure remained which could give security to the King, which was the return of the French troops over the Rhine. General Knobelsdorff had orders to insist on this demand; it was not the whole of the King's just demands, but it was necessary that it should be the first, since it was the condition of his future existence. The acceptance or refusal of it must show the real sentiments of the French Emperor.

Unmeaning professions—arguments, the real virtue of which were known by long experience—were the only answer the King received. Far from the French army being recalled, it was announced that it would be reinforced; but, with a haughtiness still more remarkable than this refusal, an offer was made, that the troops which had advanced into Westphalia should return home, if Prussia would desist from her preparations. This was not all: it was insolently notified to the King's ministers, that the cities of Hamburgh, Bremen, and Lubeck, would not be suffered to join the Northern Confederation, but that France would take them under her protection; in the same manner as in the other confederation, she had given away cities, and promulgated laws, without permitting any other power to make the least pretension. The King was required to suffer a foreign interest to be introduced into the heart of his monarchy.

Another contrast of conduct incensed the King to the utmost. He received from the Emperor a letter full of those assurances of esteem, which certainly, when they do not accord with facts, ought to be considered as nothing, but which the dignity of sovereigns renders a duty to themselves, even when on the eve of war. Yet a few days afterwards, at a moment when the sword was not yet drawn—when the minister of the Emperor endeavoured to mislead those of the King, by assurances on assurances of the friendly intentions of France—the *Publiciste* of the 16th of September appeared, with a diatribe against the King and the Prussian state, in a style worthy of the most disgraceful periods of the revolution, insulting to the nation, and what, in other times than ours, would have been considered as amounting to a declaration of war.

The King can treat slanderers that are merely abusive, with contempt; but when these slanderers contribute to explain the real state of things, it would be unwise to treat them so.

The last doubt had now disappeared: troops marched from the interior of France towards the Rhine. The intent to attack Prussia was clear and certain. The King ordered a note to be transmitted by General Knobelsdorff, containing the conditions on which he was ready to come to an accommodation. These conditions were:—

1. That the French troops should immediately evacuate Germany.

2. That France should oppose no obstacle to the formation of the Northern Confederacy; and that this confederacy might embrace all the larger and smaller states not included in the fundamental act of the confederation of the Rhine.

3. That a negociation should immediately be commenced for the adjustment of all differences still in dispute; a preliminary article of which should be, the restoration of the three Abbeys, and the separation of the town of Wesel from the French empire.

These conditions speak for themselves: they show how moderate the King, even at this moment, has been in his demands, and how much the maintenance of peace, if France wishes peace, depends upon France herself.

The term peremptorily fixed by the King for the decision of peace or war has elapsed,

His Majesty has not received the answer of the cabinet of St. Cloud; or rather, the preparations made around him daily, give that answer The King can henceforth confide the safety and honour of his crown only to arms. He takes them up with pain, because the chief object of his wishes was not a glory purchased by the tears of his people, but by their tranquillity; for his cause is just. Never has a sovereign made greater sacrifices to peace. He pushed his condescension to the last limit that honour would allow. Every thing which was directed against him personally he passed over in silence.—The opinions of the ignorant, and the reflections of the slanderous, he despised, animated with the constant hope, that he would be able to conduct his people, without injury, to that period which must sooner or later arrive, when unjust greatness shall find its bounds; and ambition, which obstinately refused to acknowledge any limits, shall at length o'ercap itself.

The motives which induced his Majesty to take up arms are not to satisfy his resentments, to increase his power, or to render a nation uneasy which he shall always esteem, as long as it confines itself to its just and natural interests; but to avert from his kingdom the fate which was preparing for it; to preserve to the people of Frederick, their independence and their glory; to rescue unfortunate Germany from the yoke by which it is oppressed, and to bring about a safe and honourable peace; the day on which he shall effect this, will be the proudest of his life. The events of the war which is now beginning, are in the disposal of Supreme Wisdom. His Majesty leaves it to others to indulge in premature exultation and gratuitous insult, as he has for a long time allowed them the miserable satisfaction arising from unjust invectives. He leads to an honourable combat an army worthy of its former glory. He reigns over a people of whom he may be proud. and while he is ready to shed his blood for them, he knows what he may expect from their energy and affection. Princes, the honour of the German name, who can confide in his gratitude and honour, and who, fighting by his side, are not dubious of victory, have joined their banners with his; and a sovereign who adorns with his virtues one of the first thrones in the world, is penetrated with the justice of his cause. Every where his arms are blessed by the voice of the people, and even where they are silent from fear, their impatience is the greater. With so many motives to be conscious of her strength, Prussia may well be permitted continually to confide in her high destiny.

Head Quarters, Erfurt, 9th October, 1806.

Report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

(Concluded from page 167.)

PUBLIC DEBT.

The annexed note of the proceedings of the commissioners of the sinking fund, marked (E.) shows that a considerable portion of the annual appropriation of eight millions of dollars was applicable this year to the reimbursement of purchase of the domestic debt: no more than 17,517 dollars, 61 tents, were offered at market price, and accordingly purchased. The reimbursement of the navy six per cent. stock, amounting to 711,700 dollars, was therefore effected on the 30th day of September last, and that of the five and half per cent. stock, amounting to 1,847,500 dollars, is advertised for the first day of January next. The payment of the last mentioned sum will be made by the treasury in the course of this month. Although a more than usual portion of the appropriation for the calender year 1806, falls, for that reason, on the last quarter, it appears by the statement (D.) that the payments on account of the principal of the public debt, have, during the year ending on the 30th day of September, 1806, amounted to near three millions two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

	Dollars.	
It appears by the same statement, that the payments on account of the principal of the public debt, have, from the 1st April, 1801, to the 30th September, 1806, amounted to		21,203,903 55
The payments on the same account to be made by the treasury in the course of this month, are—		
For the reimbursement of the five and half per cent. stock,	1,847,500	
For the annual reimbursement of the six per cent. & deferred stocks	963,409,19	
Amounting together, to		2,830,889 19
		24,044,792 74

And making the total of principal of the public debt, reimbursed from the 1st of April, 1801, to the 1st of January, 1807, more than twenty-four millions of dollars.

During the same period, there have also been paid to Great-Britain, in satisfaction and discharge of the money which the United States might have been liable to pay, in pursuance of the provisions of the sixth article of the treaty of 1794, two millions six hundred and sixty-four thousand dollars;

and to the holders of bills drawn by the minister of the United States, at Paris, on account of American claims assumed by the convention with France, a sum not exceeding three millions and fifty thousand dollars; neither of which sums is included in the preceding statement of debt redeemed.

As the only parts of the public debt which the United States have a right to reimburse during the year 1807, consist of the annual reimbursements of the six per cent and deferred stocks, estimated at 1,540,707 dollars; and of the four and a half per cent stock, amounting to 176,000 dollars, it will not be practicable unless purchases can be effected within the limits prescribed by law, to apply, during that year, the whole of the annual appropriation of eight millions of dollars.—The unexpended balance, together with the appropriation for the year 1808, will enable the United States to reimburse, on the 1st of January, 1809, the whole of the eight per cent. stock, which is irredeemable before that day.

But in order that Congress may have a clear view of the situation of the public debt, after the year 1808, and be enabled to decide on the propriety of making further legislative provisions for that object, it appears necessary to state distinctly: 1st. The operations which will take place in relation to the debt during the years 1807 and 1808: 2dly. The several species and aggregate of debt, which will have been extinguished between the 1st April, 801, and the 1st January, 1809: 3dly. The several species and aggregate of debt remaining unpaid on the last mentioned day: 4thly. A comparative view of the revenue and annual payments on account of the debt after that day.

1. The payments to be made during the years 1807 and 1808, on account of the principal and interest of the public debt, consist of the following items, viz:

	Dollars.	
Interest and reimbursement of the six per cent. and deferred stocks,		6,688,596 08
Of which sum, the sum required for interest, is	3,512,337 83	
And the reimbursement of principal, will amount to	3,175,958 25	
	6,688,296 08	
Interest and charges on all the other species of debt,		3,529,447 50
Principal of the eight per cent. and four and a half per cent stocks,		6,538,400
Making altogether,		16,746,153 38
That is to say for interest,	7,041,795 33	
And in reimbursement of principal,	9,714,358 25	
	16,756,153 58	

This sum exceeds, by only 756,000 dollars, the sixteen millions appropriated by law for those two years, and that difference may be supplied, according to law, from the surpluses of revenue already accrued, which are sufficient for that purpose; and which it will be eligible to apply in that manner, in order that the United States may not continue to pay an interest of eight per cent. any longer than they are compelled to do it by the terms of the loan.

II. The amount of debt redeemed from the 1st of April, 1801, to the 1st of January next, has been already stated to be 24,044,792 74

And the principal which will be reimbursed during the years 1807 and 1808, amounts by the preceding statement to 9,715,358 25

Making together, more than thirty-three millions, seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, reimbursed between the 1st April, 1801, and the 1st. January 1809, 33,759,159 99

Which sum consists of the following items, viz:

The whole of the foreign debt,	10,236,108 05
The whole of the loans formerly obtained from the Bank of the United States, and of the navy six, five and half, four and half, and eight per cent. stocks,	12,537,600
Annual reimbursement of the six per cent. and deferred stocks,	10,631,575 67
Payments in various species of stock for public lands, stock purchased, and unfunded debt, reimbursed,	353,867 27
	33,759,150 99

III. The debt remaining unpaid on the 1st day of January, 1809, will consist of the following species:

Unredeemed amount of old six per cent. and deferred stocks, reimbursable only at the rate of eight per cent. a year, (for principal and interest) on the nominal amount,	27,141,357 21
Three per cent. stocks,	19,019,431 56
1796 six per cent. stock, redeemable in 1819,	80,000 00

Louisiana stock, reimbursable in four annual instalments, in the years 1818, 1819, 1820, and 1821,	11,250,000 00
	57,491,838 77

Amounting altogether to near fifty seven millions and five hundred thousand dollars.

The Louisiana stock cannot be reimbursed before the period fixed by the contract; the gradual operation of the annual reimbursement will extinguish the old six per cent. in the year 1818, and the deferred stock in 1824; after which year, the only remaining incumbrance will be the interest on the three per cent. stock, which, in its present shape, may be considered as irredeemable. Purchase cannot be relied on, as the application of even an inconsiderable sum would raise the stocks above the prices limited by law. It follows, that all the species of debt, on which the entire annual appropriation of 8,000,000 of dollars could operate, will have been reimbursed prior to the year 1809; that the remaining debt cannot, without some modifications, assented to by the public creditors, be more rapidly or completely discharged than is here stated; and that the annual payments on that account, will, after the year 1808, and prior to the year 1818, be reduced to the interest and annual reimbursement, amounting to near 4,600,000, as will more fully appear by the annexed table, marked (G.)

IV. The revenue derived from customs during the year 1802, which was a year of European peace, was much less in proportion than that of any of the immediately preceding or following years, and yet exceeded ten millions of dollars. As it has been ascertained that the population of the United States increase at the rate of thirty-five per cent. in ten years; the revenue derived from customs for the year 1812, may be estimated at thirteen millions five hundred thousand dollars; to which adding only five hundred thousand dollars, for the annual proceeds of the sales of public lands, will give fourteen millions of dollars for the total revenue of that year, or for the average revenue of the years 1809, 1815. And this must be considered as a very moderate computation, since it does not include the revenue derived from New-Orleans: is predicated on the supposition, that the wealth of the United States increases in no greater ratio than its population; and does not exceed the sum, which, exclusively of the Mediterranean fund, was received last year into the treasury.

The annual payments on account of the public debt, will, during the same period, amount, as has been already stated, to 4,600,000 dollars. All the other expenses of the United States, whether domestic or foreign, of a civil nature, or for the support of the existing military or naval establishments, do not at present exceed 3,500,000 dollars. The total annual expenditure, allowing four hundred thousand dollars a year for contingencies, may, therefore, be estimated, after the year 1808, at eight millions and a half; which deducted from a revenue of fourteen millions, will leave a nett annual surplus of five millions and a half of dollars.

The question now recurs, whether a portion of that surplus would not be most advantageously employed in hastening the reduction of the debt? Whether some mode may not be devised to provide, within a short period, for its final and complete reimbursement, and thereby release the public revenue from every incumbrance? This can only be effected by a modification of the debt, assented to by the public creditors; and a conversion of the old six per cent deferred, and three per cent. stocks, on terms mutually beneficial, into a common six per cent. stock, redeemable within a limited time, has appeared the most simple and eligible, if not the only practicable plan that can be adopted. For its details, a reference is respectfully made to a letter written in January last, to the chairman of the committee of ways and means, a copy of which, marked (F.) is annexed. It will only be necessary to state, that if such a plan should be sanctioned by Congress, and accepted by the creditors, those several species of debt amounting on the 1st January, 1809, to something more than forty-six millions of dollars, would be converted into a six per cent. stock, amounting to less than forty millions of dollars; which the continued annual appropriation of eight millions of dollars, would (besides paying the interest on the Louisiana debt) reimburse within a period of less than seven years, or before the end of the year 1815, as will appear by the table marked (H.)

The total annual expenditures for those seven years would then, allowing still 3,500,000 dollars for current expenses, and 400,000 dollars for contingences, amount to something less than twelve millions of dollars; which deducted from a revenue of fourteen millions of dollars, would still leave, after the year 1803, a clear surplus of more than two millions of dollars, applicable to such new objects of general improvement or national defence, as the legislature might direct, and existing circumstances require. And after the year 1815, no other incumbrance would remain on the revenue, than the interest and reimbursement of the Louisiana stock; the last payment of which, in the year 1821, would complete the final extinguishment of the public debt.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ALBERT GALLATIN,

Secretary of the Treasury.

Treasury Department, Dec. 5, 1806.

Monday, the 22d of December, 1806, *The New-England Society* in this city, joined in celebrating the 186th anniversary of the landing of the first colonists at Plymouth.—They were honoured with the company of the Rev. Clergy, natives of the New-England States, and of several strangers of distinction. At 5 o'clock the company sat down to a very elegant and appropriate dinner, prepared by Mr. Lovett.

The following toasts were drank:

1. The Anniversary we celebrate—The birth-day of a nation.

2. The memory of the pious and resolute Pastors, who led their little flocks over the stormy ocean, to this western world.

3. The generous Hollanders—May their hospitality to our Fore-fathers, be embalmed in the memory of their grateful posterity.

4. New-England—The land of our nativity; the asylum of the Pilgrims.

5. Our venerable ancestors—Disciples of Hampden and Sidney, of Milton and Locke: Republicans of the Old School.

6. The Sons of the Pilgrims—Wherever they dwell, may they respect the examples of their brave and pious ancestors.

7. The descendants of the first settlers of New-York—May mutual confidence and esteem for ever subsist between them and the Sons of the Pilgrims.

8. The Clergy of New-England—The able and faithful Successors of the first Pastors.

9. The Schools of New-England—Supported at the public expense, and equally open to the poor and the rich.

10. The immortal memory of Washington—The glory of our country—the admiration of the world.

11. The memory of General Knox—The friend and companion of Washington.

12. The memory of our lamented President, James Watson.

13. The Constitution—The true test of Republicanism, may it be guarded against Interpolation, and remain the standard of political faith.

14. Agriculture and Commerce—Not rivals, but help-mates; may every attempt to seperate them fail, and the protection of government be alike extended to each.

15. The Militia and Navy of the United States—The safe defenders of the soil, the sole protectors of commerce.

16. National Honour—Founded, not on calculation, but in National Sentiment.

17. The Boundaries of the United States—Like the Roman god Terminus, may they never recede.

18. The city of New-York—Rich and Defenceless.

Among many excellent volunteers, the following are recollected:

By Gen. Stevens, officiating as President—Peace on earth and good will toward men.

By Mr. Winthrop, Vice-President—John Marshal, Chief Justice of the United States.

By Mr. Hammond, officiating as second Vice-President—Respect for ourselves—support to our friends—pity for our enemies.

By Mr. M. Rodgers, as third Vice-President—The Governor and State of Massachusetts.

By Col. Trumbull, as fourth Vice-President—Unanimity in correct opinions.

By Col. Perkins, of Boston—The spark which has illumined New-York—may it extend through the union.

By Mr. Cutler, of Boston—The New-England Society in New-York—may they ever be happy, united, and independent.

By Mr. Wolcott—All friendly and charitable societies in the city of New-York.

By Mr. Leavenworth, Chairman of the Committee of arrangements—*New-England, the nursery*—may its plants thrive in every soil.

By a Gentleman—The Society of the Sons of the Pilgrims in Massachusetts.

By a Gentleman—Mr. James Gorham, our New-England friend at the Havanna.

By a Gentleman—The *steady habits* of Connecticut.

By a Gentleman—May friendship increase among the members of the New-England Society,

By a Gentleman—The memory of General Hamilton,

The anniversary song, sung in a very excellent style by Mr. Hitchcock, after the third toast, was from the pen of Mr. Fessenden.

The last year's anniversary Ode, was sung in exquisite taste by capt. Wilson. The other toasts were interspersed with many excellent songs by different gentlemen.

SONG. I.

Tune, "*Hail Columbia.*"

TH' Almighty gave the high behest,
"Rise an Empire in the west,
Freedom's lov'd and last abode,
Freedom's lov'd and last abode:"
Our fathers bow'd to his decree,
And dauntless brav'd an unknown sea;
Climb'd the foaming precipice,
Plung'd adown the black abyss,
Where the madding tempest raves,
Where meet the sky the mountain waves.

CHORUS.

Sons of freedom swell the song,
To sainted sires the notes prolong,
Till the echoing skies around,
Loud the trumpet-tone rebound.

Lo, the heaven-protected band,
Seeks the forest-fringed strand;
Roars the rough hybernal blast,
Roars the rough hybernal blast.
Countless perils 'wait them here,
Sickness pale, and famine drear.
Pining want and dire disease,
Float in every blasting breeze;—
Desolation's ghastly form
Rides in every death-wing'd storm.

CHORUS.

Sons of freedom, swell the song,
To sainted sires the notes prolong,
Till the echoing skies around,
Loud the trumpet-tone rebound.

Murd'rous hordes of savage foes
Round the pious pilgrims rose,
With flinty hearts and blood stain'd hands,
With flinty hearts and blood-stain'd hands,
From horror's haunts in wilds immense,
Lo the gloomy bands condense.
Hark! the war-whoop's frantic yell
Bursts from yonder dismal dell;—
Savage forms of demons dire
Wrap the pilgrims' camp on fire!

CHORUS.

Sons of freedom, swell the song,
To sainted sires the notes prolong,
Till the echoing skies around,
Loud the trumpet-tone rebound,

The GOD, at whose supreme behest,
Rose an Empire in the west,
Freedom's lov'd and last abode,
Freedom's lov'd and last abode,
Protected still with mighty hand,
The PILGRIMS in a barbarous land.
Raise the song of festive mirth
To those who gave an Empire birth;—
Their names and memories shall rest
Enshrin'd in every freeman's breast.

CHORUS.

Swell, O swell, the choral song,
To sainted sires the notes prolong,
Till the echoing skies around,
Loud the trumpet-tone rebound.

SONG II*.

Tune, "Anacreon in Heaven."

WHILE round the full board, in festivity's glee
The sons of New-England all joyous assemble,
Let us swear to live ever united and free,
That our *friends* may rejoice, and our *enemies* tremble;
For friendship carest
In each patriot's breast,
Shall sweeten enjoyment, give pleasure its zest,
And the virtues approving shall sanction the plan,
Which strengthens their empire and dignifies man.

This day did our fathers, on Plymouth's bleak coast,
The corner stone place of an empire's foundation,
The mansion of freedom—of patriots the boast,
The nursery of heroes—the world's admiration.
From them while we trace
Our illustrious race,
Their merits from mem'ry may time ne'er efface.
While the virtues approving shall sanction the plan,
Which strengthens their empire and dignifies man.

Ye sages and patriots, whom liberty fir'd,
Renown'd architects of American glory,
Whose name and achievments for ages admir'd,
Shall be burnish'd by bards, and be blazon'd in story.
To us, hallow'd sires,
Impart your own fires,
When freedom commands, and when glory inspires,
While seraphs, approving, new triumphs shall plan,
And new Englaud heroes lead victory's van.

* *This Song was written for the last year's Anniversary of the New-England Society.—We republish it at the request of some of our Subscribers, who wish it preserved on file.*

On this second occasion, the sons of New-England, in the state of New-York, have assembled, in increased numbers, ro renew the remembrance of their common origin, to celebrate the virtues of their ancestors, and to consecrate an anniversary, which acquires additional lustre with the progress of time, and the increasing strength of our empire. This anniversary will one day be ranked among the *fasti* which great nations have consecrated with the most religious care and veneration. The celebration of such occasions has always tended to confirm the love of country, to inspire emulation for honourable fame, and to exalt national character. The founders of New-England were heroes, though Pilgrims; and while seeking for no more than peace of conscience, and a precarious sustenance, they formed an establishment which became one of the germs of a great empire. If Rome so religiously preserved the memory of her Shepherd Kings and Alban Fathers, with how much more devotion should the Sons of New-England consecrate the fame of the *Pilgrim-founders* of their States?

From the United States' Gazette.

Extract from a private letter, dated

Washington, December 19.

The House of Representatives have spent two days in considering in committee of the whole, the bill prohibiting the African slave trade. After a long and tedious discussion of various sections of the bill, in which Mr. Sloan, Mr. Early, Mr. Smilie, and Mr. Bidwell, were the most prominent speakers, the committee found that the more discussion there was, the more indigested and the more inadequate the bill appeared. At length Mr. Pitkin rose and moved that the committee rise for the purpose of referring the bill to a select committee; and in support of his motion, he so clearly and satisfactorily pointed out the defects, the contradictions and absurdities of the bill, that the motion for the committee's rising, was carried by a great majority. The bill was recommitted to a select committee. Mr. Early from the committee appointed on that part of the President's message, which relates to this subject, withdrew the bill.

It appears by our letters from Washington, that Mr. Randolph's resolution on Spanish aggressions, which had been made the order of the day for Friday, was not on that day called up, and the house adjourned until Monday.

I believe that Congress, during the present order of things, might save to the United States five or six hundred dollars a day in the wages of the members, by appointing some capable man to draw their bills in such a manner, that they would apply to the objects for which they are intended. At present, it is uniformly the case, and has been for years, that every bill, after having been one, two, or three times discussed, is obliged to be recommitted to a select committee to be new modelled, and the time of discussion is usually taken up in pointing out such obvious and palpable defects, as would, at the first blush, occur to any man who is qualified to draw a bill.

Abstract of Congressional proceedings.

TENTH CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Saturday December 6.

Several private petitions were pre-

sented and referred to the committee of claims.

On motion of Mr. J. Randolph, the house resumed the consideration of the bill to suspend the operation of the non-importation act, and to remit the penalties incurred under the same.

Mr. J. Randolph withdrew his motion to fill the blank with the 30th of June, and moved to fill it with the 31st of December.

This motion was supported by Messrs. J. Randolph and Elliot; and opposed by Messrs. Bidwell, Sloan, Crowninshield, Smilie, and Alston; when the yeas and nays being required, it was negatived.—Yeas 45—Nays 67.

On the question for filling the blank with the 1st day of July, the yeas and nays were taken, and were, yeas 101—nays 5.

On motion of Mr. Blount, the petition of sundry inhabitants of North Carolina, praying that Plymouth may be made a port of entry, was referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

Adjourned.

Committee on the Potomac bridge —Messrs. Lewis, Macgruder, Casey, Goodwyn, and Covington.

Monday, December 8.

Mr. John Porter, of Pennsylvania, successor of Mr. Michael Leib, appeared, and took his seat.

Mr. Boyle, (of K.) from the committee on public lands, made a report on the petition of sundry inhabitants of Ovid, in the state of N. York, which report was adverse to the prayer of the petition. Concurred.

The Speaker communicated to the house a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, covering an estimate of the appropriations for the year 1807, and also an account of the receipts and expenditures for the year, ending October 1, 1806.

On motion of Mr. J. Clay, referred to the committee of ways and means.

After some business of little import, Mr. Crowninshield offered the house the following resolution.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be instructed to furnish this house with a statement of the amount of the deposits of public money in the United States, and other banks, for the three last years, the balances remaining, distinguishing the different years.

I offer this resolution for the purpose of ascertaining the amount and the balance.

My object is to draw a revenue from that balance, by taxing the banks six per cent. Probably there are three or four millions. This will yield from 250 to 280,000 dollars. I consider it a fair source of revenue. Carried.

Mr. D. R. Williams offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Speaker of this house cause immediate measures to be taken for pulling down, or otherwise securing the ceiling of the chamber in which the sessions of this house are now held.

Mr. Cook wished the gentleman would vary the motion, so as to leave it to the discretion of the Speaker, should he think it necessary.

Mr. Smilie. If we take down the ceiling we shall be *starved* to death, for we cannot endure the cold. I move that the resolution be postponed.—Adjourned.

Tuesday, December 9.

The Speaker stated to the house, that with the assistance of the clerk of the public works, he had examined the ceiling of the representative chamber, and described particularly

its condition. He communicated to the house certain questions which he had proposed in writing to the clerk of the public works, with the answer subjoined.

The Speaker conceived it to be his duty to take measures to secure the ceiling, unless ordered otherwise.

Mr. Ely introduced a resolution, suspending the order of yesterday on the subject, till further directed by the house.

Mr. Sloan wished the ceiling to remain in *statu quo*.

The resolution was not carried—Ayes 40—Noes 57.

Mr. Bidwell, from the committee appointed to inquire into the expediency of passing a law, prescribing the mode of taking evidence in cases of contested elections, reported a bill for that purpose.

The bill, after two readings, was committed for Friday next.

Mr. Latimore (delegate from Missisippi territory) moved to refer a petition of the legislative council, and house of representatives of the Missisippi Territory, relative to the establishment of an hospital at Natchez, an increase of the salary of the judges, and an extension of the right of suffrage, to a select committee.

Carried, and referred to a committee of five.

Mr. D. Clark (delegate from Orleans Territory) introduced a resolution respecting the titles and claims to lands within the territory of Orleans and district of Louisiana. Referred to the committee on public lands.

Mr. J. Lewis (of Vir.) reported a bill, authorizing the erection of a bridge over the Potomac, in the district of Columbia. Committed to a committee of the whole house for Thursday.

Mr. J. Clay (of Penn.) reported, that the committee of ways & means had chosen John Randolph, of Virginia, their chairman.

Mr. Morrow (of Ohio) moved a resolution, instructing the committee on public lands to inquire into the expediency of selling the lands situate between the U. S. military tract and the Connecticut reserve. Carried. Adjourned.

SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

December 5.

Mr. Worthington submitted the following motion, which was read, and ordered to lie for consideration.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to examine if any, and if any, what alterations and amendments are necessary to the laws of the United States, for the sale of the public lands, and that they have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

December 8.

The resolution offered by Mr. Tracy, calling upon the President for information relative to the negociations pending with Great-Britain, was taken up and negatived—Ayes 6—Noes 18.

Agreeably to notice given on Wednesday, Mr. Bradley presented a bill to prohibit the importation of slaves into any port or place within the jurisdiction of the United States, from and after the 1st day of January 1808.

This bill is the same with that before the Senate at their last session.

December 9.

The bill offered by Mr. Bradley, to prohibit the importation of slaves into any port or place within the jurisdiction of the United States, from and after the 1st day of January, 1808, was referred to Messrs. Giles, Baldwin, and Mitchill.

The bill to suspend the operation of an act entituled "An act to prohibit the importation of certain goods, wares and merchandize," passed in the house of representatives, was read a second time, and ordered to a third reading.

Perhaps there is no country in which the principles of a republican government are held in such utter abhorrence, as in France. Yet our consistent, self-stiled republicans, are still in love with every thing French; and Duane, Tom Paine, and the rest of the "genuine republican" gang, are as proud of the successes of *king* Bonaparte, as if they were members of his legion of honour.

The following extract from a speech delivered by the commissioners of his imperial and royal majesty, to the assembly of the Jews, is a specimen of the genuine republican sentiments prevailing in France, and we believe that most of the eulogizers of Bonaparte in this country, will subscribe to them.

"It is at the close of a revolution, which threatened to swallow up religion, *thrones*, and empires, that the altars and *thrones* rise on every side to protect the earth. A senseless croud had endeavoured to destroy every thing; a *single man* came and repaired all."

Lucien Buonaparte having been thrown down from his bed by the shock of an earthquake, which was felt, on the 26th of August, in the Ecclesiastical States, repaired, on the same day, from his Villa where the accident happened, to Rome, went to church, and caused a public thansgiving to be performed for the preservation of his life!!

We have received a communication from Mr. Jonathan Dayton, of New-Jersey, in the following terms:

"The National Intelligencer informs, that two distinguished federalists—one, lately a United States Senator—the other an eminent contractor at Pittsburg, are engaged in furnishing the supplies for Mr. Burr."

"Thus far the quotation appears to have been taken, totidem verbis, from your paper, and I find that several other prints after giving the paragraph quoted from you to the public, add a further declaration, as if upon the same authority, that the person first alluded to is myself. Although a contract or engagement of the kind referred to, carries with it no certain evidence of guilt or unfair design, (because frequently practised, and necessarily too, by those who purchase, and prepare to settle and improve large tracts of wilderness) yet I am not willing to permit my name to be used as one of the contracting parties in a business with which I have no concern, and to which some reproach is intended to be attached. I shall not be disbelieved by you, or by any who know me, and whose good opinion is estimable, when I assure you, as I now do, that I have entered into no contract or engagement of the kind referred to, whether for the furnishing of provisions, boats, or supplies of any sort."

Having thus admitted this communication, as in fairness we consider ourselves bound to do, we reinsert the articles referred to, the contents of which the reader will perceive, are highly misrepresented; contenting ourselves with observing that the articles were grounded on information, then believed, and still believed, to be correct. *Nat. In.*

MURDER OF J. P. PALM.

Berlin, Sept. 22.

You have no doubt read the particulars of the murder of the unfortunate bookseller, PALM—and that, to intimidate others, 6000 copies of the sentence of the tribunal, are ordered to be circulated all over the continent. Some patriots here have, in return, subscribed for the publication and distribution of 60,000 copies of the enclosed letter, which he wrote to his wife some hours before his execution. You can form no idea of the general indignation this murder has excited here, and every where else in Germany.

—

Letter from J. P. Palm, to his Wife.

" In the Dungeon of the Military Prison of Brannau, August 20, 1806.

Six o'clock in the morning.

" My dearest beloved—when you read these lines, you are a widow, and our dear, dear children, have no longer a father. My destiny is fixed: in five hours I cease to live. But though I die the death of a criminal, you know that I have committed no crime; I fall a victim of the present calamitous times! times when an untimely end can neither dishonour a man, whose life has been irreproachable, nor throw a stain on his surviving family. In our miserable days, what virtue has not expired by the hands of the executioner? Do not let your affliction for the fate of a husband, deprive you of firmness to support the duties of a mother. Our dear, dear babes (Oh, my God!—I shall never more press them or you to my bursting heart!) have now a double claim on your maternal love, as well as on your maternal tenderness. Implant in their tender minds all those virtuous sentiments which made their good mother so very dear to their unfortunate father. I advise you to collect as soon as possible, the wreck of our fortune, (if any) and to retire with it to England or America. In those fortunate lands, innocence is still secure, and patriotism yet revered.

" In my last fervent prayers, I recommend you all to the protection of an Omnipotent Providence, and to the compassion of all those contemporary patriots of all countries, whose noble bosoms sympathize with my own feelings, and deplore, if not weep, over the destruction of liberty in wretched Germany.

" Reward the friend who delivers this, and teach our dear children to forgive my murderer. May heaven pardon him as much as I do. I cannot—I dare not say more—my breast is too full. Oh, my God! never—never more to behold and embrace them and you!—Almighty Creator, bless and preserve you all until we meet in another and a better world, to part no more. With my last breath, your ever affectionate husband, " JOHN PALM."

—

LONDON, OCT. 14.

We have already announced lord Lauderdale's arrival in town. He left Paris on Thursday afternoon, and slept that night at Chantilly. It is to be observed that the noble Lord asked for passports at the time the emperor set out for the army, and from that moment all negociation ceased. Passports were not refused, but they were not granted; and it seems obvious that it was the policy of the French Emperor to endeavour to gain time, in the hope of making a compromise with the king of Prussia, and to keep the English minister at Paris as a colour to his intrigue. It turned out, however, that powers had been left with Champagny at Paris, to grant passports to his Lordship, should he apply for them; a circumstance of

which his Lordship, nor the British government, had any information; upon being officially applied for, however, they were immediately obtained as above, and Lord Lauderdale quitted Paris in twenty-four hours afterwards.

In the interim, all hopes of peace having vanished, our government had issued orders for the experiment to be made upon Bolougne, which was attempted last Wednesday night—to prevent the French from marching all their troops from the coast, as they did last year.—This is a wise measure, and we believe will be persevered in, and we have every hope, that in the end, the destruction of the flotilla will be effected.

The impression which this unexpected attack made upon the enemy, may be judged by the effects. When Mr. Ross, the messenger arrived on Thursday with dispatches for Lord Lauderdale, it was with the utmost difficulty that he could obtain permission to land. He was conveyed in a close shut cabriolet to a Hotel, and was detained the whole day at Boulogne. At night he was allowed to proceed; and he met Lord Lauderdale at Amiens, where his Lordship slept on Friday night. The noble Lord dispatched Mr. Scott before him, to apprize ministers of his having set out; but on his arrival at Saumur, (the second post on this side Montreuil) Mr. Scott was put under arrest by six gens d'armes, who detained him until Lord Lauderdale and suite came up; a troop of horse then conducted them to Boulogne. An officer even took a seat in the noble Lord's carriage.—At Boulogne he slept on Saturday night, and on Sunday forenoon he and his suite were marched through a double file of musketeers to the boats in which they embarked, to be put on board the Clyde frigate.—All the people of Boulogne turned out to behold the march home of the English ambassador, and though it seemed to be the earnest desire of general Le Brun, the commander in chief, to show disrespect to the noble Earl, there was nothing but sorrow and disappointment at the failure of the negociation marked on the face of the spectators. By sending Lord Lauderdale to Paris, ministers have given a convincing proof to the whole world how seriously they were disposed for peace—but after the issue which we have seen, we should consider it as degrading to the country ever again to send a negociator to the enemy's capital, even if solicited so to do in the most pressing manner.

Frankfort, (Ken.) Nov. 27.

A letter from a gentleman now at St. Louis, to his friend in this place, dated the 9th inst. was received a few days ago, containing the unpleasant intelligence, that the French and Spanish inhabitants had evinced a disposition very unfriendly, and even hostile to the government of the United States. A similar disposition is said to prevail at St. Genevieve. The writer of the letter observes, that he has seen an affidavit which states, "That the standard of rebellion is to be raised on the 15th inst." but that preparations had been made to meet the revolt, and it is thought that the publicity of the measure had defeated the object. The Americans are represented as being zealously attached to the interest and honour of their government. The letter further says, that "Two militia captains of St. Louis had said they were prepared to shake off the yoke of the United States, and would join in the rebellion the instant it commenced."

In the federal court on Tuesday morning last, the attorney for the United States renewed his motion for a grand jury, to inquire into the conduct of col. Burr; which the court granted, and directed the marshal to have the jury ready on Tuesday next. Subpœnas have been issued for witnesses; and col. Burr, who it was apprehended had left the state, we understand is still in it.—There can be no doubt, therefore, of his attendance, and of the trial proceeding without further delay, if a true bill should be found.

Since the above was written, we have been informed, that the attorney introduced his motion by observing, that Mr. Davis Floyd (the witness whom he deemed material, and who was absent when he attempted to bring on the investigation before) had returned—and that unless a decisive step was now taken, Mr. Burr would be afloat with his flotilla in a short time.

The ship Charles, capt. Burnet, arrived at New-York, left Leghorn on the 16th October. A gentleman who came passenger states,

That Massena had passed Monteleone, and Verdier was at Cattaro. It was expected that the advanced guard of the French army had arrived at Reggis:

Sir Sidney Smith had returned to Messina with the chiefs of the Calabrians:

Marshal Jourdan had returned to Paris:

600 Polacks had arrived at Capua; and of the 18,000 men ordered for Naples, only 3000 were permitted to go:

In Naples the executions were very frequent, scarcely a day in which five or six persons did not suffer death:

The French, to the number of 6000, had entered Ragusa through the Turkish dominions:

The Montenegrins have retired with the booty they had collected, and refuse to rejoin the Russians. The latter have been repulsed in their attack on the fort near the Bocca di Cattaro, with the loss of 600 men. The Russian army had retired to that vicinity.

The fiendlike malignity which actuates Duane in his fanatical hatred to Great-Britain, appears in almost every paragraph in the Aurora. In that paper of Saturday last he spirts out a stream of malice, of which the following is a specimen:

"The Jews appear to be, by an enlightened policy, on the eve of a return to the rank of nations—of being at least brought forward to the respectability of *mankind*. For our part we believe there will be no peace to the world, till the government of Great-Britain, this Babylon that has made all nations drunk with her abominations, falls beneath the sword of her conqueror, and those of her infatuated population who are aiders and abettors of her piracies, of her murders, of the blasphemies, prayers, fasts, and impieties, are scattered to to the four wings of the winds—succeeding the children of Israel as vagabonds, and outcasts, and strangers, on the face of the globe. Who that contemplates the past would marvel at such a judgment!"

Such is the language which is tolerated by Americans against the nation that is fighting *our battles*, and that alone saves us from a state of vassalage to the haughtiest and most unprincipled tyrant that ever cursed the earth! But those who hear such lan-

guage and support and patronize its author, may be considered as beings who are courting the chains of the usuper, and whom the whip of the oppressor cannot degrade.

We understand that there is in town official information of the recapture of Buenos Ayres, and we are promised a copy of it; but it could not be furnished in time for this day's Gazette. *U. S. Gaz.*

Mr ELLIOTT has on the carpet, certain resolutions, which are to be speedily brought forward in Congress, contemplating measures for the defence of the United States. His speech on this subject, as reported in our newspapers, is said to be *incorrect.* We shall present it to our readers as soon as an *authentic* copy can be procured.

Mr. Clinton, member of Congress, from New-York, has forwarded a letter to the Hon. EGBERT BENSON, stating, that "A bill has passed a second reading in the Senate, making further appropriations for fortifying the ports and harbours of the United States."—*Better late than never.*

RIOT.

On Christmas Eve, a party of banditti, amounting, it is stated, to forty or fifty members of an association, calling themselves *High-binders*, assembled in front of St. Peter's Church, in Barclay-street, expecting that the Catholic ritual would be performed with a degree of pomp and splendour, which has usually been omitted in this city. These ceremonies, however, not taking place, the *High-binders* manifested great displeasure, but were at length prevailed on to disperse.

They, however, collected a second time, and a riot ensued, which terminated in the death of *Christopher Newswanger.*

About half past eight o'clock, Captain Van Orden was informed that murder was committing in Augustus-street. He ran, instantly, with the watchmen, then in the watch-house, to the number of eighteen; but did not observe any thing which indicated disorder, till on a signal given, a band of nearly an hundred Irishmen made their appearance with bludgeons, and attacked and dispersed his party.

Mr Van Orden was severely bruised.—The Coroner's Inquest is sitting on the body of Mr. Newswanger, from which we shall learn further particulars.

The mob collected, and were on the point of proceeding to pull down the houses of the Irish, but were prevented by the magistrates.

The murderer has not yet been traced. It is said that some disagreeeble appearances were evident in the conduct of the concourse assembled on this occasion, indicating a disposition to excite rather that allay the riot

HYMN,

Sung at Kensington, in England, on a day appointed for a *general thanksgiving*, when a collection was made for the relief of the widows and orphans of those who fell, and for those who were wounded, in the several engagements with the combined fleets of France and Spain.

TUNE—SICILIAN.

GOD of Hosts, whose awful sway
Earth, and seas, and skies, obey;
We, the peop'e of THY care,
Seek THY courts with praise and pray'r.

Snatch'd from danger, sav'd from thrall,
At THY feet we grateful fall;
And the Pow'r revere, WHOSE HAND
Still protects our favor'd land.

Fleets combin'd, in numbers vain,
Roll their thunders o'er the main;
Vict'ry crowns, while rout is *theirs*,
British prowess, British prayers.

Not to *us* the praise pertains
That our fleet triumphant reigns;
Conquest is a gift divine,
Be the praise, JEHOVAH, thine!

To THY fame the spoils we bear,
Wet with many a British tear;
Dearly were these trophies won,
But—THY sov'reign will be done!

Let suffice for Britain's guilt
Streams of blood in Ocean spilt;
Bid the purple torrent cease,
Hush the nations into peace.

O'er the land that owns THY sway,
THY protecting wings display;
Guard the realm, the church, the throne—
Britain looks to THEE alone.

So if War be yet decreed,
Ours shall be the victor's meed;
And the rights our arms defend,
Shall to latest time descend.

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PRINTED BY HOPKINS AND SEYMOUR, AT WASHINGTON'S HEAD.

THE

WEEKLY INSPECTOR.

Of those men who have overturned the Liberties of Republics, the greatest number "have begun their career by paying an obsequious court to the People—commencing "DEMAGOGUES, and ending TYRANTS." HAMILTON.

Vol. I.] NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 3, 1807. [No. 19.

DECLARATION

OF THE KING OF GREAT-BRITAIN, ON THE FAILURE OF THE NEGOCIATION WITH FRANCE.

The negociations in which his majesty has been engaged with France, having terminated unsuccessfully, his majesty thinks proper to make this public declaration to his subjects and to Europe, of the circumstances which have led to an issue which his majesty deeply regrets. He has no object nearer to his heart than the conclusion of a secure and permanent peace. He laments the continuance of a war affecting the happiness of so many nations, and which, even amidst all the successes that attend his arms, is so burthensome to his faithful and affectionate people. But he is confident there can arise on this occasion no other sentiment, either in his own dominions, or any part of Europe, than that of an increased conviction, that the restoration of general tranquillity is retarded only by the injustice and ambition of the enemy.

The French government, unsatisfied with its immense acquisitions on the continent, still openly perseveres in a system destructive of the independence of every other power. War is pursued, not for security, but for conquest; and negociations for peace appear to be entered into for no other object, than that of deluding the neighbouring powers into a state of false security, while France is herself preparing, arranging, and executing her unremitted projects of encroachment and aggression.

Her conduct in the recent discussions has afforded but too many proofs of this disposition.

The negociation originated in an offer made by the French government of treating for peace on the basis of actual possession, which was stated to admit of mutual compensation; and a distinct assurance was added, that his majesty's German dominions, which had been attacked without even the pretence of any cause of hostility, should be restored.

Such a proposal appeared to his majesty to afford a just foundation for negociating; it was therefore accepted with this reserve, that the negociation should be conducted by his majesty in concert with his allies.

During their proceedings, a minister, sent by the emperor of Russia to treat for the same important object, in concert with his majesty's government, was induced, by the artifices of the enemy, to sign a separate treaty, on terms equally repugnant to the honour and interests of his imperial majesty.

No sooner had this basis been duly admitted, than it was departed from by the enemy, and that too in points of so great importance, as to call for an immediate declaration on the part of his majesty, that unless the principle proposed by France herself were adhered to, the communication which had been opened by the two governments must at once be closed.

This produced new professions of the disposition of France to make considerable sacrifices for the attainment of peace, if the discussions were suffered to proceed; at the same time that a difficulty was started on account of of the want of full powers in the person

instructed by his majesty with this communication. Steps were thereupon taken by his majesty for opening a regular negociation by ministers duly authorized, in order to ascertain, in a manner the most satisfactory and authentic, whether peace could be obtained on terms honourable to the king and his allies, and consistent with the general security of Europe.

Unmoved by this unexpected event, the king continued to negociate precisely on the same principles as before. He relied, with a confidence which experience has amply justified, on the good faith and steadiness of an ally, in concert with whom he had begun to treat, and whose interest he had maintained throughout with the same firmness as his own.

The French government, on the contrary, elated by this advantage, of which it boasted as equal in importance to the most decisive victory, departed in every conference more and more widely from its own offers and engagements. Not only did it take upon itself to change at its own will the basis of the negociation with Great-Britain, but it violated, in points still more important, every principle of good faith with Russia. The chief inducement offered to that power as the price of all the sacrifices extorted from her minister, had been the preservation of Germany. Yet, before the decision of Russia on this treaty could be known, France had already annihilated the whole of the constitution of the German empire; had reduced under her own yoke a large proportion of the states and provinces of Germany; and, not content with this open contempt of obligations so recently contracted, had, at the same time, instigated the Porte to measures directly subversive of her subsisting engagements with Russia.

While such conduct was pursued towards his majesty, towards his allies, and towards all independent powers, there appeared so little hope of any favourable issue to the negociation, that his majesty's plenipotentiaries demanded their passports to return to England.

This demand was at first eluded by an unusual and unexplained delay; and the French government afterwards, by some material concessions, accompanied with intimations that others of still greater consequence might be the result of further discussion, procured a renewal of the conferences, which were protracted from day to day, till at length it was announced at Paris that the emperor of Russia had indignantly rejected the unauthorized and separate treaty signed by his minister.

In consequence of this important event, the strongest assurances were given to his majesty's minister, that France was now prepared to make sacrifices to a great extent, in order, by securing peace with Great-Britain, to re-establish the tranquillity of the world.

The object of these assurances appeared, however, to be, that of engaging his majesty in a separate negociation, to the exclusion of his allies; a proposal which his majesty had rejected in the outset, and which he could still less admit of at a time when the conduct of Russia had imposed on him an increased obligation not to separate his interests from those of so faithful an ally. To these insidious overtures, his majesty steadily refused to listen; but he took the most effectual method to avoid all appearance of delay, and to accelerate, if possible, the favourable issue of the negociation. The confidential intercourse which he had constantly maintained with Russia, enabled his majesty to specify the terms on which peace with that power might be obtained; and his minister was accordingly instructed to state to France, in addition to his own demands, those of his ally, to reduce them into distinct articles, and even to conclude on these grounds a provisional treaty, to take effect whenever Russia should signify her accession.

This form of negociating was, after some objection, acceded to by France. Terms were now offered to his majesty more nearly approaching than before to the original basis of negociation; but these were still far short of what his majesty had uniformly insisted on, and

was now more than ever entitled to expect; and the decisive rejection of the just demands of Russia, as well as of the conditions proposed by his majesty, in behalf of his other allies, left to his majesty no other course than that of ordering his minister to terminate the discussion and return to England.

The foregoing short and simple exposition of facts stands in need of no comment. The first overtures which led to negociation, were made by the enemy, and they were accepted by his majesty in the sincerest spirit of peace. Every opening which seemed to afford the most distant prospect of accommodation, has been anxiously embraced, nor was the negociation finally broken off while any hope of a favourable issue could be entertained. His majesty's demands were uniformly just and reasonable; directed to no object of personal aggrandizement, but to such only as were indispensably required by the honour of his crown, his engagements to his allies, and a due consideration of the general interests of Europe.

It is with heartfelt concern that his majesty contemplates the continuance of those evils always inseperable from a state of war; but it is with his enemies that this awful responsibility rests; and for the issue of the contest, his majesty trusts, with confidence, to the justice of his cause; to the resources and bravery of his people; to the fidelity of his allies; and, above all, to the protection and support of Divine Providence.

In contributing to the great efforts which such a contest must unavoidably require, his faithful and affectionate subjects will not forget that all their dearest interests are at stake; that no sacrifices they can be called upon to make, are to be compared with the certain disgrace and ruin of yielding to the injurious pretensions of the enemy; that with the inviolable maintenance of the good faith and public honour of their country, its prosperity, its strength, and its independence, are essentially connected; and that, in asserting the rights, and upholding the dignity of the British empire, they defend the most powerful bulwark of the liberties of mankind.

CHILLICOTHE, (State of Ohio) Dec. 11.

Last evening the governor of this state caused to be apprehended, Dennis Casset, Esq. under the act of the legislature of this state, entitled "an act to prevent certain acts hostile to the peace and tranquility of the United States, within the jurisdiction of this state," and he is now under an arrest.

The governor has forwarded to the post-master of Chillicothe, dispatches to John S. Gano, general of the first division of the militia, with directions and special instructions how to act on this important occasion.

The trial of Mr. Casset will come on to-day, the result of which we cannot at this time determine. Witnesses are summoned to attend at the trial, and it is said that acknowledgments will be made that he tendered money to an individual to enlist under the banners of col. Burr. Many others, it is supposed, will be apprehended on the same grounds, or by virtue of the president's proclamation, which has now come to hand.

CONFIDENTIAL MESSAGE.

On Tuesday, the second instant, the governor of this state sent the following confidential communication to both houses of the legislature:

To the General Assembly of the State of Ohio.

A number of concurrent circumstances, received from sources on which the greatest possible reliance may be placed, warrants a belief, that some hostile expedition is on foot inimical to the peace and interest of the United States, as well as calculated to prove ruinous to the peace and prosperity of the western part thereof. As chief magistrate of this state, I have thought it a duty I owe to my fellow-citizens, to this state, and to the general government, to lay the information I have received before the representatives of the people, that their united wisdom might direct to some means of preven-

tion, as far as in their power, towards counteracting the evil designs.

I have it from a gentleman of great respectability, clothed by the United States with a public character, that a person living near Marietta, on the Ohio river, but out of the jurisdiction of this state, has avowed himself the agent of a gentleman, late high in office in the United States, and is empowered, and is actually preparing a flotilla, consisting of from ten to fifteen batteaux, forty feet long, on the Muskingum river, and is purchasing up provisions to load them with, and endeavouring to engage active, enterprising young men, to sail therein down the Ohio, who are promised pay and rations from the time of engagement, with promises of future fortunes, &c.—that this agent proposed to two gentlemen of great respectability, to join in a plan suggested by his principal, and which *he* had engaged in, which would procure for them ample fortunes; which plan was to attack and seize the city of New-Orleans and its dependencies, the money in the bank and treasury, (which amounts to upwards of two millions of dollars) the military stores, and a fine park of French brass artillery laying there, and to erect a government independent of the United States, under the protection of a foreign European power, and finally to force, or draw the people of the western country to secede from the Union, by sundry means pointed out. It has also been suggested, that three different small armaments below this, on the Ohio, are preparing to join in this expedition, and if all are permitted to join, will amount to thirteen hundred men, the force designed to commence operations with—and from which, owing to the disaffection of the people of that territory, and the expectation that the American troops will be kept in motion by another power, success is strongly calculated on. It is also strongly suspected, that a foreign gentleman, friendly to the enterprize, has pecuniary means equal to the extent and wants thereof, at command.

On Friday last, I received a communication from a general officer in the militia in the first division, informing me, that two boats loaded with artillery, muskets, and bayonets, new, and of French manufacture, passed down the Ohio, on board of which were gentlemen who spoke the French language; that for want of legal authority, he was not able to gratify his patriotic wishes in arresting them.

Under this state of things, it is submitted whether the public energies of Ohio ought not to be directed towards counteracting that part of the preparing forces within our jurisdiction, on the Muskingum river, and the securing the agent preparing them, if possible?—And, indeed, it is thought other forces may descend the Ohio from above, and which might be stopt in the Ohio while floating down towards the point of junction.

EDWARD TIFFIN.

Chillicothe, December 2, 1806.

The following piece of malignant folly and madness, we select from the great mouth piece of the French faction, the Aurora. It shows what atrocious schemes are in contemplation among the agents of the *universal plunderer*. The paragraph in which the writer attributes the danger threatening New-York, to the provocation given by Federal newspapers, exhibits such stupidity, that it could not possibly obtain influence with men of the meanest intellects, did not party feeling render them blind to truths the most obvious. Submission to the will of the artful tyrant, who domineers in Europe, would not entitle us to even "a speck" of contemptuous mercy. Prussia submitted, treated, and flattered the unprincipled despot, and Prussia is annihilated as a nation. If we pursue the same steps, our fate will be similar. But what shall we say to men, who support and countenance the newspapers which are vehicles of sentiments like the following? That they are guilty of *misprision* of Jacobinism, *accomplices* with traitors of no common malignity. Let the citizens of New-York and Philadelphia, who are the customers of Cheetham and Duane, reflect

that they are committing political suicide by such conduct.

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The federalists state in their memorials, the defenceless condition of the port of New-York.

Secondly. The great importance of New-York.

Thirdly. The great quantity of the revenue collected at New-York.

Fourthly. The great danger New-York is in from foreign foes.

We will examine each of these heads.

First. The defenceless condition of New-York. This naturally arises from its situation, and this cannot be redressed otherwise than by giving up the commerce of the place, and turning the wharves into batteries, and making it a garrison town. But this would not prevent ships of war coming *down the sound* between Long Island and the Main, and landing eight or ten miles above the city. New-York is situated on the point of an Island, called by the Indians, *Manhattan Island*, having the North river on one side, the East river which communicates with the sound, on the other side ; and a bay in front, which makes an opening to the sea. Its situation for commerce is so advantageous, as to obtain by that circumstance, a *greater proportion* of commerce than the other states. But with all these advantages, the tories and feds and British agents in New-York, want the other states to be at the expense of fortifying their city, that thay may abuse and blackguard with security.

A city cannot be a garrison fortified for a defence, and a place of commerce at the same time. The defence for a place of commerce must be *out of the place*, and this the situation of New-York does not admit of; for it is of itself an *out post*. There is no station between that and the sea, that can be fortified to defend New-York with effect The place called the *Narrows*, about nine or ten miles below New-York, is more than three miles wide, and were it fortified on both sides, it would be money thrown away. A ship with a brisk wind and tide, would be out of the reach of a shot from the shore in a quarter of an hour, and being a moving object all the time, the probability is that none of the balls would strike her.

We have talked with some of the descendants of the old Dutch settlers in New-York, (originally called New-Amsterdam.) They tell us that the first plan for building the city, was at *Harlaem*, eight miles above New-York, and that the waters of the North river and the East river unite there. *A commercial establishment at Haerlem, would intercept the commerce of the country coming to New-York, and soon make the tories and feds repent their folly. Haerlem is a situation where commerce might be defended if it required it. Men of enterprise and capital would do well to begin a commercial establishment at Haerlem, and apply to the United States to make it a port of entry. It would benefit the country.*

The great quantity of revenue collected at New-York.

This shows that *New-York has more than an equal share of commerce, and that it would be a public benefit that commerce should be better distributed.* Were New-York to cease being a port of entry, the same quantity of revenue would come into the treasury of the United States as comes in now ; since the importation would be equal to the demand for consumption.

The great danger New-York is exposed to.

This danger, *if there is any*, arises from her own conduct. The federal faction of New-York makes itself a partizan of the British government, and the public papers of that faction are crowded with abuse against France. They say in their memorial, that " *should the storm subside by which Eu-* " *rope is at present agitated, it might be* " *the pleasure of a conqueror* (the con- " queror here meant is Bonaparte) *to* " *extend his dominions across the Atlan-* " *tic, and to reduce this country to ab-* " *solute vassalage.*" This is the raving of English partizans, who are already the vassals of the English government. And in another part of their memorial, they say, " *It is in vain to attempt to*

" *conceal that a single ship of the* " *line, and two or three frigates, are* " *sufficient to lay the city under contri-* " *bution, perhaps to destroy it.*" If this be true, how stupid is the conduct of this faction, who are continually provoking the French government by the most outrageous abuse and blackguardism, to come and attack the city.

Judging by their own arguments, *it is probable the French government will not always let the conduct of this British faction pass unnoticed, but it will not be by sending a ship of the line and two or three frigates to knock the city about their ears. France has easier means of punishment in her own hands against British agents and British partizans.*

We have said in the Aurora of Dec. 11, in speaking of the tactics of Prussia —" The ports of Europe will be shut " against the enemies of France, and " the vessels of *any nation*, which *coun-* " *tenance hostility* to France, will be ex- " cluded. Merchants who know no " *religion* but *profit*—no *bible* but their " *ledgers*, will look to it."

We think it no way improbable that *seeing that city to be, as it were, a British colony or garrison—the vessels of New-York might be directed to be excluded from the ports of all Europe, and there it is that this British faction would, instead of defending, be the ruin of New-York, without a gun being fired at it.*

This exclusion of vessels from New-York, would be a severe affliction on the peaceable and innocent part of its population, but it would neither diminish the commerce of Europe, nor the revenue of the United States; because the commerce to and from Europe will go into the hands of the republican merchants of other states. The total of commerce will be the same; the place of deposit only will be changed; and the monopoly of which this British faction now insultingly boasts, would fall. The British faction in *foreign countries* have been the *overthrow of every place where they had influence.* Holland, Naples, Sardinia, Venice, Hamburg, Austria, Prussia, Saxony, Hanover, and other places of less note, are monuments of this fact; and if the peaceable citizens, if the Americans, whose inclination and duty is to maintain peace and respect between all nations, and especially nations which do us no wrong—if they do not rouse themselves in time, if they do not set bounds by the expressions of their indignation, to the outrages of the British adherents, they will have to deplore it when too late—they will be the ruin of New-York.

Abstract of Congressional proceedings

TENTH CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, December 11.

On the 10th, a thing of importance of a public nature was transacted.

The bill, suspending the operation of the non-importation law to the first of July next, was read yesterday in the Senate. Dr. Mitchel proposed an amendment, authorizing the President of the United States, by proclamation, to grant a further suspension of the before mentioned bill for any period, not exceeding the first day of December next, if, in his opinion, the national honour and interest shall require it. It was then ordered that the bill be referred to a select committee, to consist of Messrs. Giles, Mitchil, and Baldwin.

Mr. White presented a memorial respecting an uniform standard of weights and measures, which was referred to a select committee of five members.

In the House of Representatives this day, Mr. Clopton submitted a resolution to the following effect:

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, two thirds of both houses concurring, that the following amendment to the constitution of the United States, when ratified by three fourths of the legislatures of the several states, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of the said constitution: viz. The words contained in the last clause of the eighth section of the constitution of the United States, as follows, [Congress shall have power " to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foreign powers and all other powers vested by this constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or office thereof," shall be construed so as to comprehend only such laws as shall have a natural connexion with, or relation to the powers expressly mentioned, or which may be delegated by the constitution to any department of the government. He had brought forward this proposition, believing,

as he did, that by a misconstruction of the words in this clause, which he said were not, perhaps, sufficiently explicit; a power had been formerly exercised, which the constitution had not intended to be invested in any department of the Federal government: he alluded to the "ever to be execrated sedition law." He then adverted to the uncertainty which existed with respect to our views of futurity; from which he concluded, that although there did not appear a disposition at present to renew the law, yet this might not always be the case; it might, at no distant day, be revived. He then took a view of the principles of the Federal constitution—of the gradual steps from one usurpation to another—of the despotism which prevailed in many countries—the dangers of a consolidated government—and hoped that the people of the United States would never lose sight of the glorious principles for which they bled, and that the blessings of their happy form of government might be co-existent with them.

The resolution was referred to a committee of the whole house on the state of the union, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. M'Creery presented the memorial of sundry sugar refiners of Baltimore, which was referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

Mr. J. Clay presented a petition from sundry patentees, stating, that the term of 14 years, allowed by law, was not sufficient to remunerate them, and praying the privilege of renewing their patents with improvements, &c. for the further term of 14 years. Referred to a select committee of five members.

On motion, ordered, That a committee of seventeen members be appointed to inquire whether any description of claims against the United States, are bound by the statute of limitation, which in reason and justice ought to be provided for by law, and that the committee have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

ADDRESS

OF THE

Carrier of the Weekly Inspector,

To his Friends and Patrons.

GOOD Gentlemen, your humble servant,
I have some verse, that has some nerve in't,
And which I hope may make a pleasant
And palatable New Year's present;—
Indeed, for flavour, I defy
To match it, any Christmas pie;
For friend Apollo undertook
On this occasion to be cook,
And took the liberty to mix
Therein some pepper'd politics;
'Tis like the dish call'd *beiper pot*,
That's pepper'd pretty piping hot;
Yes, hot as best Cayenne can make it,
But, Doctor says that you *must* take it!

It seems, in eighteen hundred seven,
That every rascal under heaven,
With Bonaparté must have join'd
To forge the chains of poor mankind.
Even in America his imps,
Who, for a penny-worth of shrimps
Their souls would barter at a bargain, [gain,
By which they'd make two half pence clear
Although our happy land we toast,
In land so happy rule the roast!
Though war is rushing like a flood
To 'whelm America in blood,
Our sluggish rulers, so abhorrent,
To take a step to stem the torrent,
Now place reliance in civility,
And inoffensive imbecility;
And now Great-Britain is defied,
Without a sea-port fortified!!!

Are our great men asleep, I wonder, or
Leagu'd with the UNIVERSAL PLUNDERER!!

Of ships of war, we cannot one float,
Save now and then a *hog-back'd* * gun-boat;
With such, if bridg'd th' Atlantic o'er,
They could not match a seventy four;
A frigate, bless'd with any breeze,
Would run down fleets of them with ease;
Nor could their means of molestation
The least impede her navigation.

Each gun-boat is a kind of gin,
To *catch and drown poor sailors in*,
Contriv'd, as if with vile intention,
For *Noyades* † of n aew inveation.
I wish our philosophic elves
Would try their *man-traps* on themselves,

* *The gun-boats, which were built according to the original plan, are rendered unserviceable by the weight of the guns fore and aft, without a counterpoise in the middle, by which they have become, what the sailors call* "hogg'd," *or* broken-backed.

† Noyades, *were the drowning of people by hundreds at a time, by embarking them in boats, which, on a signal given, were scuttled and sunk. This famous French revolutionary invention was much used at the siege of Lyons.*

And let old Neptune's billowy breakers,
The nation rid of *gimcrack-makers.*

Thus one Perillus, we are told,
A great philosopher of old,
A famous brazen bull invented,
Inside of which, as represented,
The clever artist often boasted,
A man enclos'd, alive, and roasted,
Would make a sort of bellowing, full
As nat'ral as a real bull.
The bull complete, the artist sent him
To Phalaris, of Agrigentum;
Who show'd his gratitude and pleasure,
On the receipt of such a treasure,
By broiling Per'illus, I ween,
In his *own* delicate machine.

In Congress, we have got a set
Of unfledg'd biped-boobies met,
The very dregs of all the nation,
To play the farce of legislation.
Among the rest, is Mr. *Sloan*—
'Twould make a very stone wall groan,
And cry—for God's sake, what's the matter!
To hear the bungling butcher blatter—
And blurt out nonsense most absurd,
And murder English every word.
I tell you, Mister Butcher *Sloan*,
You'd best let politics alone,
For in your present occupation,
You're only *cutting up* the nation;
You'd better mind your *steel*, by half,
Than *kill King's English like a calf.*
Go home, good Mister *kill-cow*, walk;
For when you undertake *a talk*,
You only bore the tortur'd ear,
And men of sense had rather hear
A *stuck pig's* dying notes, by far,
Or old *bell-wether's* final—baa!

Are such the best men can be found,
In times like these, to rally round?
And shall we settle on our lees,
Relying upon men like these?
If so, let formal proclamation
Consign to infamy the nation!
And I'll consent, with all my heart,
We should be slaves of Bonapart',
And take this comfort in despair,
We well deserve the chains we wear!!

When Bonapart' shall take occasion,
To visit us with dire invasion,
His troops will not, I tell you now,
Be headed by a sleepy Howe.
Brag, if you please, but I'll be shot
If you'll *Burgoyne* a Bernadott';
You'll find, too late, to mend your follies
That Angereau is not Cornwallis;
He'll not stand still, while you surround him,
And let you, like a stray-pig, pound him.
You'll find a desperate, blood-nurs'd band,
Will spread, like locusts, o'er the land;
And Europe's vilest renegadoes,
As fierce as tropical tornadoes,
Will fight, like dev'ls, day after day;
For plunder will be all their pay;
And scatter death, in forms more fell
Than thought can trace, or tongue can tell.

The country swarms with Gallic agents,
Vile paltry puppets, and their pageants,
To be hereafter *titled things*,
Beneath that dynasty of kings
The *Gulls* thought proper to advance,
To fill the blood-stain'd throne of France.
Throughout the land, the hireling gangs,
Now publish newspaper harangues,
With all the falsehoods they can state,
To fit the people for their fate.
And when I see these foreign brats
Nurtur'd by native democrats,
Urg'd by a cursed party strife
To whet their own assassins' knife,
I fear, half driven to desperation,
That nothing now can save the nation.
Indeed the wretch would not be madder,
Who, in his bosom nurs'd an adder,
Knowing the reptile he carest,
His fangs would fasten in his breast,
Than our infatuated natives,
Who patronize such wretched caitiffs.

Alas! resistance would be vain,
If men like Cheetham and Duane,
Imported thick as they can pile 'em,
Must *rule* our famous rogues' "asylum."
That town besieg'd, most surely falls
That harbours traitors in its walls;
Yet every day's events disclose
That we have regiments of those,
Fierce as the Myrmidons, we're told,
Old Sinon loos'd in Troy of old.

Would not stern Cheetham and his mates,
To Bonaparté ope' our gates?
You can't believe it, how absurd,
What, can't you take them at their word!

Have not the tyrant's friends, so steady,
Invited foreign troops already ?
Yes, sent the French an invitation,
To set their feet upon the nation ! !

And I beg leave to tell you, Sir,
The ever plotting Colonel Burr
Had been too careful of his bacon,
His enterprise t'have undertaken,
Were not his calculations made
With reference to foreign aid.
You'll find his schemes, I fancy, plann'd
In union with one Talleyrand :
A certain Marquis, like as not,
Has had a finger in the plot.

Indeed, our purchase in the west,
Will prove no better at the best
Than what the Feds have always thought—
A dagger for our bosoms bought.
All circumstances now combine
To prove that Burr's a Catiline ;
And others go to prove as fully
Our capitol now wants a Tully.
When Eaton let his highness know
What Burr's designs were, long ago,
He thought not best to interfere
To stop his *promising* career ;
Which shows our Argus, at the most,
Will nod a little on his post,
While TREASON stalks, without disguise,
In open day before his eyes !

His highness show'd he would not flinch
To wink a little on a pinch,
At certain crimes and deviations,
From honour, and the law of nations,
What time Miranda, and his train,
Plung'd us in war with France and Spain.
Unlike a certain Roman noddy,
Who would not sleep for every body *,
I labour under great mistake,
If he was ever wide awake.
Unless his microscopic eyes
Were call'd on to anatomize
A mammoth tooth, a prairie dog,
A magpie, or a horned frog.

Which ever way we turn our eyes,
Dire Hydra-headed evils rise,
Which must a nation overwhelm
Without a Hercules at helm ;
But when philosophers and fools,
And tyrant-Bonaparté's tools,

* *Non omnibus dormio.*

Possess a full and fatal sway,
The prospect fills us with dismay.

To Europe, if our eyes we turn,
No consolation we discern ;
The view before us is forlorn—
The continent's a *going*—GONE !

Prussia can tell how fate will deal
With those who can't *see*, till they *feel*,
What fortune will those fools attend,
Who make the common *foe* their *friend* ;
Who fight the French with—*proclamations*—
And think by treaties, obligations,
And laws of nations, they can bind
A tyrant, faithless as the wind.

Though Bonapart' has at his feet
The eastern continent complete,
See *John Bull* still sustain th' attack,
And bear the whole world on his back ;
And should he let his burthen fall,
The dev'l, of course, would take us all ;
And, with a sigh, I'm prone to say't,
We half deserve no better fate.
For see our statesmen, all so wise,
The only arm would paralyze,
Which either has the will or power,
To respite us a single hour
From the most cruel devastation,
That e'er awaited any nation.
By base non-importation acts
Our *generous* government attacks,
Like thankless, blustering, bullying Hectors,
Their *friends*, their *saviours*, and *protectors*.

In such a case, what can be done ?
Down with the Demos, every one ;
Down with them, down, by legal means,
They're Bonaparté's vile machines :
Ne'er seek political salvation
From wretches who've betray'd the nation ;
Dependence put on them, indeed,
Is leaning on a broken reed,
Which has already pierc'd your hand—
Down with them, down, and save the land.

Receive those men with open arms,
Who, wrought upon by late alarms,
Show disposition to come back,
And trace the good old Federal track :
But still, in national proceedures,
The WASHINGTONS must be the leaders.
They are the men who bore control
In times which tested every soul ;

While Democrats, who now bear sway,
Mere insects of a summer's day,
Are tried, and found, to say no more,
All *rotten!* ROTTEN!! at the core.

Unless a sudden alteration
Takes place in managing the nation,
A totally new leaf's turn'd o'er,
I'll bet you all I'm worth, and more,
In my next New Year's neat address,
It will be proper, ne'ertheless,
At danger some affect to laugh,
To WRITE THE NATION'S EPITAPH!!!

NEW-YORK, JANUARY 1, 1807.

FOREIGN.

Paris papers have been received in New-York, containing intelligence from the European Continent, of as late a date as the 2d of November. These papers contain thirteen bulletins of the French army, but no account of any battles which have not been before described in the Dutch papers.

From the bulletins, after making due allowance for the *gasconades* which always abound in French publications of this kind, we gather that the late battles had proved little less destructive to the Prussians than had been stated in the flying reports of the day.

On the 12th of October, the head quarters of the Grand Duke of Berg were between Zeist and Leipsic, those of the Prince of Ponte Corvo, at Zeist. The Imperial quarters at Gera. The Imperial Guard, and Marshal Soult's corps at Neustadt. Marshal Davoust's at Naumburgh—that of Marshal Lannes at Jena—of Augereau at Kala. Prince Jerome, to whom the Emperor entrusted the command of the allies, of a corps of Bavarian troops, had arrived at Scheltz, after having blocked up the fortress of Colemburg, with one regiment.

The Prussians, cut off from Dresden were on the 11th at Erfurth, attempting to re-unite their columns, which had been sent to Capel and Wurtsburg, in order to open the campaign by the invasion of Germany. The river Weser, where they had erected batteries, and the Saal, which they attempted to defend, were easily passed by the French, whose army lined the Saal, with the Elbe in its rear, while the Prussian army had its rear on the Rhine.

The bulletin of the 11th, states, that Marshal Davoust had seized the magazines of the enemy's army—took many prisoners, and 18 excellent copper pontons. The Prussian army marched to gain Magdeburg—but the French army had gained 3 marches.

An intercepted letter was published in this bulletin, which gives a melancholy statement of the aspect of affairs on the side of the Prussians.

The fifth bulletin gives an account of a most bloody battle which took place near Weimur on the 15th Oct. The two armies amounted to between 250,000 and 300,000 men. The French took 40,000 prisoners and 300 pieces of cannon. Among the prisoners were 20 generals. The French lost, in killed and wounded, 4,000 men. The Prussians lost, in killed and wounded, 20,000 men. The Prussian general, Mollendorf was wounded—the duke of Brunswick and general Ruchel were killed. Prince Henry of Prussia severely wounded. The French lost no distinguished officer except General De Billy.

The sixth bulletin mentions that 6,000 Saxons, and more than 300 officers had been made prisoners. The Emperor caused the officers to be assembled and informed them that he had only taken up arms to secure the independency of Saxony, and to oppose that part of it which was incorporated with the Prussian monarchy: that his intention was to send them all home, provided they gave their parole never to serve against France.

The bulletin of the 16th Oct. speaks of surrounding Erfurth on the 15th. On the 16th, the place capitulated. 14,000, of whom 8000 were wounded, thus became prisoners of war; among whom were the Prince of Orange, Field Marshal Mollendorf, Lieutenant Generals Loresch, and Graver, and Major Generals Leffave and Zverffell. A park of 120 pieces of artillery, fell into the hands of the conquerors. The King

of Prussia sent an aidecamp to the Emperor with a letter, in answer to one the Emperor sent him before the battle. The Emperor stated in this letter, that the success of his arms was not uncertain, and that the troops of Prussia would be beaten.

The remains of the Prussian army retired to Magdeburg. Of all this immense and fine army, they can assemble but a wreck.

On the 16th at night, was published the eighth bulletin, mentioning that the different corps of the army were every instant bringing in prisoners, baggage and military stores. The Prussian army was so much dispersed and mixed with French troops, that one of their battalions took possession of French tents, mistaking them for their own. The King of Prussia was endeavouring to reach Magdeburg. The Queen of Prussia had been several times in sight of French posts, in constant terror and alarm.

On the 17th, it is stated, the garrison of Erfurth had filed off. Gen. Clarke was appointed Gov. of the city and citadel. There were near 45 standards at head-quarters, and it was probable they would have 60. Those standards were presented by Frederick the Great to his soldiers. Among the number was one embroidered by the hands of the Queen. The Prussians were attempting to rally at Magdeburg, but the French were in pursuit of them on all sides.

This bulletin accuses the Queen of Prussia as the cause of these evils, which had been accumulated on the country. But it is evident, that war or absolute vassalage and slavery to Bonaparte, were the only alternatives.

The tenth bulletin speaks of 60 standards taken at the battle of Jena, among which, were several belonging to the King of Prussia's guards.

The King of Prussia requested an armistice of six weeks. The Emperor replied, that it was impossible after a victory, to give the enemy time to rally.

Nevertheless, the Prussians caused the report to be circulated, and when the French Generals fell in with them, attempted to persuade them that the armistice was concluded.

General Kalkreath expressed a wish to see Marshal Soult, who went to the advanced posts----what more do you want of us, said the Prussian General—the Duke of Brunswick is dead, all our Generals are killed, wounded, or taken, the greater part of our army is flying, your successes are sufficiently great; the King has requested a suspension of arms; it is impossible that your Emperor should not grant it. "Monsieur General," replied Marshal Soult, "for a long time have our enemies acted towards us in this manner; they have appealed to our generosity when they were vanquished, and the moment after, have forgotten the magnanimity which we have been accustomed to show. After the battle of Austerlitz, the Emperor granted an armistice to the Russian army; that armistice saved the army. Observe the unworthy manner in which the Russians now act.

"Our business is to do as much harm as we can. Lay down your arms, and I will wait in that situation for the orders of the Emperor."

Never was a greater victory, signalized by greater disasters. The reserve, commanded by Prince Eugene, is arrived at Halle. Thus we are but at the ninth day of the campaign, and already the enemy is obliged to bring forward his last resource. It will be attacked to-morrow if it keeps its position at Halle.

The eleventh bulletin, of Oct. 19th, informs that the number of prisoners taken at Erfurth is greater than had been expected. Passports were granted to officers who were to return home on their parole, to the amount of 600. The corps of Marshal Devoust took possession of Leipsick on the 18th. The Prince of Ponte Corvo, in conjunction with general Dupont, made an attack upon Halle. In less than an hour all was put to the rout. Regiments of Hussars "*scoured* the *city*," and drove the Prussians from Deinitz, Peissen, and Rabetz. The Prussian

Cavalry charged the 8th and 96th regiments, but were repulsed. The Prince of Wirtemberg's reserve were routed. Two generals, three colonels, 5,000 prisoners, and 34 pieces of cannon were taken.

The loss on the side of the French was only 40 men killed, and 200 wounded. By the result of the battle of Halle there are none of the enemies troops that have not been routed.

The disorder of the Prussian army is indescribable. The Prussian generals ape as much as they can, the manners of the Great Frederic, but although we were in their country, they appeared to be utterly ignorant of our movements. They believed that we had only four thousand men on the little plain of Jena. Although the greater part of our army was displayed upon this plain. The enemy's army is obliged to retire to Magdeburg. It is probable that several of their columns will be cut to pieces before they arrive there.

Marshal Soult has been dispatched in pursuit of the fugitives with 40,000. The Emperor has traversed the field of battle, and ordered the column erected there to be transported to Paris.

Marshal Soult, it is stated on the 19th, had pursued the Prussians to the gates of Magdeburg, the latter always routed. Large magazines were found at Nordhausen, and a chest of the King of Prussia full of money. He had made in five days pursuit of the enemy 12,000 prisoners and 30 pieces of cannon, and 2 or 300 covered waggons. The Prussian army, beaten and closely pursued for more than 50 leagues, is now without artillery, baggage, or officers, reduced to less than a third of what it was eight days since, and what is still worse, has lost all character and confidence in itself.

The following extract from an intercepted letter shows the situation of the Prussians.

"The duke of Brunswick has lost both his eyes with a blow from a musket. Ruchel and Wenning are dead. Very many regiments are without officers, others have officers but no soldiers—our loss is immense. We can no more distinguish our corps; all is in confusion. The battalions of Lostin, Borck, and Gradona no more exist; they formed a part of the rear guard which was entirely cut to pieces. You cannot form an idea of the fury with which the French have pursued us."

The thirteenth bulletin mentions a notification to the bankers, traders, and merchants of Leipsick relative to the intention of the Emperor to seize every where English merchants and to block them up in their island. It likewise relates further successes of the French. Of this beautiful and superb army, nothing remains but the wreck, a shapeless chaos, which deserves rather the name of a routed rabble than an army.

This bulletin concludes in the arrogant style which always marks French official papers, attributes the misfortunes of the Prussians solely to provocations given the French, while *the truth* is that their tameness and submission to the horrible tyrant has been proverbial.

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In this account, which is much abridged from European statements, we may read the destiny, which will be OURS, unless we have a total alteration of men and measures. *Bonaparte is to be met only with the bayonet;* his adherents are not to be *reasoned* with, they are to be *suppressed. Ordinary means* will prove ineffectual in *extraordinary times.* Prussia was betrayed. Haugwitz the prime minister of the king of Prussia was long since denounced as a traitor in an English publication, famous for the accuracy and extent of its views. He was to receive the reward of his treachery from the dismemberment of his master's dominions. We have men like him in America, who must be *hunted down*, or all is lost. Unless we banish the traitors from our dominions, we may take measures to secure ourselves from foreign aggression, but we enclose the *wolves* in the *sheep-fold.*

Abstract of Intelligence from London.

General Crawford and suite left London for Falmouth on the 30th of Oct. to join an expedition which he is to command.

In consequence of a requisition from General Beresford, at Buenos Ayres, a considerable force has been forwarded to him from the Cape of Good Hope. Major Trotter was sent at the particular request of Gen. Beresford, to act as Deputy Adjutant General.

Lord Morpeth arrived from Hamburgh in the middle of November, and confirms the account of the disastrous issue of the battle of the 14th Oct. The arrival of the French at Berlin was known at Hamburgh, previous to Lord Morpeth's departure.

French troops from Holland have taken possession of Embden and the whole of East Friesland.

The French entered Berlin on the 24th. Marshal Davoust has his head quarters at Potzdam. The troops at Berlin are commanded by Gen. Hulin. It is said that 20,000 Prussian troops have passed the Elbe, at Havelberg, on their retreat towards the Oder, beyond which they mean to make a stand. There is no mention made of any negociation with Prussia.

Buonaparte treated the Duke of Brunswick's request for the neutrality of his territory, with much insolence.

It is feared that Magdeburg will not sustain a long siege. It is not probable that the Prussians will make a stand in that neighbourhood.

The French have committed great excesses in different parts.

From Hamburgh Oct. 31st, we learn that several corps of the Prussian army had not been in the action, and are now assembled on the other side of the Oder. Devastation and cruelty mark the footsteps of the French wherever they go. Weimar was not only given up to the plunder of a brutal and ferocious soldiery for two hours, but was afterwards set on fire, as were also Jena, Halle, and Naumburgh.

Jerome Bonaparte is to accompany the army destined to act against Poland.

Osnaburgh is occupied by French troops, in the name of the king of Holland; as is also East Friesland.

Houses have been burnt at Jena, Weimar, Naumburgh, and other places in the Saxon territory, and the greatest excesses committed.

Above 60,000 French troops have marched through Leipsic, and contributions are levied to supply them with necessaries.

The theatre of war advances continually nearer to the Pomeranian frontiers. An action has taken place near Zemplin.

Hamburgh, Oct. 31.—The king of Prussia still remains at Custrin. The Prussians resolve to make a stand on the banks of the Oder, where they expect in a few days to be joined by the Russians, who are rapidly advancing. The Russian force under marching orders for Germany, amounts to 200,000 men. The Emperor Alexander is to take the field in person.

Austria appears to be on the alert, and recruits are levying to maintain her neutrality.

Hamburgh is likely to be in the enemy's possession ere long, and remittances to England have already been made by the merchants of that city, to a large amount—and the exchange on London had fallen 2 per cent.

The affrighted inhabitants of Germany are flocking from all quarters to Hamburg and Altona, from whence they are expected to take shipping for England.

The Duke of Brunswick the venerable father of the Princess of Wales, is among the number of refugees. Bonaparte having insultingly rejected his proposal relative to the neutrality of territory, the wounded veteran has been conveyed in a litter to Altona, where he remained on the 1st instant.

The following is extracted from a note from Baron Knobelsdorff, the Prussian Minister, transmitted to his excellency Prince of Benevento, (Talleyrand) previous to the commencement of the present contest.

"What judge would be blind enough to believe that the King could have been for nine years towards France so consistent, and perhaps so partial, in order to place himself voluntarily with her in a different relation—he who more than once might have ruined

her, and who knows now only too well the progress of her power ?"

"The King sees almost nothing around him but French troops or vassals of France ready to march with her. All the declarations of his Imperial Majesty announce that his attitude will not change. Far from that, new troops issue from the interior of France. Already the Journals of the capital indulge themselves in a language against Prussia, of which a Sovereign like the King, can despise the infamy, but not the intentions of the Government that permits it."

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In the foregoing we have given the substance of the most interesting articles relative to the present state of the belligerent powers in Europe. The world has reason to lament the temerity of the king of Prussia in attempting to cope, single handed, with the colossal power of France. Had the king of Prussia joined the alliance previous to the battle of Austerlitz, or had he in the present campaign retired before the French, and not hazarded a battle till he had formed a junction with the Russians, the plans of the common enemy of mankind had been defeated. In the commencement of this campaign circumstances demanded the pursuing of a Fabian policy, and a pitched battle should, if possible, have been avoided, even at the expense of sacrificing the capital. The Prussian armies and generals, by a succession of skirmishes would have been taught to meet the French in pitched battles. But there is no success to be expected in the field so long as the councils are contaminated by treachery. Happy will it be for mankind if warned by the dreadful fate which has attended the tampering with the French tiger, they *unite* and make a common cause against the common enemy, hunt the wild beast back to his den, and confine him within the limits which were prescribed by the former system for maintaining the balance of power in Europe. The physical force of that part of Europe which has not yet been subjugated, were it properly called into exertion would be equal to the task of humbling France. But there must be unity of plan and action, a soul to this mass of matter, a Marlborough to head the coalition, or the nations of Europe will be cut down in detail, and America will fall without a struggle.

DOMESTIC.

IMPORTANT.

Official letters have been received at Washington from Gen. Wilkinson and Lieut. Shaw, both at New-Orleans. Gen. Wilkinson has left the Sabine and gone to New-Orleans, to defend that place. Col. Cushing and the troops are marching after him with all possible speed Gen. W. writes that unless he is reinforced New-Orleans will certainly fall before Col. Burr. An attack is also apprehended from below. The letters came by water to Charleston, and thence by land. They refer to other letters not received, and hence it is supposed, either that the mail has been stopped, or that some treacherous postmaster opens all *suspicious* letters. Gen. Wilkinson and Lieut. Shaw give the same information. The letters are dated Nov. 28.

The Governor of the state of Ohio has apprehended Dennis Casset, Esq. under an act of the legislature of that state, as a person concerned in Burr's conspiracy. He has likewise forwarded dispatches to John S. Gano, general of the first division of the militia, with directions how to proceed on this important occasion. The trial of Casset was expected to commence on the 11th December.

As soon as the law of the general assembly passed both houses, which clothes the governor with unlimited powers to enable him to act with energy, and which was bottomed on his confidential communication made to them, we are informed he sent off an express to Marietta to arrest the flotilla and the agents employed in that quarter. Orders have likewise gone to Cincinnati to plant artillery on the banks there, and call out such part of the militia as will be competent to arrest and exam-

ine every boat passing down the river, and to secure any military parties which may be attempting to proceed to the place of rendezvous.

These timely and patriotic exertions of the Governor and Legislature of Ohio merit in a high degree the gratitude of the Union.

A gentleman alluded to by the Governor in his message to the legislature declares, that he has received authentic information that it was the object of Burr to attack the city of New-Orleans and that territory.

The governor in his confidential communication, (for which see page 187) states, that he has information that a person living near Marietta on the Ohio river, but out of the jurisdiction of this state, has avowed himself the agent of a gentleman late high in office in the United States, and is actually preparing a flotilla, consisting of from 10 to 15 batteaux, 40 feet long, on the Muskingum river; is purchasing up provisions to load them with, and is endeavouring to procure active and daring young men, to sail down the Ohio, who are promised pay and rations from the term of engagement, and flattered with the prospect of future fortunes.

After this follows the act punishing with fine and imprisonment any person who shall set on foot or be concerned in any expedition against the peace of the U. States.

An address to the President succeeds this, professing the attachment of the General Assembly of the state of Ohio to the government of the U. States, and their resolution to resist any attempt to "sever the bond of union, which is our only security against domestic violence or foreign invasion."

Letters from Ohio, moreover, inform, that ten of Burr's boats had been seized, and that Tyler and Blennerhasset had fled.

—

Extract from a letter, dated Frankfort, Kentucky, Dec. 6.

"On the 22d ult. a committee was appointed to inquire into the conduct of the Hon. Benjamin Sebastian; the result of the inquiry was, that communications and conferences, contrary to the constitution of Kentucky and of the U. S. were had, and carried on by Sebastian, as the representative of Mess'rs Innes, Nicholas, and Murray, with Colonel Giozo, the representative of the Baron de Corandelet, the Governor-General of Louisiana; in 1795 and 1797 a communication which had for its object the separation of the country west of the Alleghany mountains, was made to Sebastian, and by Sebastian to Innes and Nicholas, but not to Murray; and it was also proved, that Sebastian had received in the years 1801 and 2, $2000, as a pension from the Spanish government. He has resigned his office as judge, in order to save the trouble of removing him from office.

"The whole of the evidence, containing 60 pages, is ordered to be printed, and a copy sent to each representative from the state to the Congress of the U. States.

"Indictments have been prepared against Col. Burr and John Adair, but they were not found by the Grand Jury; the contents of the indictments I do not know only from report, which says they were for setting on foot an expedition against Mexico, a province of Spain."

Extract from a letter, dated Chillicothe, December 11, 1806.

"Our court is procrastinated to considerable length. Yesterday a certain Dennis Casset, merchant, of Wheeling, was arrested by the governor, in virtue of the act recently passed. This day the court, consisting of judges Tod and Simmes, have had the case of Cassett before them—about 12 or 15 witnesses were examined in the cause. The evidence was not conclusive, but highly suspicious and strongly circumstantial of his being concerned in Burr's plot—he offered to enlist men, and gave 10 dols. bounty; he insinuated that the PRESIDENT WAS CONCERNED IN BURR'S SCHEME, IF ANY WAS ON FOOT: he drank Col. Burr's health,

and wished him success in his revolutionizing plan, he induced others to drink Burr's health, and huzzaed for Burr. He had made use of a number of threats and loose expressions—he was going to move to Orleans: he would not suffer his boat to be examined: he would mount a swivel and kill any person that molested him. It was this evening decided that he was a proper subject for the laws to operate on, and ordered to be committed, unless he gave bail in 10,000 dollars. At his request a grand jury was ordered, and the cause will be decided this term."

Letters have been received in this city, from the state of Ohio, which say, at the latest dates from Kentucky, the legislature of that state were deliberating with closed doors.

In the legislature of Ohio, on the 11th inst. Mr. Cass presented, according to order, "a bill to suspend the privilege of the Habeas Corpus, and for other purposes," which was read the first time.

The report of the Select Committee, made on the 18th inst. for protecting the frontier, was on Wednesday agreed to in the House of Representatives.

The House of Representatives are whiling away time, and pushing their wits to the last extremity, in mending beau Dawson's bills. We would recommend the "Young Man's Companion," or "Every Man his own Lawyer," to our sagacious statesmen. Perhaps a winter evening's school would be an useful appendix to our *menagerie* of politicians!

We learn that the Senate have confirmed the nomination of Brockholst Livingston to the office of Associate Justice of the United States. Thus are finished the hopes of Ambrose Spencer, Cæsar A. Rodney, Pierpont Edwards, &c. &c.

THE TOWN.

The first number of a periodical paper, called "*The Town*," made its début in New-York with the new year. It is published on a plan which is altogether unprecedented in America, without "issuing a Prospectus, or soliciting a subscription."

From the specimen which the first number affords, and from the knowledge we possess of the talents & acquirements of the Editor, we are led to anticipate much amusement from this publication. It will, we hope, be useful in *pruning* our society of those follies and frivolities which are apt to luxuriate in a metropolis; and become an useful auxiliary to the moralist and politician, by fostering the *minor virtues*, which are engrafted with the best interests of the community.

Liberty à-la-mode de Bonaparte.

The Post-master of Hamburg gave notice on the evening of the 31st inst. that he "would no longer receive letters from Prussia or Austria, as he could not engage to forward them till some political change took place." It is now an ascertained fact, that when the Marquis Luchesini was sent to the French head-quarters with a commission to obtain peace on any terms, Bonaparte returned this insolent answer: *Je ne connois pas le Roi de Prusse.*" [I do not know the King of Prussia.]

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THE

WEEKLY INSPECTOR.

Of those men who have overturned the Liberties of Republics, the greatest number "have begun their career by paying an obsequious court to the People—commencing "DEMAGOGUES, and ending TYRANTS." HAMILTON.

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MONITOR.

NO. VII.

(*Continued from page* 108.)

In our last number, we showed by the testimony of an English Jacobin, an intimate friend of Talleyrand and Priestley, and one of the horrid gang of conspirators against social order and mankind, that Bonaparte was now pursuing, systematically, the plans which were organized by the Jacobins in the beginning of the French revolution. But in order more fully to comprehend the scope and design of those plans, it will be found necessary to go back to the period which gave birth to the stupendous projects which now shake the world from the Ganges to the Missisippi; insomuch, that there is "not a state, not a fortress, not a cliff, not a torrent, not a precipice, but has felt the shock and impulse of revolutionary terror."

By examining the springs which were first put in motion by the Jacobins of that dreadful epoch, we shall see the causes which propel France in her colossal strides to universal dominion; and we shall perceive, (to use the expressions of the Jacobin Priestley, a little varied,) that the founders of the French revolution have been, as it were, laying gun-powder, grain by grain, under the foundations of civilized society, so as to produce an explosion, which threatens to bury in ruins that edifice which it has been the work of ages to erect *.

In attempting to trace the designs of the French revolutionary Pandemonium of modern philosophers, I shall frequently find it expedient to kindle my rush-light at the altar of BURKE †, and to borrow the accents

* See a work of Priestley, intitled "Importance of Free Inquiry in Matters of Religion."

† It may not be deemed improper in this place, to take notice of an aspersion with which our Jacobins have endeavoured to stigmatize the memory of BURKE. They declare that he was an apostate to *liberty*, and that at the period of the French revolution, he became the *venal* and determined foe of those principles, of which, during the American war, he was a most powerful champion.

To this false assertion, I shall oppose a few facts and arguments, taken from a defence of Mr. BURKE's consistency, by THOMAS TOWNSHEND, Esq. and Burke's celebrated letter to the Duke of Bedford.

Mr. Townshend observes, "In all he (Burke) said and did, respecting America, there was not a single sentiment, impliedly or directly, savouring of the savage eccentricities which are broached with so much rage by modern theorists. There were no allusions to visionary doctrines of government; no abstract imaginary rights; no wanderings through infinite space to jostle on new expedients in legislation. In no one page of his writings, at that period, can be found any chimerical designations for the perfection of human nature: in none of his volumes can you discover man unfledged, and plucked of all his habitudes, modes of mind, and dispositions of heart—standing an abstract crop, a rifled metaphysical thing, to be forged and hammered into any fantastic shape to which the decree of a convention may doom him.

of him, who "*thundered upon them, and whose lightning shone through their darkest recesses.*"

"*The sudden blaze far round illumin'd hell.*"

While the world was worshipping the *beast*, BURKE alone had the hardihood to attack the monster like *Cacus* in his den.

Panditur extemplo foribus domus atra revulsis ‡.

—

"During the American war, his love of country urged him to condemn a conflict in violation of liberty—of British liberty and justice, which threatened a momentous loss to the state. Since the French revolution, the same motive, a love of his country and her freedom, determined him to stand forward in her defence, against all the terrors which (yawning wide) threatened to ingulph that constitution which gives this empire its ascendency among the nations of the world: against all the disastrous frenzies which have rocked to its base almost every state in Europe, against all that has been poured from the foul jaws of every blatant bellower of sedition, this great man has stood unmoved. He has stood forward to oppose the death-flood of French madness, to raise a mound against its current, which may make it retrocede to its polluted sources; and that he has done by arousing the MIND of his country.

Mr. Burke, in his letter to the Duke of Bedford, on the attacks made on him and *his pension*, in the House of Lords, observes:

"His Grace thinks I have obtained too much. I answer, that my exertions, whatever they have been, were such as no hopes of pecuniary reward could possibly excite; and no pecuniary compensation can possibly reward them. Between money and such services, if done by abler men than I am, there is no common principle of comparison. Money is made for the comfort and convenience of animal life. It cannot be a reward for what animal life must indeed sustain, but never can inspire. With submission to his Grace, I have not had more than sufficient."

Indeed, Burke's pittance of a pension, was the hard earned reward of the most important services, that ever patriot rendered his country.

It was, in a great measure, owing to his services, that England escaped the horror of "leading up the death dance of democratic revolution."

And yet our Jacobins are displeased that this man was not left in the winter of life like another Bellisarius, a prey to poverty in that country, which owed all that can render society a blessing to his exertions!

‡ The God then burst the gates; and open lie
The dens vast depths all naked to the sky.

Burke stripped the mask from those prodigies of vice who were the first professors of *perfectibility*, and made it appear that

"*Tristius haud illis monstrum nec sævior ulla*
Pestis et ira Deum Stygiis sese extulit undis *."

Like Laocoon of old, he saw that their pretended gift of Minerva was pregnant with the means of destruction, of more terrible portent than those which caused the downfal of Troy, and like the Trojan prophet, exclaimed

———*O miseri, quæ tanta insania cives!*
———*Timeo Danaos et dona ferentes* †.

In a letter "*On the genius and character of the French revolution, as it regards other nations*," written in the year 1796, this great champion of civilized society declares:

"My ideas and my principles led me, in this contest, to encounter France, not as a *state*, but as a *faction*. The vast territorial extent of that country, its immense population, its riches of production, its riches of commerce and convention—the whole mass of what in ordinary cases, constitutes the force of a state, to me were but objects of a secondary consideration. They might be balanced; and they have been often more than balanced.—Great as these things are, they are not what make the faction formidable. It is the faction that makes them truly dreadful. That faction is the evil spirit that possesses the body of France; that informs it as a soul; that stamps upon its ambition, and upon all its pursuits, a characteristic mark which strongly distin-

—

* *Curs'd fiends, to scourge mankind, so fierce, so fell,*
Heaven never summon'd from the depths of hell.

† *What frenzy actuates you, O Citizens!*
I dread the Greeks, and the presents they bring

guishes them from the same general views in other communities. It is that spirit which inspires into them a new, a precious, a desolating activity. Constituted as France was ten years ago, it was not in that France to shake, to shatter, and to overwhelm Europe in the manner that we now behold. A sure destruction impends over those infatuated princes, who, in the conflict with this new and unheard of power, proceed as if they were engaged in a war, which bore a resemblance to their former contests; *or that they can make peace in the spirit of their former arrangements for pacification* *. Here the beaten path is the very reverse of the safe road.

"As to me, I was always steadily of opinion, that this disorder was not in its nature intermittent. I conceived that the contest, once begun, could not be laid down again, to be resumed at our discretion; but that our first struggle with this evil, would also be our last.

"The faction is not local or territorial. It is a general evil. Where it least appears in action, it is still full of life. In its sleep it recruits its strength, and prepares its exertions. Its spirit lies deep in the corruptions of our common nature.—The social order which restrains it, feeds it. It exists in every country in Europe; and among all orders of men in every country, who look up to France as to a common head. The centre is there. Its circumference is the world of Europe, wherever the race of Europe may be settled. Every where else the faction is militant, in France it is triumphant. In France is the bank of deposit, and the bank of circulation of all the pernicious principles that are forming in every state.

"The revolution in France, has the relation of France to other nations, as one of its principal objects. The changes made by that revolution, were not the better to accommodate her to the old and usual relations, but to produce new ones.

"In the revolution of France, two sorts of men were principally concerned in giving a character and determination to its pursuits; the philosophers and the politicians. They took different ways, but they met in the same end. The philosophers had one predominant object, which they pursued with fanatic fury, that is, the utter extirpation of religion.

"This fanatical atheism left out, we omit the principal feature in the French revolution.

"The other sort of men were the politicians. To them who had little or not at all reflected on the subject, religion was in itself no object of love or hatred. They disbelieved it, and that was all. Neutral with regard to that object, they took the side, which, in the present state of things, might best answer their purposes. They soon found that they could not do without the philosophers; and the philosophers soon made them sensible that the destruction of religion was to supply them with the means of conquest, first at home, and then abroad. The philosophers were the active internal agitators, and supplied the spirit and principles; the second gave the practical direction. The only difference between them was, in the necessity of concealing the general design, for a time, and in their dealing with foreign nations; the fanatics going straight forward and openly, the politicians, by the surer method of zig-zag. In the course of events, this

* It would have been fortunate for the King of Prussia to have had this great truth sounded in his ears before he adopted that feeble, temporising, and perfidious policy, which has terminated in his ruin.

among other causes, produced fierce and bloody contentions between them. But, at the bottom, they thuroughly agreed in all the objects of ambition and irreligion, and substantially in all the means for promoting these ends.

"In that stupendous work, (the French revolution) no one principle by which the human mind may have its faculties at once invigorated and depraved, was left unemployed;—but I can speak it to a certainty, and support it by undoubted proofs, that the ruling principle of those who acted in the revolution *as statesmen*, had the *exterior aggrandizement of France as its ultimate end, in the most minute part of the internal changes that were made.*

"There was no point on which the discontented diplomatics so bitterly arraigned their cabinet, as for a decay of French influence in all others. From quarrelling with the court, they began to quarrel with monarchy itself, as a system of government too variable for any regular plan of national aggrandizement."

The history of France, since the above was written, shows that the plans of the "*politicians*" were adopted in preference to those of the fanatical atheists; and it would seem that Bonaparte has embraced the project of that branch of the sect, which Burke informs us were the most numerous, and which contended for the destruction of the balance of power in Europe, and the annihilation of British influence on the continent, as the surest way of cutting the sinews of the British marine; and thus destroy the only obstacle to the universal dominion of France. The republican and atheistical schemes which were so much *the rage* in the dawn of the revolution have, to appearance, been abandoned as impracticable. But that part of the spirit of Jacobinism which could be made to promote the ambition of France, has met with no change in the fluctuations of the revolution.

All the energies of this terrible nation, stimulated to a preternatural activity, by a most despotic government, and a system of morals and manners, in which savage cunning and brutal force are the only means by which individuals must obtain, not only distinction, but even existence, are now directed principally to the object of destroying Great-Britain: And in this, we may perceive a unity of *action* and *design*, which cannot but astonish those who have not been in the habit of contemplating the French revolution in all its bearings and dependencies. That mode of effecting the destruction of Great-Britain, which was pointed out by Burke as the favourite scheme of the prevailing party of French politicians in 1796, is now announced by Jacobin Duane, as the favourite plan of Bonaparte. Indeed, Jacobin Bonaparte, under the guidance of Jacobin Talleyrand, one of the elders in the original Pandemonium council of philosophists, is now *pursuing precisely, in all points*, the measures which Burke declared were agitated by the *prime villains* of the revolution: and the creatures of France, in this country, occasionally unfold such parts of the grand scheme, as they think will not too greatly shock the public.

But, in order to make this evident to our purblind politicians, who seem determined not to see till gun-powder is flashed in their faces, we will confront the culprits with their accuser.

BURKE.

"On that system of aggrandize-
" ment," (to wit, that which would

make Paris the metropolis of an empire, coextensive with the civilized world,) "there was but one mind; but "the violent factions rose about the "means. The first wished France di- "verted from the politics of the conti- "nent, to attend solely to her marine, "to feed it by an increase of commerce, "and thereby to overpower England on "her own element. They contended, "if England were disabled, the powers "of the continent would fall into their "proper subordination; that it was En- "gland which deranged the whole con- "tinental system of Europe. The "others, by far the most numerous, "though not the most outwardly pre- "valent at court, considered this plan "for France, as contrary to her genius, "her situation, and her natural means. "They agreed as to the ultimate ob- "ject, the reduction of British power; "and if possible its naval power; but "they *considered an ascendency on the "continent as a necessary preliminary "to that undertaking.* They agreed "that the proceedings of England her- "self, had proved the soundness of "this policy. That the greatest and "ablest statesmen had not considered "the support of a continental balance "against France, as a deviation from "the principle of her naval power, but "as one of the most effective modes of "carrying it into effect."—*Letter on the genius and character of the French revolution, as it regards other nations.*

BONAPARTE.

Notification to all bankers, merchants, and shop-keepers of Leipsick.

"The fortune of war has put Leipsick into the hands of Napoleon the Great. Your city is celebrated in Europe as the grand staple of English merchandize, and is in this respect a dangerous enemy to France."

And in Article IV—"This notification subjects the owners of English merchandize to *domiciliary visits*, and ruinous restrictions." In the same bulletin, likewise, this mild emperor of the Gulls, declares it his intention, "*every where to seize on British merchandize, and to blockade their island.*"

DUANE.

"Be it remembered, that we have repeatedly foretold that the issue of the coalitions of Europe would end in their subjection----that every *gut*, *roadstead*, *bay*, *harbour*, *river*, and navigable *port* in Europe continental, would be closed against the authors of the four coalitions*.-----*Aur. Dec.* 2.

It is not within the compass of language to find epithets sufficiently powerful to express our ideas of the atrocity of this junto of Jacobins, of which the arch devil of France is leader, and Duane no powerless instrument. Bonaparte has frequently shown, that the ties of religion, of nature, the laws of nations, of morality, the faith of treaties, and in short, every species of right, obligation, or duty, which can bind man to man, in a social state, are to him "Lilliputian bands." The instance above-mentioned, is one among a thousand which goes to prove that this ring-leader of the sect of Jacobins, with half the globe at his feet, and at the head of the most formidable military force that the world ever saw, restrained by no law, divine or human, is waging war, not against this or that particular nation, but against *mankind;* and the lives and property of no class of human beings are secure within his grasp.

He who could declare his intention, "*every where to seize on British merchandize*," would not hesitate, whenever policy or caprice should dictate the measure, to *seize on American merchandize* wherever

* The object and nature of these coalitions, have been misrepresented by Gallic partizans, both in Europe and America. The truth is, that France declared war against all existing establishments and governments, in Europe, and invited the people of every country, as well *republics* as monarchies, to rebel against their governments, before any coalition was thought of against her.

it can be found, without regard to the right of *owners;* and *he*, "the fiend of nature," who, in *neutral territory* could, in perfect conformity with the principles always professed by the triumphant faction, of which he is ring-leader, seize and murder D'Enghein and Palm, would, the moment his cut-throat policy should dictate the measure, seize and murder innocent Americans in their own country. To talk of *treating* with such a power as that of France, while under the domination of the present iron-hearted Jacobin, or any other tyrant of the same *sect*, is to propose cutting our own throats. To talk of *submitting*, is to propose to bind ourselves and posterity, slaves to the most merciless despotism that ever scourged humanity.

As to the acknowledged creatures of Bonaparte in this country, who are inviting hostility, disarming the nation, and playing the part of the Prussian traitor Haugwitz, by recommending *peace*, when there is *no peace*, and deprecating defensive measures till it is too late; and who would lead us quietly to the throne of the despot, like lambs to the slaughter, we shall express our opinion in a single sentence.—

THEY OUGHT TO BE HUNTED LIKE WOLVES FROM THE SOCIETY OF CIVILIZED MANKIND.

Let them seek among the wildest of *savages*, that condition of human nature which the cobweb-headed and moon-stricken founders of their *sect*, such as Rousseau, have declared approaches the nighest perfection. Let them take with them the sons of *St. Tammany*, make a second expedition up the Missouri, over the rocky mountains, colonize the banks of the Kooske, and enjoy *liberty and equality* in all its primitive purity.

It is true that some of these *deluded wretches may be honest*. They, perhaps, still continue to think that there is a sort of a wild *liberty* even under the despotism of a Bonaparte, which is preferable to the restraints which are necessarily imposed on the individuals who compose a well regulated society. And they may believe, that by paying a few millions, and by the most abject and degrading submission, we may escape unhurt amid the wreck of nations.

But these, tho' perhaps less criminal in the eye of Omniscience, are not less pestiferous members of the community, than the *cunning ones*, who *know* that the *freedom* which the leading democrats profess, is a mere *farce*. Indeed, the *fools* who believe that Bonaparte's projects are not hostile to liberty are, in a political sense, *worse* than mere *knaves*. The *madman* will *out-dare* the *assassin*, and we may as well fall by the treachery of the latter, as by the blind fury of the former.

[*To be continued.*]

The following Preface to Mr. Watt's American Edition of the life of Pitt, is worthy the man whom it celebrates. The time is approaching in which all men, who are not the very Marats of democracy, will render homage to the memory of the Statesman, who was among the first to discern the "*signs of the times*" at the eve of the French Revolution, and to "stand between the dead and the living and stay the plague" of Jacobinism.

We have been informed that this just and highly finished eulogy is the production of the Editor of the Port Folio, and we should surmise nothing less from the internal evidence, which the purity of its stile and the excellence of its sentiments exhibit.

In the harmonious family of Literature, History and Biography are sisters. They are twins; and both are beautiful. The port of

the one is stately and martial, but the air of the other, if less dignified, is more alluring. One generally *commands* us to repair to the cabinet or the camp, while the other *beckons* us to the bower. History has respectful and staunch friends, but Biography has passionate lovers. There are some, who are indifferent to the charms of the first, but there are none who do not admire the winning grace and sensible conversation of the latter.

To drop the allusion: Experience and Observation instruct the reflecting portion of mankind that we are less interested in a narrative of the intrigues of courts, the schemes of cabinets, and the vicissitudes of war, than in the lives of men, who have given birth to such events, and who have stood foremost in the phalanx of statesmen, and in the camps of the valiant.

In describing the conflicts of Peloponesus, and the horrors of the Athenian pestilence, the story, even of Thucydides, is sometimes tiresome; while the Retreat of the Ten Thousand, and the commentaries of Cæsar afford us perpetual delight, because we discern so distinctly the *portraits* of XENOPHON and JULIUS. We are instructed by Mr. Hume's chapters, in which are detailed, with so much clearness of method, and felicity of expression, the battles of the barons, and the politics of the Plantagenets; but the vivid pictures of the jealousy of Elizabeth, and the misfortunes of Mary, are contemplated with more pleasure. From the history of a campaign we turn with a sort of alacrity to the memoirs of the minister, by whom it was planned. We often prefer anecdote to historical narration, and domestic to civil history. The enormous tomes of Thuanus are seldom consulted, and, perhaps, never were digested; but with what eager curiosity do we gaze at the slightest incident in the life of a BURKE!

This peculiar interest, which Biography always excites, will of course induce men to snatch, with more than ordinary eagerness, Annals of such a *Life* as that of the youngest son of CHATHAM. The name of PITT is a passport to renown; and in the deliberate opinion of the writer of this article, the late Premier of England is entitled to the gratitude and admiration of the present and future generations, for

HIS POLITICAL SAGACITY,
HIS LOFTY AND INTREPID SPIRIT,
HIS CONSUMMATE ELOQUENCE,
AND
HIS SPOTLESS INTEGRITY.

The *sagacity* of Mr. Pitt as a statesman has been fully demonstrated, by his uniform polity, with respect to the French revolution. By the side of EDMUND BURKE, he was the first to discern, and the first to oppose, the march of that anarch fiend. The course of events, from the assembling of the French notables, down to the death of the late Premier of England, has made manifest this momentuous truth, that the counsels of PITT and BURKE have actually saved, from political perdition, not only Great Britain, but *America*, and every country, where even a shadow of legitimate government can be discerned. In the eventful years of 1792, and 1793, the spirit of the French reformers appeared so often, that it was impossible to mistake its character or its objects. The first was of a class more baleful, more bloody and malignant, than those execrated madmen, whom we enrol among the monsters of depravity, the Tiberiuses, the Neros and the Domitians. The second were, not secretly, but avowedly, not with insidious hypocrisy, but with flagrant impudence, to establish atheism, to deride morals, to annihilate monarchy and rank, to violate property, to new model justice; and, as it has been described in the words of ardent eloquence and just indignation, to *force* upon the subjects o every government French *freedom* in the loathsome form of "an irrational, unprincipled, proscribing, plundering, ferocious, bloody, and tyrannical DEMOCRACY." Against so execrable and so profligate a project, a scheme as visionary as it was impious and infamous, Pitt exercised all the energies of his soul and all the powers of his voice; as it has been elegantly expressed, he encountered the political frenzy as HERCULES encountered the Cretan bull. HE TRIUMPHED; and his country is still independent and free, without universal suffrage, or French fraternity, the speeches of a Marat, or the massacres of a Robespierre.

The *swiftness* and *intrepidity* of his spirit were visible even in his juvenile years. Nothing could be more evincive of the proud consciousness of mental power than his early declaration, that he would not accept of a subaltern place in any administration. The proofs of his political courage, of that "COURAGE OF THE CABINET, which is far better and less vulgar than that of the field," are to be found in almost every act of his public life; and this sort of intrepidity was never more stoutly, more steadfastly, and more gallantly displayed, than in hours of the most tremendous peril. The highest degree of credit we *must* assign him, when we take a cursory view of the state of Europe and of the world during his administration. From the common cause when the king of Prussia was a deserter; when the hopes of the allied powers were completely *defeated*; when the army of the duke of Brunswick melted away like the snows of spring; when the duke of York was defeated and disgraced in Holland; when petitions for pernicious reform, and petitions from seditious clubs crowded the bureau of state, and covered every office table; when Treason and Rebellion began to *show their miscreated front at war with us*; when he was continually assailed by the keenest weapons of a vindictive and formidable Opposition, armed at all points for the

combat; when Mutiny was raging in the navy, and Revolt in Ireland had made "confusion worse confounded;" when the Bank of England sought in vain for coffers competent to the claims of the creditor; when Windham's well-planned expedition to Quiberon proved disastrous; and when, at length, there arose in the French hemisphere a new star of dazzling brilliancy, but of horrid portent, threatening, like a comet, the destruction of "half the nations," and with *fear of change* perplexing monarchs; *yet* "*in an hour so rude*," when stout hearts quail, and bright faculties become troubled, if not overpowered, the Fortitude, Valor, and Perseverance of Pitt were never more *triumphantly* conspicuous. He not only gazed stedfastly at all this array of terrors, but advanced to meet, and checked, if he did not wholly vanquish, the enemy.

His *consummate eloquence* has not only been extolled by his friends, but admitted by his foes. *So sweet and volible was his discourse*, that, if his logic did not always convince, his rhetoric was sure to please. He was a powerful, artful, luminous, and correct speaker. His impromptic orations were wonderfully correct and elegant. His talent for explaining a perplexed subject, the precision of his periods, the classical purity of his style, and the temper and address he displayed in debate, are circumstances familiar to every polite and every political reader. For that energetic and majestic manner, which in the late earl of Chatham sometimes approached towards haughtiness and arrogance, the son was equally conspicuous. His voice was sometimes terrible, and his satire acrimonious.

His reputation for *integrity* and *disinterestedness* was never sullied by the slightest stain. On the contrary, by living on a moderate income, and dying in penurious, if not in embarrassed, circumstances, he showed to all the world that the vile blot of avarice never tarnished his bright escutcheon. If he were ever in servitude, it was under the despotism of a nobler passion. In his immortal romance, CERVANTES makes one of its personages remark, when required to render an account of his brief administration of a government, that in indigence he assumed, and in indigence he abdicated, his office; that naked he came, and naked he went away; and concludes, with a logic which none may deny, that this alone was ample proof that he had *governed like an angel*.

On the whole, it may be confidently asserted, that, since the time of Cecil and Walsingham, the councils of England have never been moulded by a wiser or more dexterous statesman; and, since the time of Cardinal Ximenes, perilous seasons have never been faced by a more intrepid minister. He has been arranged with the Colberts and the Chathams. Even Mr. Sheridan, at a period of sharp animosity, has said of the man, by whom *his genius was so often rebuked*, that he was formed and fitted by Nature to BENEFIT HIS COUNTRY AND TO GIVE IT LUSTRE; and when Fox, in a mood of the strongest disgust had quitted his parliamentary duties, and visited Switzerland, GIBBON records that, in a frank conversation, Fox drew such a portrait of his antagonist as one *Great man* should always exhibit of *another*.

A volume, displaying the Biography of one so illustrious, of politics so staunch and sound, of eloquence so commanding, and of honour so bright, has enchained our attention, and we believe will captivate that of the American public. Amusing notes, replete with information and anecdote, have been added by the suggestion of a judicious friend. These contain much of the political history of many of the chief friends or rivals of Mr. Pitt.

The writer cannot conclude this sketch without lamenting that, at a period so eventful as the present, the *world* should be deprived of the talents of such a statesman. In political crises of the most terrible aspect, it seems as if a JOHNSON, a BURKE, or a PITT, is potent to charm away, or defeat, all the demons of the tempest. Such men with the might of Shakspeare's Prospero, but with magic the most hallowed, can always control the inebriated madness of the desperate *crew*; and FLAME AMAZEMENT among the confounded and the guilty.

ADDRESS

OF

The Carriers of the U. States Gazette, for the New Year, 1807.

GOOD gentle folks and patrons all,
I take the liberty to call,
This New-Year's morning to present
The Newsman's annual compliment;
And just to make it sound the sweeter,
Have got it jingled into metre;
So nicely done, that when you note it,
You'll think that Pope or Milton wrote it.
Thus Congress sputters, when they rise,
And set about t' extemporize
A fine and masterly oration,
To tickle and astound the nation,
If they should happen to be flats,
As are the most of democrats,
Get Goodman Gallatin to write it,
Or Mister Mad'son to indite it,
In sweet smooth sentences so smart;
Then learn it faithfully by heart,
And reel you off, with decent pride
Their grand *extemp're.....cut and dried!!*
So, when a gentleman's in love,
And dares not tell his dearest dove
That her bright eyes have made his breast
No better than a hornet's nest,
He copies from some sonnet-writer,
Some fine-spun phrases that apply t'her,
Neat terms in use among gentility,
Viz. sweetness, sense, and sensibility;

And sheer divinity, *quantum suff*,
And such-like fascinating stuff,
Which never fails to make a smart
Impression on a lady's heart;.....
Then sends said letter off by post,
To fine Miss.....what's her name....the toast,
And if she will not be his own,
Her heart is harder than a hone.

May't please your honour, having now
Got through my introduction bow,
I move that *we two*, cheek by jowl,
Form a *Committee of the Whole*,
To take in due consideration
The present crisis of the nation.
And, though I'm but a printer's minion,
I'll give not only my opinion,
But (meaning nothing more than fair, man)
Ev'n nominate *myself* the CHAIRMAN.
For thus in Rome, as histories say,
The servants on a 'lection day,
By custom were allow'd to rig
Them in their master's hat and wig,
And make my Lord and Lady learn
To serve the servants in their turn;
Even slaves, in fact no better than
Your southern nabob's negro man,
Would take the liberty to hector,
In many a monitory lecture,
The very gentle folks whom they
Had been accustom'd to obey.
With this example in my view,
I'll undertake to talk with you,
As you'll discover in the sequel,
As if I thought myself your equal.
But do'nt be frighted...how you stare!
I shan't pretend in this affair.
To trouble you with declamations
About your private aberrations,
And be your mistress b ack or white,
I shan't pretend to say 'tis right
For me, or any other sharp wit,
To bring your Sally on the carpet.
But then I mean, sans reservation,
To talk to you about the nation,
Show how our body politic
Is speeding post haste to old Nick,
And proffer with a Galen face
Some good advice for such a case.

By glancing at the Eastern World,
We see Bellona's flag unfurl'd.
France has the tiger on complete;
Three fourths of Europe at her feet,
With bristling bayonets now studded,
And with its purest blood now flooded!
Groaning beneath the domination
Of HIM, the FIEND of DESOLATION,
Th' epitome of all the crimes,
Which stigmatize these iron times!!

Behold th' *Arch-Murderer*, surrounded
By many a mongrel mimick crown'd head,
And *thrones* spring up at his command,
As thick as toad stools through the land.

In Prussia see the dreadful fate,
Which every Kingdom, Nation, State,
Will most inevitably hamper,
That with the tiger thinks to tamper.

Behold Great Britain's flag unfurl'd,
To fight the battles of the world.
Though, from our democrats she gains,
Nothing but curses for her pains,
She stands their sole protector still,
And saves the rogues against their will.

If she should turn about indignant
'Gainst knaves so stupid and malignant,
And let dire Bony fall fierce foul on
The wretches, a-la-mode de Toulon,
The world would never hesitate
To say they merited their fate.

From Europe turns the weeping muse,
With shuddering apprehension views
This Western World, where, heaven defend us!
The prospect truly is tremendous.

Our Emperor's little better than
A vassal of the Corsican,
And fam'd Columbia's happy land,
A manor much at his command.

The lily-liver'd warrior that's
The leader of our democrats,
The head of those who head the nation,
Would scandalize a corporal's station.
He has already found occasion
To turn his back upon invasion,
And I dare say when horror thickens,
He won't dare fight a hen with chickens!

Our councils guided are by imps,
Who, were they Buonaparte's pimps,
And hir'd America to fetter,
Could not subserve his purpose better.
Our nation's trust in times like these,
When war's alarms swell every breeze,
When scarce would know which way to trim,
Of Solomons a sanhedrim,
Is but a sily sorry set
Of chaps for legislation met,
Who would the offices disgrace
Of swine-reeves, in a country place.

A nod from Buonapart', tis known,
Will make our treasury his own.

Our boasted purchase in the west
Is but a piece with all the rest,
And shows our rulers, to be plain,
Have hearts corrupt or heads insane.
It will be fit for little found,
Save insurrection's rallying ground,
And Burr will make it his "*arena*,"
Supported by the French Hyena.

Such is the alarming situation
Of this self-boasted happy nation:
The United States, 'tis my belief
Of France will soon become a *fief*:...
They will, unless to save ourselves
We cease to trust the treacherous elves,
Who've caus'd our troubles and disgraces,
And put their betters in their places.

Now, having made my speech, so wise,
I move that *our Committee* rise,
But first would thank you, Sir, to please,
To not forget the Chairman's fees!!

From the United States' Gazette.

Mr. Elliot complains that the article which we some days since copied from the Washington Federalist, is incorrect, and that it misrepresents some of the sentiments uttered by him. We therefore republish from the National Intelligencer the following, which is said to be more correct.—*Ed. U. S. Gaz.*

SPEECH OF MR. ELLIOT, *in the House of Representatives of the United States, December* 15, 1806, *on giving notice of his intention to make certain resolutions upon the subject of National Defence.*

I will presume, Mr. Speaker, for the honour of my country, that but one sentiment has pervaded and agitated the American mind, in relation to what has been called, with more energy indeed than propriety, the blockade of the port of New-York, in April last, by a small British naval force, and the atrocious murder of our fellow-citizen John Pierce, while in the peaceable, pursuit of his honest occupation, by the order of the officer commanding that force. At that melancholy moment, when a dark cloud seemed to overshadow our political prospects, the laws of our country were, to borrow one of the bold figures of antiquity, silent amidst arms; they were languid, they were lifeless, when they ought to have been energetic and irresistible. The executive made a prompt and patriotic use of the few and feeble means which the laws had placed in his power; but few and feeble indeed they were, and the most energetic exercise of them could not, in a degree calculated to add lustre to the national character, command the respect of foreign nations. I have not ascertained whether John Pierce was the father of a family. If such should be found to be the fact, and if some doubt which I have been led to entertain of the constitutionality of the proposition, should be dissipated by further investigation, I shall probably deem it my duty to propose, that his children shall be educated at the public expense. I am opposed from principle to the erection of monuments, except in cases of a very extraordinary character; and in this case there can be no necessity for any thing of that kind, as Pierce will have sufficient monuments in the memory of his fellow-citizens, and in the pages of his country's history.

But it is not my present purpose to compose an epicenium upon Pierce, or to move the erection of his monument. I have objects of more consequence in view.—At the time of the occurrence of the unfortunate event to which I have alluded, and ever since, the question must have been continually inviting public attention, must have been commandingly and irresistibly forcing itself upon public attention:—have we not, or do not we pretend to have, a naval armament for the purposes of national defence and protection? We have indeed the shadow of a navy. Economical, excessively economical, as we are, we have already wasted millions upon our infant navy to no useful purpose; and we are in a very fair way to waste millions more. The event which I have mentioned has, at least I am greatly mistaken if it has not, prepared the public mind for a discussion and decision upon two important questions relative to the naval establishment. First, whether it be not proper, under existing circumstances, to augment, in some small degree, that establishment? Secondly, whether, supposing the establishment to be increased, or to remain as it is, it be not proper, it be not indispensably necessary, to organize and manage it in a different manner from what has been heretofore practised; to give it more efficiency and more energy? To these questions it is my intention to invite the attention of this house and the American nation.

It is time, however, to think and talk of something else besides our little navy; that armament which the wicked wits of our own country, and the still more wicked politicians of the old world, have called a Lilliputian navy; and which the latter description of persons, rather the most important of the two, in point of influence upon the human character and human happiness,

affect to consider as the disgrace of America, the ridicule of Europe. It is time to extend our views. It is time (if we can elevate our enfeebled optics to a more ample field of political vision) to look over the St. Croix on the one hand, and the Sabine on the other; to behold the course of events in the other regions of the world; to reflect upon the influence of those events upon our own concerns; and to inquire and understand how our own interests are affected by, or involved in them. It is time to explode the narrow, the ridiculous, the all-destroying policy, that would dictate to the people of this western world a total unconcernedness about the scenes that are displayed in the other regions of the globe. It is time to know who and where we are, and what will probably be our future destiny. In a word, it is time to change our system. What is the news of the day? Here many will inquire, what have we to do with the news of the day? And some will consider it a spieces of treason to interest ourselves in the fortunes of other nations. Treason against whom, or what? Against the power of France, I suppose; for it can be treason against nothing else. But what is the news, and what is it to us? rumour announces that Prussia—Prussia, one of the first monarchies of Europe, has fallen! Fallen in a war purely defensive, in defence of the integrity of her territory! She has had the singular fate to fall unpitied, and yet covered with imperishable glory: Unconquered by superior courage, or even by superior discipline, but overwhelmed by numbers. And what have the people of republican America to do with the destruction of the monarchy of Prussia? Why, Sir, upon every sober and solid principle of human calculation, it is our turn next. I will undertake to demonstrate, on some future day, that except in our remoteness from the great scene of European action, we occupy substantially the same ground that Prussia did, *ante bellum;* and that we ought to prepare ourselves to avert the same awful fate. I shall deem it my duty when I go into this subject, to take a view of the present state of almost all the world; and if I prove not the fact which I have stated, I will instantly descend from this seat. Descend, did I say? No—I am not so fond of going down hill—I will ascend to a place among that most illustrious body, the people. Prussia was required to give up some provinces of her dominions, or have them taken from her. So are we. It will be said, not by the same power; but it shall be shown to tthe satisfaction of this nation, (for we ourselves know already) that it ought to be so considered by us. The demand is made by Spain; a power which all the world knows to be subservient to the policy of France, and to be directed and governed by France in her concerns with the United States, in consequence of a treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive between the two nations, to say the least of their connexions. In proving this important, this solemn fact, not a word shall be said concerning certain documents, which have derived most astonishing celebrity from their impenetrable obscurity. No, Mr. Speaker, I will not disturb the repose of your seat, or that of the chairman of the committee of the whole on a future day, by any transgression of the rules of the house. I will not wander for a moment from the circle of perfect order. Nothing shall be said of the contents of those documents; but much, very much shall be said of what they do not contain, and much of what the people may have suspected that they do contain, and regret shall be again and again expressed, that our superiors and masters the sovereign people of this great nation, whom in all things else we delight to honour, are not permitted to see, examine, reflect, and decide upon them for themselves. In the mean time, I say, change your system of foreign politics. We must enlarge our views and alter our course of conduct, or we shall deserve the chains that are forging for us. Political life and death are set before you. Choose ye, therefore, whether ye will live or die.

Let it not be misunderstood. I approve the domestic administration of

the government of this country, and the general system which the executive is pursuing in relation to our concerns with foreign nations; approve it with all my heart, and will support it with all my powers. And how is all this to be reconciled with the declaration that we must change our system? The easiest thing in the world. The system of national defence and protection is a part of your foreign politics, strictly considered, rather than of domestic politics. And where and what are your arrangements for national defence? Or rather, is not your country almost totally defenceless? We, we ourselves, not the executive—we, the immediate representatives of the people, hold the purse-strings of the nation; and the world has long looked on with astonishment, not unmingled with contempt, at the miserly but convulsive grasp with which we embrace them. And what is the state of our finances? Is it such as to render necessary this extreme parsimony?—With an overflowing treasury; with an accumulation of revenue, which enables us to purchase empires, and at the same time rapidly reduce a debt, the pressure of which no man feels or ever can feel; with a debt which is but the dust of the balance in which are suspended our national resources; our naval establishment is inferior to that which was possessed by the little state of Ragusa, the last of the republics of the ancient world, previously to its recent destruction by the power of France.—Ragusa, which possessed but one considerable port, perhaps twenty or thirty miles of barren sea coast, and a population of from 80,000 to 120,000 souls. Apropos of Ragusa. Who could not mourn for Ragusa? Every republican on earth ought to shed a tear for its fate! Who were the Ragusans? Were they among the conspirators against the liberties and national independence of France, who were said to have held their caucusses at Pilnitz and at Pavia? Were they subsidised by British gold? Were they the enemies of any people on the globe? Ah! No---They were a simple, peaceful, unambitious, industrious, virtuous, republican people.—They were so far from being the enemies of any nation, that they were the friends of all the world; that they might enjoy the privilege of managing their own concerns in their own manner; as to their domestic legislation they always paid tribute to every nation that demanded tribute from them; and on this humiliating condition they were suffered to exist as a republic, through almost all the revolutions of ages. They did exist----they are now slaves! And it is a memorable fact, the emperor of France has not even pretended that the Ragusans were hostile to his interests. Political necessity alone justifies, or attempts to justify, the seizure of their dominions. And when would their fate be ours, if the means of destruction were at hand? To-morrow.

It is certainly time to think and act with more energy. This great and solemn subject has long attracted my attention, and occupied my silent reflections. Our local habitation is our only security. Were it not for the vast waves of the ocean, it would be the merest folly that could be imagined, to tie up your roofs with those strings that dangle so delightfully over our heads. Were it not for that noble and all-protecting element, why in the name of heaven would you prop up these tottering walls any longer? Let them alone, and crazy as they are, and they are crazy enough in all conscience, they would last ten times as long as the noble structure of your republic itself! At least ten times as long. But many think we are in no danger. They must be very pious men, they must have a confidence in Divine Providence, in which I should not like to be behind them; or they must possess a degree of self confidence, the possession of which I do not envy them. Does any one believe that our army and navy, that our militia, numerous, brave, and patriotic as it is, could resist for a moment, three millions of European veterans in arms? Could we resist the power of France, if that power could be brought to bear upon us? He who could say so, should wander in the wil-

derness, he should go at least to the extreme limit of the desert heath that surrounds us, and talk to the woods and to the winds. No human ear could listen for a moment with patience to such idle fanfaronade. One word more upon the subject of our treasury and our debt. It has frequently been said that the present is the age of wonders; and we have another proof of it this very session within these walls. Could you call old Solomon himself from the "vasty deep," and give him a seat among us—as he would be but a shade I suppose you would consider him only as a territorial delegate, with a right of debating, but not of voting—could you get him here, the very first step of his parliamentary career would be, to move to strike out a section of the sacred volume, inserted by his own pen: the words, *there is nothing new under the sun.* In the journal of our proceedings upon the president's message, we have a record of this sort. "Resolved, That so much of the message of the President of the U. States, as relates to the future appropriation of the surplus revenue, &c. be referred to a select committee." This is a new kind of committee of ways and means, No. 2. Committees of this description organized for the purpose of devising means to carry on the great concerns of nations, are of some antiquity; but this is the first committee that has ever been created for the purpose of devising ways and means to get rid of the surplus monies of a government. I can point to the gentlemen of this committee, an object worthy their attention; *the defence of their country* opens an ample and honourable field for their labours. But it is time to disclose my own system more particularly. I will keep the house in suspense no longer. I would initiate the magnanimous, but at the same time very prudent policy of the emperor of Austria, approved, or at least not censured by the emperor of France himself, by establishing a powerful armed neutrality. I would organize a general and effective system of national defence. Here again let me not be misunderstood. I am no friend to large armies and navies, or new and oppressive taxes. The system should be economical as well as energetic.

Upon this subject I have long waited, like Elihu of old, that older men might speak, but no one opens his lips; and silence in future, would be a dereliction of what I deem one of the first and dearest interests of my country. Perhaps in my manner of announcing my intentions and objects, although it has been conformable to every day's practice in the British Parliament, I may not have been considered as conforming perfectly to the rules of order here; but if the order has been violated, the transgression shall not be repeated. I have risen at this time merely to call the attention of the house to the subject, and to give notice, that I shall on Tuesday of next week, (as it is proper to lead the public mind gradually to the contemplation of concerns of such importance,) offer to the consideration of the house, a series of resolutions, the objects of which will be, to produce a discussion upon the two great questions which I have mentioned relative to the naval establishment; to introduce, at all events, into the organization and management of that establishment, a new and more efficient system; and to prepare and organize other measures, calculated for the further and more effectual protection of the commerce, the seamen, the harbours, the coasts, and the frontiers of the United States.

BURR'S PROJECTS.

We do not presume to say that it is possible, from the evidence before the public, to fully comprehend the objects of this arch-schemer in all his movements. We will, however, place him at the bar of public opinion, and hear what the testimony may be against this *fallen angel* of the democratic party. We would premise withal, that as some of our witnesses are not in court, we shall merely venture an "essay towards a statement" of the complexion of the cause, and would not pretend to maintain that our proceedings will furnish

legal authority for any thing more than a *mittimus* for the commitment of the respondent till further investigation can be entered into.

—

Evidence in behalf of the United States.

Among the first witnesses whom we beg leave to introduce, is Mr. Jefferson's editor of the National Intelligencer; who testifies in his paper of the 12th November, in substance, that a contract had been entered into with one *Comfort Tyler*, an agent of Burr, for furnishing provisions on the waters of the Ohio, to the amount of 40,000 dollars, at the *highest market* prices. That it was reported, Mr. Burr offered Gen. Eaton a commission, which the latter rejected; and at an entertainment, in which Mr. Burr was present, gave a toast to this effect:—"*May the arm be withered, and the heart paralyzed, that shall attempt or meditate a separation of the United States.*" He states likewise, that drafts amounting to ten thousand dollars, were drawn by Burr on Ogden of New-York, and endorsed by Blennerhasset. That some men high in office in Kentucky, were concerned in the project—That Burr has his emissaries at Washington—That on a certain event, Burr would come to Washington with the view of drawing the attention of the people and the government to *himself*, while his plans were proceeding in the west.

Gen. Eaton has declared, as appears by the *Worcester Spy* and *Boston Repertory*, that when he was at Washington last winter, Col. Burr proposed to him to take the rank of general officer under him, as commander in chief, erect the standard of rebellion against the United States, sever the union, and establish a distinct and independent government, to be composed of all the states west of the Alleghany mountains!! This he communicated to the President, who treated the intelligence with perfect indifference.

Duane says Burr has prepared in all our capital towns, a great body of young men, who are ready to aid him; has resources of *money, brass field pieces*, &c.—That the Marquis Yrujo is concerned with him in a scheme to erect a barrier between the colonies of Mexico and the United States.—That bills had been drawn by Burr (and some to the amount of ten thousand dollars, had been honoured in Philadelphia,) on a person by the name of Ogden, in New-York, a relation of Miranda's Ogden—and that *Blennerhasset*, one of Burr's agents, published a number of papers with the signature of "*The Querist*," in which he appeared the *open advocate* for a separation of the union.

That he (Duane) had heard of 6000 stands of arms shipped from Baltimore for Burr's purposes, and was apprised of a stratagem, by which it was intended to arm the insurgents with the weapons of the general government. This fellow, moreover, states a multitude of "*false facts*" and whimsical conjectures relative to the plans of Burr and his associates, which are the coinage of his own brain; of course his evidence will weigh nothing, except as a *negative quantity*, that is to say, his appearing *against* Burr, is a circumstance in *favour* of the latter.

The next evidence in behalf of the prosecution, is no less a personage than the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES; who declares, in a public instrument, called A PROCLAMATION, that "information has been received, that sundry persons, citizens of the United States, or residents within the same, (meaning Burr and his associates) are conspiring and confederating together, to begin and set on foot, provide and prepare the means for a military expedition or enterprise against the dominions of Spain," &c.

On cross-examination, however, it appears by the *Washington Federalist*, that a gentleman present at Col. Burr's trial in Kentucky, declared that testimony was presented to the grand jury, that *a correspondence actually took place between Col. Burr and our worthy Chief Magistrate, fourteen months ago, relative to this very expedition, denounced as aforesaid in the Proclamation!!!*

We next beg leave to introduce Gen. Wilkinson, who, in an official letter

received at Washington, declares, that "*unless he is reinforced, New-Orleans will certainly fall before Col. Burr*," and that "*an attack is to be apprehended from below.*"

Next comes his excellency, *Edward Tiffin*, governor of the state of Ohio, who, in an official message to the legislature of that state, declares explicitly, that he has information that Burr's "*plan was to attack and seize the city of New-Orleans and its dependencies, the money in the bank and treasury, the military stores, and a fine park of French artillery, lying at New-Orleans*—that he had received a communication from a general officer of the militia, stating, that boats loaded with French arms, on board *of which were gentlemen who spoke the French language*, had passed down the Ohio."

To these we might add the testimony of a cloud of witnesses, who have appeared in the *Western World*, and other papers on the west side of the Alleghany.

For the Respondent,

We have the testimony of the *Ladies of Kentucky*, who invited Col. Burr to a *ball*, which they would by no means have done, had they not believed him entirely guiltless.

Mr. Joseph M. Street, who has been, we believe, one of the most forward in accusing Mr. Burr, declared that he knew nothing but from information, and that his information was not correct.

John Wood, editor of the "Western World," declares, that for some time past, he had changed his opinion of Mr. Burr, and seems tothink him innocent.

Add to this, Col. Burr has been *tried and acquitted*, in the federal court in Kentucky. This trial was managed, however, in a most singular manner—the respondent was not arrested according to common practice in cases of treason; not put under bonds; and in fact, the whole proceedings, say some, wore the resemblance of a *sham-prosecution*, in order to excite public feelings in favour of the respondent.

Now, for our part, we do not hesitate to express our belief, that Messrs. "Catiline" and "Condorcet," have, in some affairs, formed a union, which was not exactly that of "*honest men.*" We beg leave to believe, *that Burr has kept up a constant correspondence with Talleyrand, since the latter Jacobin was in this country.* The "*gentlemen who spoke the French language*," were not, we fancy, *ideal beings.* The Miranda-like disclosure of Mr. Jefferson's being concerned with Burr in the outset of this expedition, is worth attention.

One of the means by which France, from the beginning of the dreadful conspiracy against all that IS, for the sake of introducing what philosophers and French politicians suppose MAY BE, has been to take advantage of every *weak spot*, in every *existing community* throughout the world, and to induce the *ambitious* and *unprincipled* men of every country, to become, in fact, partizans of the sect of Jacobin politicians, who paved the way for the raising of France on the ruins of the world.

Abstract of Congressional proceedings.

TENTH CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, December 11.

After some information received, respecting the state of the ceiling of the representatives chamber,

Mr. Bidwell (Mass.) called for the order of the day, on the bill regulating the method of taking evidence in cases of contested elections.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Basset (Vir.) in the chair.

Mr. J. Clay. (Penn.) That in cases of contested elections, *viva voce*, it had been customary to deduct votes given by persons not qualified, and hence determine who may be elected. But when the election is by ballot, there is great difficulty in rejecting votes. Mr. C. had a plan which he had not matured. He intended that the bill should be so modified, that all persons who may have voted, and are not qualified electors, shall be compelled to declare on oath, for whom they have given their votes. Then the illegal votes may be deducted.

Mr. Bidwell thought the proposition of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, amounted to an infringement of the constitution. It went at least to put a construction by law on the constitution. It appeared to Mr. B. unne-

cessary and improper to provide by law that illegal votes should not be counted, as the constitution had determined that point. Mr. B. was not prepared to give an opinion on the propriety of administering an oath to ascertain for whom illegal votes had been given.

Mr. J. Clay thought that this proposition was neither unconstitutional, nor inconsistent with the rights of electors. In cases of *viva voce* election, illegal votes are deducted. The same deduction should be made in cases of election by ballot. He put a case of twenty illegal votes given for a candidate who had a majority of seventeen only, and moved that the committee rise, and ask leave to sit again.

Mr. Smilie, (Penn.) wished for time for considering of this subject—Thought that it would be no violation of the rights of electors, to make inquiries into their qualifications; and thought that non-electors had no priviliges as electors, which he thought was a plain principle. As they were not hurried for time, he wished the committee to rise.

Mr. Bidwell had no wish to precipitate a decision, but thought there was an objection to the principle, for the bill would transfer the right of judging of the qualifications of electors from the house to a magistrate.

Mr. J. Clay would suggest to the gentleman, who introduced the bill, (Mr. Bidwell) its reference to a select committee, to report to the house.

The question being taken on the committee's rising, it was carried. Mr. Basset reported, that the committee had had the bill under consideration, and instructed him to ask leave to sit again.

Mr. Holmes. (Vir.) from the committee of claims, said he was instructed to move, that the committtee be discharged from further consideration of sundry petitions, which were barred by the statute of limitations, and that the same be referred to the committee appointed to inquire whether any, and if any, what description of claims against the United States, barred by the statutes of limitation, ought in reason and justice to be provided for by law.—Carried.

Mr. J. Randolph (Vir.) moved, that the petitions of certain officers of the customs, praying for an increase of emoluments, and the report of the secretary of the treasury thereon, be referred to the committee of ways and means.—Carried.

Adjourned.

The trial of T. O. Selfridge, Esq. on an indictment of Manslaughter, came on before the supreme court sitting in Boston, on Tuesday, the 23d of Dec. The trial lasted until Friday noon. The court adjourned from 2 o'clock to 4, when the jury came in with a verdict of not guilty.

The "speck" *beginning to look* squally.

A correspondent at Washington informs us, that dispatches have been received by the government from the westward, relative to Col. Burr. The contents had not been made known. It was, therefore, concluded that they were not agreeable to the government. Some letters from Col. Burr have been intercepted.—*U. S. Gazette.*

To these we can add, that there is an appearance of unusual bustle at the *navy yard* in New-York; and the probability appears to be, that a *gun-boat*, will be ready within *a year or two*, for the purpose of keeping the *emperor's peace*, as Randolph would say, in *shallow* water.

Arcularius, vs. *Coleman.*—This case has excited considerable interest; and is indeed of importance, not only as relates to the individuals concerned, but as a precedent in favour of the effectual mode adopted by the defendant, of hunting down the infamous *creatures* of the *faction*. We were not present, and shall, therefore, attempt to state nothing more than what we have learned to be the substance of the accusation, and the result of the trial.

The plaintiff had been accused by the defendant, the editor of the Evening Post, in that paper of November 29, 1805, of the most consummate barbarity in his capacity of Superintendent of the Alms-House, an office to which he had been advanced by the Clintonian party, in turning away a poor woman from that asylum, who, (to use the words of that publication, on which the action was founded,) "finding her labour approaching, and having no home whatever to which she could resort, went to the poor-house, and applied to the worthy *Superintendent*, (the plaintiff) telling him her singular situation, and praying for God's sake that he would allow her some corner to lie down in. But this humane man immediately turned the miserable woman out of doors."

The council for the plaintiff declared, that if the charges contained in the alleged libel, were true, they showed him to be "*the most profligate wretch, the most inhuman monster in existence, and their verdict must be for the defendant.*"

The jury *accordingly* gave a verdict for the defendant.

The trial of Captain Whitby, (says a late English paper) was to be held at Portsmouth, on board the Gladiator. He is to be tried "for a breach of neutrality, and for the murder of John Pierce, an American citizen."

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THE

WEEKLY INSPECTOR.

Of those men who have overturned the Liberties of Republics, the greatest number "have begun their career by paying an obsequious court to the People—commencing "DEMAGOGUES, and ending TYRANTS." HAMILTON.

Vol. I.] NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1807. [No. 21.

NEXT PRESIDENT.

In the "*American Citizen*," (a certain newspaper, edited in this place by a runaway *foreigner*,) of the 4th ult. is published what is styled, "*A respectful address to the President of the United States, requesting him to become a candidate for the ensuing election; and, also, to solicit the assistance and co-operation of the Republicans* (meaning Democrats) *in the different counties in this state, for the promotion of that important object.*"

This thing, which is written with a *little* talent and *much* cunning, is extremely well adapted to the purpose of gulling the multitude: Indeed, it displays so much *art*, that we are not at all astonished at seeing some repectable signatures to what is really nothing more than a request to a weak, and wrong-headed man, to complete the ruin of the nation.

The gentlemen who drew this petition, inform us, that they have been appointed a "*General Committee*" for that purpose, and are animated by the reflection, that a measure so just and proper, will obtain the approbation of the republicans of the state, and of the union: for,

"At a moment when the storms which agitate the old world, threaten to extend their ravages to our peaceful country, and when with regard to our domestic affairs, the enemies of our principles and our cause, are endeavouring to conquer us by inspiring disunion and distrust, united vigour and prudence are essential in our councils."

"VIGOUR and PRUDENCE," say these gentlemen, are the qualifications which are wanted in a chief magistrate in these perilous times. As to the former, we fancy Mr. Jefferson is a little deficient; but that he has a world of the latter, no man alive, who has ever heard of his *prudent* retreat, when *Tarleton* blustered of yore, in Virginia, has ever doubted. But as it is necessary in dealing with our dumplin-headed democrats, to furnish *line upon line*, we shall be obliged to state what has often been stated, relative to a certain display of prudence, and never been denied or accounted for in a satisfactory manner.

A gentleman of Virginia, Mr. *Leven Powell*, in a public address, declared, "that when Tarleton, with a few light-horse, pursued the assembly to Charlottesville, Mr. Jefferson discovered such *a want of firmness*, as showed he was *not fit to fill the first* executive office; for instead of using his talents in directing the necessary operations of defence, *he quitted his government by resigning his office;* this too, at a time which tried men's souls, at a time when the *affairs of America stood in doubtful suspense, and required the exertions of all.*"

It is true that Mr. Jefferson afterwards obtained a vote in the Virginia Assembly, which, by a wonderful stretch of charity, gave him credit for *integrity*, but left the imputation of *cowardice* still attached to this idol of democrats.

Though Mr. Jefferson, in his retreat, exhibited a sample of "*prudence*," we believe, that "when the storms which agitate the old world, extend their ravages to our peaceful country," this kind of prudence will not be in high demand among those who are de-

termined to maintain the Independence of America.

Another proof of the propriety of Mr. Jefferson's continuing at the helm, while "*storms agitate the old world*," and threaten the new, may be found in the intercepted dispatches of citizen Fauchet. Previous to the famous *whiskey insurrection*, in 1794, (the same insurrection in which Mr. Gallatin made his political debut,) Mr. Jefferson says, his friend Fauchet, "*prudently retired*, in order to avoid making a figure *against his inclination*, in scenes, *the secret of which will soon or late be brought to light*."

"When we compare the situation of our country with that of foreign nations, we must be sensible of the distinguished privileges which we enjoy under the superintending providence and guardian care of heaven, we are indebted for those blessings to the ascendency of republican principles, and to the virtues of our general government."

Unfortunately Mr. Jefferson and his admiring petitioners, do not exactly correspond in their representations of these peculiar "blessings," which under Providence are owing "to the ascendency of republican principles, and the virtues of our general government."

We have indeed *purchased* a temporary suspension of hostilities from France, at the price of our *national honour*, and *fifteen* millions of dollars, but as to any *distinguished privileges* which are the consequences of our having consented to pay *tribute* to the world's common enemy, we should have been utterly in the dark, had not Mr. Jefferson kindly told us that "Our citizens had been seized, and their property plundered in the very ports which had been actually delivered up by Spain, and this by the regular officers and soldiers of that government," and that "piratical acts were committed at the very mouth of our harbours," in "*plundering and sinking our vessels, and exposing their crews in open boats, or on desert shores*;" that these enormities were committed by *petty privateers*, who cared as little for our "republican principles, and the virtues of our general government," as for Gun-boat No. 1, or any other *scare-crow* invented by our philosophical chieftain;—that "a great number of private individuals were combining together, arming and organizing themselves contrary to law, to carry on a military expedition against the territories of Spain; and that these "private individuals," were making "criminal attempts to decide for their country the question of peace or war, by commencing active and unauthorized hostilities*."

The petitioners continue their fulsome eulogies, and among other compliments, which have somewhat the appearance of *irony*, is the following:

"The *integrity* of Mr. Jefferson, is equal to his *talents*."

Now then for his integrity. Among other glaring instances of Mr. J's *integrity*, may be mentioned his *advice* given to Congress respecting a transfer of the debt due to France, to a company of Hollanders, from a very politic and very *honest* motive, as thus stated by himself:

"If there is *danger* of the public payments *not being punctual*, I submit whether it may not be better that the *discontents which would then arise*, should be transferred from a court, of *whose good will we have so much need*, to the *breasts* of a *private company*."

This kind of *honesty*, however, did not exactly coincide with certain *old fashioned ideas*, entertained by a board from the treasury, who were, perhaps, composed of Federalists, for they tell us in a report, published in February, 1787, that the idea of the proposed transfer, was both "UNJUST and IMPOLITIC; *unjust*, because the nation would contract an engagement, which there was no well grounded prospect of fulfilling; *impolitic*, because a failure in the payment of interest on the debt transferred, (which was *inevitable*) would justly blast all hopes of *credit* with the citizens of the United Netherlands, in future pressing exigencies of the Union; and they, therefore, gave it as their opinion, that it would be adviseable for Congress, *without delay*, to in-

* See President's Messages, of the 3d Dec. 1805, and the 2d Dec. 1806.

struct their minister at the court of France, *to forbear giving his sanction to any such transfer.*"

Congress agreed with the ideas of the board on that subject, and sent instructions to that effect to Mr. Jefferson, then minister in France.

Here then we have a solemn act of government, which in effect, declares, that Mr. Jefferson, the "eminent and *virtuous*," statesman, to whom this petition is addressed, was an advocate for measures at once *unjust* and *impolitic*. Yet, say these petitioners, "*Mr. Jefferson's integrity*, is equal to his *talents!*"

We might give further proof of the integrity of his *highness*, from his attempt to defraud his friend and patron, *Gabriel Jones*, by paying him a sum of money, which he had borrowed, in a currency which had depreciated so far, as not to be worth a *fourth of the interest of the original sum.* But to the address.

"From the personal virtues of the man, we turn" (high time) "for a moment to the signal and numerous benefits derived from his measures. During the preceding administration, we were continually in foreign disputes, and we had reason to tremble at the security of public liberty, and for the safety of the constitution. An alliance with Great-Britain, and a war with France, appear to have been the measures destined to strengthen the hands of the executive, and to introduce a government, whose energy might defeat the efforts of freedom. A standing army was devised, apparently as a precautionary measure, but in reality to control the advocates of public liberty. Alien and sedition laws were invented to silence domestic opposition and resistance. An apology was created for exorbitant taxation, and in the infancy of our constitution, in a moment of peace, and with an ample revenue, we beheld our national debt continually increasing. The strength and resources of our nation were wasted with lavish prodigality. Burthened with extravagance, which would have exhausted our means of defence, we were threatened with the weakness of decrepitude, before we had obtained the vigour of maturity."

It is, indeed, surprising, that such barefaced falsehoods as that the Federal administration were the cause of involving us in disputes with foreign nations, can find a currency, at this time, among the most ignorant. Is it not well known, that *our beloved and immortal* WASHINGTON, *lived and died a Federalist?* Is there a man that does not know, that by his prudent and decided conduct in issuing a proclamation of neutrality, we escaped the horrors of *French fraternity*, or in other words, participating in the crimes, and experiencing the fate of revolutionary France? President WASHINGTON sent one ambassador to negociate peace with France. The directory refused to receive him. President ADAMS sent three ambassadors for the same purpose. The infamous banditti, who then presided in that country, instead of treating with us on terms of reciprocity, *demanded* TRIBUTE to the amount of millions, as a preliminary step to the opening of negociations. This demand was rejected with that indignation it deserved; the nation flew to arms, and *commanded peace*, by being *prepared for war.* As to our having "reason to tremble *at* the security of public liberty, and for the safety of the constitution," we shall merely observe, that this assertion is an *infamous falsehood.* The Federalists preserved the constitution inviolate, and raised barriers for protecting the rights of the people, which the faction in power, as we shall presently show, have broken down. "An alliance with Great-Britain," was never named nor contemplated by Federalists, but has been proposed by the Democrats, and is, perhaps, one of the least exceptionable measures that ever was proposed by the party.

The standing army, which has been the topic of so much abuse, was raised by the Federal administration, under apprehensions of invasion from France. This army was disbanded by the same Federal administration, the moment the danger became less imminent.—That it *was not* intended to control the advocates of public liberty, we have, among other proofs, the testimony of General WASHINGTON himself, who commanded, under President ADAMS, this terrible army, which, say the democrats, was destined to destroy our freedom.

The following is an extract of a letter from General WASHINGTON, to

Charles Carrol, of Maryland, which was written several months after the passing of all those laws, which are such stumbling-blocks to the democrats.

" It was not possible for me to remain " ignorant of, or indifferent to, recent " transactions. The conduct of the Di- " rectory of France towards our coun- " try; their insidious hostility to its " government; their various practices " to withdraw the affections of the peo- " ple from it; the evident tendency of " their arts, and those of their agents " to countenance and invigorate oppo- " sition; their disregard of solemn " treaties, and the laws of nations; " their war on our defenceless com- " merce; their treatment of our minis- " ters of peace, and *their demands, a- " mounting to tribute;* could not fail to " excite in me corresponding senti- " ments with those my countrymen " have so generally expressed in their " affectionate addresses to you. Believe " me, Sir, *no one can more cordially ap- " prove of the wise and prudent measures " of your administration. They ought to " inspire universal confidence; and will, " no doubt, combined with the state of " things, call from Congress such laws " and measures, as will enable you to " meet the full force and extremity of the " crisis. Satisfied, therefore, that you " have sincerely wished and endeavoured " to avert war, and exhausted to the last " drop, the cup of reconciliation*, we can, " with pure hearts, appeal to heaven for " the justice of our cause."

The old complaint of the oppression of alien and sedition laws, is next revived, to suit the purposes of the corrupt and corrupting faction.

We shall briefly state, in answer to the clamours of these cavillers, that the alien law was nothing more than a law declaratory of a *right*, which exists in every government, according to the *law of nations*, of sending dangerous and intriguing foreigners out of the country. It is a right which the great duty of *self-preservation* imperiously declares *must* be placed in the executive of any civilized country.

The alien act expired before the democratic faction obtained their ruinous ascendency. We will give the only clause in this dreadful *engine of Federal tyranny*, which has been the subject of democratic animadversion.

The alien law enacts—" That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, at any time during the continuance of this act, to order all such aliens, as he shall judge dangerous to the peace and safety of the U. States, or shall have reasonable grounds to suspect are concerned in any treasonable, or secret machinations against the government thereof, to depart out of the territory of the United States, within such time as shall be expressed in such order."

This act likewise authorized the President to license aliens to remain, who should satisfy him, " that no injury or damage to the United States will arise from suffering such alien to reside therein."

The Federal executive never, in a single instance, made use of this power; but several notorious French emissaries fled on the passing of this law.

The sedition law, the lying clamours of our vile democrats notwithstanding, was a law which guaranteed the *liberty of the press*, and was a *barrier to the rights of the people*. It had no reference to any thing *spoken*. A man under that act, might utter treason by wholesale, by mere word of mouth, and be safe from its penalties or coercions. If he printed, he must prove what he printed to be true, and the *truth* would *justify* him. But as there is no getting on with these shallow-pated and hollow-hearted democratic gentry, but by knocking them down by documents, we will, at the hazard of being thought tedious, give the paragraphs which contain the gist of the dreadful *sedition law*.

The second section is as follows:

" *And be it further enacted*, That if any person shall write, print, utter, or publish, or shall cause to be written, printed, uttered, or published; or shall knowingly, or willingly assist, or aid in writing, printing, uttering, or publishing, any *false*, *scandalous*, or *malicious writing or writings*, against the govern-

ment of the United States, or either house of the Congress of the United States, or the President of the United States, with intent to defame the said President; or to bring them, or either of them into contempt or disrepute; or to excite against them, or either, or any of them, the hatred of the good people of the United States; or to stir up sedition within the United States; or to excite any unlawful combinations therein, for opposing or resisting any law of the United States, or any act of the President of the United States, done in pursuance of powers in him vested by the constitution of the United States; or to resist, oppose, or defeat any such law, or act; or to aid, encourage, or abet any hostile designs of any foreign nation, against the United States, their people, or government, then such person having been thereof convicted, before any court of the United States, having jurisdiction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars, and by imprisonment not exceeding two years."

Now it is plain to all, but jacobins, that this paragraph contemplates nothing more than "*false*, *scandalous*, and *malicious writing* or *writings*," something which must be *written*, or *printed*, or *uttered* by *writing* or *printing*. But still it curtails the liberty of our precious jacobins.

'Twas thus a fellow whipp'd, I saw,
Who made a deal of racket,
And d—n—d the Sheriff and the law,
For his fine striped jacket.

No, gentlemen, you might *lie* a *little* on common occasions, even under the federal government, the sedition law notwithstanding; but when your lying *appeared in print*, and was such, that a *jury of the country* would declare it to be "*false and malicious*," it was thought not tolerable.

But true it is, wonderful as it may appear, that same *dreadful sedition law*, *guaranteed to the people an important right*—that of *giving the truth in evidence in a prosecution for a libel:* as appears by the following:

"SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted and declared*, That if any person shall be prosecuted under this act, for the writing or publishing any libel aforesaid, it shall be *lawful* for the defendant upon the trial of the cause, to *give in evidence* in his defence, *the truth of the matter contained in the publication, charged as a libel.* And the jury, who shall try the cause, shall have a right to determine the *law and fact*, under the direction of the court, as in other cases."

Now the common law stands as follows:

"It is immaterial with respect to the essence of a libel, whether the matter of it be *true* or *false*, since the provocation, and not the falsity, is the thing to be punished criminally, though doubtless the falsehood of it may aggravate its guilt, and enhance its punishment."

Blackstone's Commentaries, Vol. IV.

To prove that the alien and sedition laws received the sanction of President WASHINGTON, we have only to advert to their date, and that of the letter above mentioned, in which he says to President ADAMS, "*no one can more* cordially approve of the wise and prudent measures of your administration," &c. This letter, in which this unqualified approbation of Federal measures is stated, bears date the 13th July, 1798 *.

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* *The following are among the most important laws, which were enacted under the Federal administration.*

An act to provide for the further defence of the ports & harbours of the U. States,	June 23, 1797.
An act providing a naval armament,	July 1, 1797.
An act to provide an additional armament,	April 27, 1798.
Supplementary act, to the act providing for the defence of the ports and harbours of the United States,	May 3, 1798.
An act to provide cannon, arms, and ammunition,	May 4, 1798.
An act authorizing the President to raise a provisional army,	May 28, 1798.
An act more effectually to protect the commerce and coasts of the United States,	May 28, 1798.
An act making appropriations for the military establishment for 1798,	June 12, 1798.
An act to suspend commercial intercourse between the United States and France,	June 13, 1798.
An act supplementary to	

Surely the eulogy of such a man as General WASHINGTON, ought to be considered of some importance, in opposition to the unsupported assertions of such mercenary wretches as *Cheetham* and *Duane*.

The next thing complained of in this pitiful petition, is the "*exorbitant taxation*" with which it is pretended the nation was burthened under the Federal administration. But can it be forgotten that the Federalists were under the necessity of providing for the debts incurred in our war with Great-Britain? And is it not well known that the *faction* who have been the curse, and threaten to cause the *ruin* of America, were themselves the *source of a great part of the expense, which is the subject of their clamour?*

Indeed, President WASHINGTON, in the letter above quoted, declared that "*that party*, (to wit, the democratic) *had been the curse of this country, and the source of the expenses we have to encounter*," and that it was a "*pity the expenses could not be taxed on them.*"

(To be continued.)

JACOBIN DIPLOMATIC MANOEUVRES.

A statement has appeared, on the same day, in the London Courier, The Times, Star, and Morning Post, relative to D'Oubril's treaty, which is supposed to be the production of the Russian ambassador at the Court of St. James. It is too long for insertion, but its importance demands from us an abridged view of its contents.

The writer declares, that "It was expected that Bonaparte would become furious as soon as the refusal of the emperor of Russia to ratify the treaty concluded by M. D. Oubril was known. But Bonaparte must have foreseen that this treaty could not be ratified, for he knew that M. D. Oubril was exceeding his powers; and the wretched journalists, "condemned to defile their pen by undertaking his defence, and their persons by receiving his protection, ought to have drawn up at the time, those abusive and absurd calumnies, with which he chooses to amuse his grooms of the chamber, and fatigue his slaves."

He then challenges Bonaparte to contradict a single fact, and goes on to state,

That M. D. Oubril had never any other powers than those granted for ages to every negociator. That he has neither followed his instructions, nor obeyed his power.—That he declared to Talleyrand and Lord Yarmouth, and wrote at the same time to England and St. Petersburgh, that he had no power to sign what Bonaparte required of him----That Bonaparte had a great interest in obtaining the signature of M. D. Oubril----That he did obtain this signature from the cowardice of the negociator, knowing at the same time its absolute inefficacy for the apparent object of the treaty----That he absolutely made the very use of it for which it was demanded----That if he has failed in the results that he promised himself from it, it was owing to the happy firmness of England.

His motive was to terrify England by the desertion of such an ally; to inspire her with suspicions of Russia, and to increase his acts of violence against Germany. He extorted it from M. D. Oubril, and ratified it in six hours after he had obtained his signature, and caused it to be published in three hours after he had ratified it.

The means by which the signature

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and to amend the act, entitled, "an act to authorise the President of the United States to raise a provisional army." June 22, 1798.

An act concerning aliens, June 25, 1798.

An act providing for the expenses of the new regiment of artillerists and engineers, June 28, 1798.

An act providing arms for the militia of the U. States, July 6, 1798.

An act further to protect the commerce of the U. States, July 9, 1798.

An act to declare the treaties heretofore concluded with France, no longer obligatory on the United States, July 7, 1798.

An act to provide for the valuation of lands and dwelling-houses, and the enumeration of slaves within the United States, July 9, 1798.

was extorted, are thus stated by M. D. Oubril himself:—"In thus acting contrary to his instructions, he had been surrounded, circumvented, and provoked; that many threats were uttered; that a harsh and insulting tone was used towards him; that the negociators were assembled at two o'clock in the morning; that the conference had lasted for sixteen hours; that he was alone against a number, who relieved one another; that he had become feverish; that his head was bewildered; and that it was under these circumstances he signed."

This document, with many others, goes to establish the *important fact*, that the *laws of nations* with Bonaparte, are indeed, "*worm eaten codes.*" That no *means* are left untried, which promise to accomplish the *ends* of the dreadful despot, who, by colossal strides, is advancing to the throne of universal empire. In dealing with such a power as that of France, under the domination of such a despot as Bonaparte, we cannot hope to succeed, but by the same precautions which would be necessary in entering a *kennel of wolves.* Indeed, it is high time that the civilized world should rise *en masse*, and *hunt down* the horde of savages, who threaten to make the world a wilderness, and *man* a beast more ferocious than the tiger of the desert.

THE CARRIER

OF THE

COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER,

TO HIS PATRONS.

May't please your honor's worships, I'm
A mighty modest man of rhyme,
Who rose this morn, with Miss Aurora,
On purpose to appear before ye,
And proffer you a proper pretty,
Polite, and polish'd New Year's ditty.

You'll not expect me now to pour
Out sentimental stuff like Moore;
That Poet, so sublime, whose trade is,
With flummery, to gull the ladies—
To show how Cupid whets his dart,
On some fine fair one's flinty heart,
'Till sparks elicited shall fly,
In flashes, from her lightning eye.

You recollect, about this time
Last year, I gave you all in rhyme,
A jingling recapitulation
Of what was passing in the nation;
And now, I fancy, 'tis desir'd
To peep at what has since transpir'd.

The most remarkable event
That's happen'd on this continent,
Is Johnny Randolph's bringing out
The desperate democratic rout;
And letting people understand,
That certain rulers in the land,
(Not fitted yet with hempen collars,)
Had sent to France MILLIONS OF DOLLARS!—
To buy a fruitful nursery, for
The brawling fiends of civil war.

What, though our chief had heretofore,
Declar'd we'd territory more
Than would come into occupation,
For many and many a generation;
'Tis evident that *quantum suff.*
With democrats is *not* enough!
Besides, 'tis plain to common sense,
The purchase was a mere pretence,
A shuffling pretext, to advance
A good round sum to sister France;
Not sent, *exactly*, as a tribute,
(Which would be meriting a gibbet,)
But for a special cause, to wit,
Friend Bonapart' *demanded it;*
And he knows how, it is well known,
To *force* a *voluntary* loan.
Yes, Bony knows full well, I wot,
His sword can cut the Gordian knot,
In which our men of calculation,
Have tied the purse-strings of the nation.
The bayonets of Bonapart'
Can ope' a niggard statesman's heart;
Your red hot balls are apt to coax
Their cash from mighty saving folks;
And miser's learn from Bony's lash,
Who has the *power*, will have the *cash.*

Thus in highwaymen's hands we see
A crowbar answers for a key.

See democrats, like demireps,
Would gladly now retrace their steps;
See each poor wrong-head turn and twist,
To be *almost* a Federalist;
But still outrageously disclaim
The least connexion with the name,
Lest people think, as well they might,
Democracy is all a bite.
But having once, to all intents,
Betray'd the nation's confidence,
Unless the nation are insane,
They'll never trust the rogues again.

Yes, they have been so long pursuing
The broad highway that leads to ruin,
I fear it is their awful case
T'have sinn'd away their day of grace.

Thus Madam Macbeth might exclaim,
When done the "*deed without a name,*"
"Out cursed spot," in wild affright—
But oceans could not wash her white.

So Doctor Faustus, when indented
The devil's apprentice, soon repented;
But, having sign'd and seal'd his fate,
Repentance came a day too late.

The truth is, Sirs, we must come round,
Come fairly upon Federal ground,
And *We*, the WASHINGTONIANS, must
Choose men whom WASHINGTON could trust.

Demo's have shown us, plain enough,
Their heads and hearts are made of stuff
Which quite unfits them for the station
They hold at present in the nation.
Though, at the populace's pleasure,
They hit on now and then a measure
Which looks as if they'd some pretence
To some approach to common sense;
They will, perhaps, the next step following,
Like swine, in native filth be wallowing.

When grapes shall grow on brambles, then
Expect *good* measures from *bad* men.

The people sure must understand
That this wide waste of western land,
Will truly prove, beyond a doubt,
Contention's bone to snarl about.
Un'ess the forests we desire
To feed our Freedom's funeral fire,
We might as well buy Herschel's planet,
And send a balloon fleet to man it.

We've furnish'd Burr with ways and means
To build a throne at New-Orleans,
Seated on which, he meditates
To trample on th' United States.
We've bought our Independence, proud,
A dagger, coffin, tomb, and shroud,
And urg'd our boasted, eagle-ey'd,
And god-like dame, to suicide.
Altho' our Freedom's altars rise
At once to meet and mock the skies,
Yet hypocrites, with hearts so callous,
Much higher yet have rais'd her gallows,
Gave FIFTEEN MILLIONS for the erection,
And now, disclaiming all connexion,
Would hang the Goddess, just as you know
Of old, mad Jupiter did Juno.

Behold the Eastern Continent,
By Bonapart' in pieces rent,
Who sets his foot on Prussia's neck,
By way of sample of "the speck
Of war," with which 'tis his intent
To bless the Western Continent!
And Jacobins, forever willing
To canonize a splendid villain,
Instead of urging us to arm,
Are so afraid of "*doing harm*,"
That they invite him to transmit his
Banditti here to "scour our cities."

So dark the prospect is before us,
Such dangers menace and hang o'er us,
Unless we take a sudden start,
And tread on lumps of Bonapart,—
Hunt down the Jacobinic train
Such men as Cheetham and Duane,
And that vile infidel Tom Paine—
Unless the people take by hand,
The master-spirits of the land,
Who have in troublous times been found
The men 'tis safe to rally round;
Who will, tho' democrats may scoff,
Begin where *Federalists left off*;
Who will proceed as times require,
To raise the nation's spirit higher;
Proceed without more hesitation,
To fortify, and arm the nation,
Until the New World, free and bold,
Can bid defiance to the Old,
Our Independence will not long
Be even worth a NEW YEAR'S SONG.

January 1, 1807.

The following well written remarks on the imbecile system of defence adopted by our administration, are from a late number of the *Charleston Courier*.

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Messrs. Editors,

The piece in the City Gazette, on Thursday last, copied from Mr. Jefferson's Moniteur, the National Intelligencer, is deserving of particular notice; first, because it is supposed to speak the language of the administration; and secondly, because it contains some of the most extraordinary sentiments and opinions that I have ever seen propagated among a free people.

"The opinions entertained in the U. States with regard to the extent to which a naval force should be erected, are too indefinite to establish a criterion; and yet public opinion seems to be the only correct arbiter to which to appeal in such a case. A complete protection of trade against the marauders of the ocean, has not even been dreamt of; nor has any man determined in what degree we ought to attempt it. The almost universal opinion of the nation has been, that it was not expedient to go farther than to maintain a force that should keep in subjection the pirates of the Mediterranean, and secure our own territory from the unauthorized outrages of the European powers."

It is not true that the opinions on this subject are too indefinite to establish a criterion. It has never been expected that a ship of war should be equipped to convoy every merchant vessel across the ocean. All that was expected, by those whose opinions should form a

criterion, was, to have such a naval force as would be sufficient to protect our commerce and our citizens in our own waters. It is not necessary to equip a fleet as large as that of Great-Britain, "against the marauders of the ocean," but to have a sufficient number of frigates or other armed ships, after allowing for a detachment for the Mediterranean service, to scour our own coast; to drive from our limits, and from out of our own jurisdiction, the armed vessels of every foreign power. As "every man's house is his castle," so is the jurisdictional limits of the U. States a protection to its citizens, or at least, it should be; but the outrages which have been so often committed within our waters, by British & French cruizers, is a proof that the protecting arm of our administration, does not extend so far by water. These have always been the opinions of the Washington Republicans, of the commercial part of the community, and of those acquainted with maritime rights. It is the opinion of these people which should form a criterion, on the subject of naval protection, and determine its extent; if the voice of the community is to be collected, the mercantile part, are, by their profession and their experience, most competent to form an opinion on the subject. But if this opinion is to be obtained from men who are born in the state of Kentucky, or upon the banks of the Missouri, and who have never seen any thing but their native rivers and canoes, then, indeed it will be found so discordant with our national honour and national security, that "no criterion can be established."

It is acknowledged, in the above extract, that there is a necessity for "securing our own territory from the unauthorized outrages of the European powers." Has it been done? Has the present administration done any thing to protect our Atlantic territory from insults and outrage? O yes! I must not forget one instance, in which their wisdom and moderation was most conspicuous:—When Whitby was insulting the sovereignty and independence of the United States, by searching and firing upon our vessels, within our own limits and jurisdiction, Mr. Jefferson issued orders, not for our armed ships to drive him from his station, or to resent the insult, but for the citizens to catch captain Whitby, and to forbid the poor ships from ever coming to this country again. I allow that we had no vessels to send upon such an expedition—some were in the Mediterranean, the rest were rotting in the Potomac. What have they done else? Nothing. Then what must the sober, unbiassed part of the community think of an administration who own that it is "the almost universal opinion of the nation, to secure, by a naval force, our own territory, from the unauthorized outrages of the European powers," and yet has done nothing to afford this security and this protection? Some other and more powerful motive must exist, when the almost universal opinion of the nation, is thus treated with contempt.

"A difficulty nearly as great, has attended the decision, to what extent it is politic to defend our ports and harbours. It has been said, not perhaps incorrectly, that the placing them in a complete state of defence, would cost 20 millions, and that to keep them in such a state, would require annually an additional million."

It is also urged that this would subject the people to further taxes, &c. What the probable amount of completely fortifying the harbours might be, I cannot undertake to say; but I will venture to assert, that the protection of each in the manner which is absolutely necessary for our security, would be but an inconsiderable sum when compared with its immense importance. The whole Atlantic frontier of the U. States, is in a defenceless situation—its harbours exposed, and our forts in ruins. If "unauthorized outrages" are committed within our jurisdiction, nay, at the very entrance of our harbours, why may not some privateer or pirate sail up to our city, and levy contributions, under pain of firing the town, and of knocking the houses about our ears? What security have we, that some

will not be found to make the attempt, when they know it can be done with impunity? Could we prevent them from coming up to this city?—No! If Charleston was to experience a fate like this, would it be the towns-people only, who would suffer? No. Every inhabitant of the state would suffer in some measure. Their mart would be destroyed—the source of their necessary supplies would be cut off—their crops would remain unsold—and themselves and their country humiliated and degraded. What would be a trifling tax, when compared to this destruction and national disgrace? Nothing. But as the government is supported by the duties which arise from commerce, if we lost commercial towns we should likewise lose their revenue, and as the government must be supported, taxes must be laid upon lands, negroes, &c. at the time our planters could not dispose of their crops, and be least able to pay them. The revenue which was paid into the treasury of the U. States, by the collector of the customs, of this port, from the 1st of April, 1801, to 31st March, 1705, being four years, amounted to three millions, thirty-one thousand, six hundred and thirty-nine dollars and seventy-seven cents. This went to the support of the government; and if it had not been afforded by commerce, it must have been raised in some other way from the citizens of this state. Is it not then the interest of our citizens to have our commerce protected, and our harbours fortified? To be prepared to resent and to repel any outrage which may be offered to our country, and not to court insult by our meanness and weakness?

But the most extraordinary paragraph is the following:

"Notwithstanding the large sums of money expended, a crisis in our affairs would not fail to expose the inadequacy of our fortifications, and subject us to derision and humiliation. It is indeed but too probable, that in proportion to the extent of our fortifications, would be our temerity in courting danger, and that they would, in fact, expose us to an increase of perils."

I can scarcely believe this to have been written by an American—proud of his birth-right, and basking in the sunshine of liberty and independence. What! we must neither protect our commerce nor fortify our harbours from foreign outrage, least we should make use of our power in repelling any offered insult! We must not bar our doors least it should be an inducement for the midnight robber to break thro' and steal! But what is worse, and what is a libellous and a dishonourable charge against the American character is, that if we felt ourselves able to repel an injury, that we should be the first to commit it—and that if we are determined not to submit to an insult, we should be the first to offer it. I have too high an opinion of the integrity and honour of my countrymen, to be afraid to trust them, and too much regard for their persons and property to see them unprotected.

But mark the disgraceful conclusion of this democratic paragraph:—

"Many have thought that true policy recommended our standing on humble ground, until our strength enable us to punish those who wronged us, thus, in their opinion, ensuring the earliest arrivals of that state of manhood, that would justify us in putting forth our full strength."

In other words, it is better to suffer insults and injuries from every foreign nation, than to place ourselves in a situation to defy their power and to resent their insolence. It was an observation of our beloved WASHINGTON, "the only way to make yourselves respected, is to make yourselves feared." If we are prepared for war, our friendship will be courted; but if we will not protect ourselves, but "stand on humble ground," we must put up with such treatment as we may receive. During the French revolution, when the myrmidons of France were about to enter into Switzerland, the Canton of Basle assembled to determine on the measures they should pursue; whether to oppose the French by fortifications, and an armed host, or to remain quiet and peaceable at home, and trust to the ge-

nerosity of their invaders. It was determined that they should do the latter. All but an old syndic had resolved upon this submission. He bravely stood up and opposed their dastardly resolution, and upbraided the descendants of TELL, that they should quietly allow their enemy to seize upon their country without making one effort to save it.—He was taken out and shot. The French were received, and in return for the freedom of their admission, destroyed the Helvetic confederacy, their liberty, and their independence, and united them as a part of the French republic.

Where is the spirit which, in 1776, roused the nation to arms and to glory? Where is the Congress who taught our swords to leap from their scabbards when our rights were invaded! When the British Lion roared upon our coast, the nation was in arms—we talked not of "standing upon humble ground," while they placed the yoke upon our necks. But when French principles, and love or fear for the French republican Bonaparte, prevails in 1806—we say it is better to "stand on humble ground," than place ourselves on a condition to preserve our independence!

A WASHINGTONIAN.

COL. TRUMBULL'S PRINTS.—Our attention has been arrested within these few days by a couple of beautiful prints, executed from paintings by the celebrated Trumbull. As admirers of the fine arts, we feel a satisfaction at all times, in encouraging every meritorious undertaking connected with them; but this satisfaction is doubly increased on the present occasion, through the highly interesting nature of the prints in question. One of them commemorates the battle of Bunker Hill, which laid the foundation of American Independence; and the other represents the death of Montgomery during his memorable attack on Quebec. These prints, which are executed in the first style of engraving, by European artists, are reduced from the two very large prints published by Col. Trumbull in London some years since, and which now sell at eight guineas the pair. Though smaller, (being thirteen inches by twenty) the present engravings are executed in a style scarcely inferior to the former; and, we understand, are about to be offered to subcribers at nearly one fourth of the above sum.

The eminent abilities of Col. Trumbull as a painter, are known to the generality of our countrymen; though we apprehend that but few have been made acquainted with those highly laudable and unparalleled exertions, which rank him, in our estimation, among the chief of those who have deserved well of their country. Col. Trumbull, near the close of the American war, during which he held the honourable rank of an aid-de-camp and particular friend of General Washington, visited Europe, with the view of perfecting himself in the art, in which he early gave signal proofs of extraordinary genius. His residence several years in the family of our countryman, Benjamin West, President of the Royal Academy of Great-Britain, gave him every advantage; and how he improved, may be imagined by the acknowledgment, which we have understood has been made by West himself, that he must resign the palm to Trumbull for superior powers in accomplishing several parts of an historical painting, especially for his very happy success in grouping his figures.

It was about this period, we believe, that he conceived the noble design of employing his pencil to commemmorate the most importrnt events which led to the establishment of American Independence. Several of the battles, with correct likenesses of the principal heroes engaged in them, are already on canvas; and should the success of the present subscription, for the sale of the engravings from two of them, meet with encouragement, the whole may possibly be offered in succession to the public.

Among the paintings of inestimable value already completed, is his representation of that ever memorable and ever to be venerated band of worthies, who signed the Declaration of Indepen-

dence. We believe that every member of that Congress was taken from the life; and so correct are the likenesses, that we have heard persons declare that they could point out every individual with whose countenance they were previously acquainted. Some idea of the exertions that have been made to render that and his various other paintings perfect, will be formed from the fact, that, in pursuit of the likenesses, this indefatigable artist has several times traversed the United States, and even the Atlantic ocean. In the piece here mentioned, are seen Thomas Jefferson, who was painted in Paris, John Adams in London, E. Rutledge, and others, in Charleston, S. C. Bartlet, and others, in Portsmouth, N. H Hancock, and Samuel Adams, in Boston, &c.

But our article has extended far beyond the limits proposed; and we must, therefore, conclude, by expressing our earnest hope, that the views of our countrymen may not be so entirely engrossed with the perishable mammon of commerce, as to close every avenue through which the fine arts are to be introduced amongst us. Let not the disgraceful charge still be laid at our thresholds, that our future Wests, our Trumbulls, our Copeleys, and our Stuarts, must quit our soil, if ever they would become eminent, honourable, or wealthy.

Abstract of Congressional proceedings.

TENTH CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, December 15.

Mr. Early, (of Georgia) from the committee appointed on that part of the President's message, which relates to the slave trade, reported a bill, prohibiting the importation of slaves into the U. S. after the 31st of December, 1807. The bill was referred to a committee of the whole on Wednesday next.

A message from the President, stated the progress which had been made the last year towards completing the south wing of the capitol, and communicating a report from Mr. Latrobe upon the state of the public buildings. Read, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Dana, (of Connecticut.) In 1802, an act was passed, authorizing a survey of Long Island Sound. In pursuance of that act, the Secretary of the Treasury caused a survey to be taken. There has since been published, a chart of the Sound on a large scale, which it was presumed would be found valuable to those concerned in that branch of navigation.

At the last session of Congress, an act passed for another survey. It provided for surveying the coast of North-Carolina, between Cape Hatteras and Cape Fear, with the shoals lying off or between those Capes. Measures have been taken for executing this act, but the vessels employed in the service, and all the papers respecting the survey, were lost.

The surveys which have been thus authorised, were of the most urgent necessity, but others were desirable. With a correct chart of every part of the coast, our seamen would be no longer under the necessity of relying on the erroneous accounts of foreign navigators. He hoped the lives of our seamen, the interests of our merchants, and the benefits to the revenue, would be regarded as affording an ample compensation for making a complete survey of the coasts of the U. S. at the public expense.

Such information would likewise be useful in designating the portions of territorial sea, to be regarded as *the maritime precincts* of the *United States*, within which the navigation ought to be free from belligerent searches and seizures.

It was proposed to extend the survey to the distance of twenty leagues from the shore. This distance was mentioned with a view to the second article of the treaty of G. Britain, in 1783, which describes our boundaries as "comprehending all islands within twenty leagues of any part of the shores of the United States."

The resolution which Mr. Dana proposed, is as follows:

Resolved, *That the committee of commerce and manufactures, be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making provision for a survey of the coasts of the United States, designating the several islands, with the shoals, and roads, or places of anchorage, within twenty leagues of any part of the shores of the United States.*

Mr. Crowninshield wished to have the resolution more extensive. He believed there were many shoals on the coast, lying at more than twenty leagues distance from the shore. Among others, St. George's bank. He wished that the resolution might comprehend all the shoals on the coast, from St. Croix to the southern extreme of Louisiana. He had always thought it important that an accurate survey should be made of the country. Holland's chart, though the best, was very incorrect.

Mr. Dana was against altering the resolution, so as to include any islands at a greater distance than twenty leagues from shore. The treaty of 1784, authorizes us to consider islands within that distance, as appertaining to the United States. There is, therefore, pe-

culiar propriety in extending the proposed survey to the distance of twenty leagues along the whole of our coast. If any shoals at a greater distance from the shore are to be surveyed, special provision for this purpose may be made in the details of a bill, which the committee might report. It would be more convenient to specify the details in a bill, than in a general resolution for inquiry.

Mr. Crowninshield moved to strike out the 20, and insert 50 in the resolution.

Mr. Cook (Mass.) doubted whether all of St. George's bank, was within 50 leagues of the shore. If it were in order, he would move to strike out 20, and insert 70.

A division of the question for striking out 20, and inserting 50, was called for.

Mr. Crowninshield at length withdrew his motion, and the resolution was ordered to lie on the table.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Otis, their Secretary, informed the house, that they had passed the bill suspending the operation of the non-importation act, with certain amendments. By the first amendment, they struck out the words at the end of the first section, "This act shall take effect from and after the passing thereof."

The second amendment authorized the President to suspend the act to a time not exceeding the second Monday in December.

Mr. J. Randolph moved, that the bill with the amendments, be referred to a select committee.

Mr. Alston (N. C.) hoped the motion would not prevail. There was not much of detail in the bill or amendments. He moved that the subject be referred to a committee of the whole.

Mr. J. Clay. The object of a reference to a select committee, is to introduce a principle of detail into the act, and to provide for cases of costs which may have arisen under the forfeiture. It was proposed, in consequence of a suggestion from the treasury department, that as the bill now stands, the costs must be paid by the United States.

Mr. Smilie wished the amendments might be read again, as he was not sure that he understood them.

The amendments were read.

Mr. Alston said he had only one objection to make to the remarks of the gentleman from Pennsylvania. It was time enough for the house to legislate an information from the treasury department, when they had received it officially.

Mr. Smilie. I find that I understood the amendment of the Senate perfectly right. It is, in my opinion, one of the simplest things of any subject that ever was considered. It is a mere simple proposition, whether we will vest the President with power to suspend this act from the 1st of July, to the 2d of December next. For my part, *I will* be against the motion. In my opinion, *no* legislature ought *never* to legislate on any subject till it knows that legislation is necessary. There is time enough hereafter to take up this subject, should there be any necessity for it. We *will* have, probably, further information before we rise, and we *will* then be able to legislate better on the subject. I really dont know what the Senate mean by this amendment, it is to me a very strange thing.

MORE OF BURR.

From a New-Orleans Gazette of Dec. 9th, received in this place by the brig Thetis, M'Donald, on Sunday evening, we have the following important article:

This morning, in consequence of a previous invitation from his excellency the governor, the merchants of this place assembled at government-house, for the purpose of consulting with him on some points of great importance. His excellency explained to the gentlemen the object of the military preparations making here, which are in defence of a premeditated attack on the territory, by a formidable party of men assembling on the Ohio, headed and led on by some of the first characters in the union. He informed them that the principal object of calling them together, was to deliberate on the best plan of procuring for the public service a number of seamen, sufficient to man the gun-boats and other crafts, intended to be armed.—That he conceived an appeal to the merchants themselves, would, at this hour of danger, be preferable to an impressment, and he was persuaded they would display their patriotism, by adopting the best and most immediate measures, to enable commodore Shaw to procure the hands necessary.

After governor Claiborne concluded his observations, general Wilkinson, who attended the meeting, informed the gentlemen of the nature of the plot, and the manner it had been disclosed to him; and on this occasion made a very impressive and affecting appeal to their feelings. He departed from the inseparable line of military conduct which he has always observed, by informing them as well of his plans of defence as defence, and expatiated largely on the want of authority to execute to their extent his views and measures. He particularly related the object of

the invaders to be the reduction of this place, in order with the booty they might find in it, to make an attempt on Mexico, and if they succeeded, to sever the western states from the union; that the attack was to be made as well by land as by sea; and concluded by denouncing the leader, Aaron Burr, and pledged his own life in our defence. The governor and general having retired, the meeting proceeded to deliberate on the best plan to cooperate with government, when it was unanimously agreed that an embargo ought to take place, which we have since learned has. The governor left the meeting of the merchants to consult with colonels Bellechaffe, M'Carty, and Dorsiere, relative, no doubt, to the militia.

The battalion of Orleans volunteers have received orders to hold themselves in readiness for duty, at a moment's warning.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Chilicothe, (Ohio) dated Dec. 19, 1806.

" I assure you that the infamous Burrites are putting on long faces; they are few in number, in this quarter—and the militia, from 15 years of age and upwards are ready at a moment's warning, to suppress the efforts of the traitors. It is said young Nevill, Butler and Robinson, are on their way, with a banditti of forty men, to join the standard of Colonel Burr—if so, they will soon find that one pair of heels is worth 1000 pair of pistols. All the militia want is a sight of the traitors."

Richmond, Jan. 9.—A letter from a gentleman in Wood county, to a member of the General Assembly, in this city, contains the following passage.

" I am this moment informed " that 1000 of Burr's men are ex- " pected down the river immedi- " ately. Jacob Wilson is under ar- " rest as an accessory, for high " treason, and has been found guil- " ty by the justices."

From the above letter it would appear, that a serious alarm is prevalent in the western country, with respect to the meditated expedition down the Ohio; and that some of the magistrates of Wood county, from a zealous disposition to aid in its suppression, committed Mr. W. one of the supposed accomplices.

Mr. Wilson was ostensibly one of the most zealous in expressing his disapprobation of the western conspiracy. He was secretary to the meeting, which passed some resolutions, expressive of their wish to oppose any attempts hostile to the peace of the union.

The Aurora is a paper which receives the patronage of some MERCHANTS. Here is an article or two worth their attention.

" Mr. Duane—Your observations on the mercantile interest, in your paper of the 24th Dec. and some subsequent reflections, *has* induced me to suggest the propriety of drawing a definite line of distinction between the people of America, by placing the *mercantile* interest on one side, and the *mechanical and agricultural* interests on the other."

" Security makes men proud, pride makes them insolent, and insolence provokes war—*to avoid war, therefore, it will be best* to leave our sea-ports to depend upon their own good behaviour—let them cease to insult, and they have no cause to fear. But if securely fortified, they would, by insult, provoke war."—*Aurora, 14th inst*

This is exactly according to the jacobin policy which has been pursued by Mr. Jefferson, from the time that the " *greatest man in America*," became the pupil of *Cordocet*. If the *people* of America, are so wretchedly stupid as to patronize papers like the Aurora, we

have only to say, that the people of America *deserve to be slaves.*

What foreign emissary ever wrote an article better calculated to weaken and distract a nation which was marked for destruction ? Can it be that the public will tolerate such writings, which, as we are at present situated, are no better than *treason against the United States ?* Assailed as we are at once by a *foreign power* the most formidable in the world, and by an active, aspiring, and unprincipled *domestic foe*, to add to the dangers of our situation the vile spirit of faction induces us to foster a gang of *traitors*, who exhort us to *depend on the civility of our manners for our protection*, and declaim against making preparation for *war*, lest such preparations should provoke *hostility.*

The nefarious attempt of this scribbler, to array the *agricultural* against the *commercial* interests of the country, cannot be sufficiently reprobated. The interests of the Cultivator of the ground and the Merchant, are so intimately allied, that any injury to the one, will prove detrimental to the other; and he who sows the seed of jealousy between them, is equally the enemy of both. By exciting the enmity of the Husbandman and the Artizan against the Merchant, he is attempting to persuade the former to cut off his *left hand* with his *right*, and attempting to induce the American nation to be the instrument of its own downfal.

It was a remark made, we believe, by Voltaire, that *no great nation ever fell but by suicide.* The French diplomatists, and their intriguing emissaries, who are spread over the civilized world, ever bear this maxim in mind. They cajole their intended victims, flatter their prejudices, sooth their pride, kindle their indignation, and direct it against their *friends and benefactors*, and thus induce a nation to become accessary to its own ruin, and to rush with blind alacrity into the jaws of destruction.

If France is meditating an attack upon any kingdom or nation, her infernal propagandists redouble their *clamours* for peace, in order to take their victim in an unguarded hour, and after crouching with a cat-like watch, till secure of his object, the tiger leaps, and fastens on his prey !

FOREIGN.

Munden, (Han.) Oct. 20.

Yesterday arrived here the brave Prussian Lieut. Hellwiz, of the regiment of Plotz, with his hussars, with which he attacked the French escort of 300 men, who had in possession the late garrison of Erfurt, (7000 men) which were marching towards the French army—the escort was either cut down, or made prisoners, and the garrison liberated—they are now marching in here.

The Prussians have evacuated Hanover—Hameln is garrisoned, nnd commanded by Gen. Von Schiller.

The disfigured corpse of Prince Louis. of Prussia, covered with wounds, has been deposited at the castle Saalfeldt, till it can be removed to Berlin.

Another Prussian army of 50,000 men has assembled between Brunswick and Magdecurgh, and another battle was expected.

The Swedish troops have advanced towards the Elbe.

On the 17th, a convention was signed at Nauemburg, by France and Saxony —the troops of the latter were to abandon the Prussians.

All strangers have been compelled to leave Magdeburg—the Frencd army was not far from it on the 22d, and sent in a trumpeter.—The Prussian army have passed over the Oder.

The French have ordered the mer-

chants at Leipsic to deliver up all British property in four days.

On the 18th Oct. it was stuck up at Berlin—The king has lost a battle; the first duty of a citizen is quietness, and the Governor desires every body to conform thereto. The King and his Brethren live!

The villages on the high road from Bamberg to the frontiers of Thurgovia, are mostly ruined and abandoned by their inhabitants. Several houses had between 50 and 100 men quartered upon them at a time—the inhabitants gave what they had, and when all was finished, they bade adieu to their parental roofs. Beef costs at Cronach, one guilder per pound.

Literary Intelligence.—Messrs. Russel and Cutler, of Boston, have in the press, and will shortly publish, a full and detailed report of the trial of THOMAS OLIVER SELFRIDGE, Esq. for shooting Mr. AUSTIN. A full and accurate narrative of the testimony and pleadings, for and against the prisoner, was taken by two able Stenographers, who are to be assisted in making out their report by the reporter of the court, and the whole is to be subject to the revision of the court itself.

The work will be comprised in a volume of about 250 pages, snd is expected from the press in a few days.

The arguments of the attorney-general, and of Mr. Selfridge's counsel, are said to be uncommonly able upon the points of law involved in the case; and the speeches of Messrs. Gore and Dexter, are represented as exhibiting specimens of forensic eloquence, hardly inferior, in weight and splendour, to the most glowing displays of the celebrated Curran.

As a narrative of novel and extraordinary occurrences, this work must prove interesting to the public at large; and, as a law report, involving important principles, which have been rarely agitated in our courts, it cannot fail to be a valuable acquisition to lawyers and professional gentlemen.

Congress are, as usual, busily employed in mending bills, which were so awkwardly manufactured, as to be unfit for the purposes intended. The editor of the United States' Gazette, makes the following complaint against our *state-tinkers.*

"Early in the session, a resolution was adopted to prohibit the slave trade, and referred to a select committee to report a bill. By examining our accounts of the proceedings upon this bill, it will be found that since it was first reported by a select committee, it has been once recommitted; twice committed to a committee of the whole; and three times printed. It has undergone three long discussions, and is still found to be altogether deficient in detail, and even the general principles yet remain to be settled. The last intelligence we have of it is, that it was once more recommitted to a select committee of seventeen; so that, in reality, nothing is yet done, and the business remains, as Mr. Sloan would say, in a state of *statu quo*, before the first committee made their report."

On Monday, a man by the name of Dunnamore, and one or two *alias* names, was convicted of forgery. When the verdict was brought in, the prisoner, repeating the word *guilty*, drew a penknife and stabbed himself three times. He is yet alive, and will probably recover. He was genteelly dressed, and his deportment decent and becoming.

Evening Post.

Mr. Andrew Gregg is elected Senator in Congress, for six years, in the room of Mr. George Logan.

Capt. Hubble, of the brig Polly, who arrived at Charleston, on the 27th ult. in 27 days from Laguira, informs, that intelligence had been received at Vera Cruz, that the capitol of Mexico had nearly been destroyed by an inundation.

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PRINTED BY HOPKINS AND SEYMOUR, AT WASHINGTON'S HEAD.

THE

WEEKLY INSPECTOR.

"Of those men who have overturned the Liberties of Republics, the greatest number "have begun their career by paying an obsequious court to the People—commencing "DEMAGOGUES, and ending TYRANTS." HAMILTON.

Vol. I.] NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 24, 1807. [No. 22.

NEXT PRESIDENT.

(Concluded from page 222.)

In the next falsehood, which is blurted against the Federal administration, in this "*respectful address*," we find the men whose measures, as we have before shown, met the high approbation of WASHINGTON, accused of imposing *exorbitant* and *unnecessary* taxes.

We should not hesitate to admit that the Federal taxes were even enormous, provided these gentlemen-petitioners, on their part, will grant, what is a fact, that the present administration have *increased* them. Indeed, they have not only much enhanced the amount of taxes paid, but have placed extra duties on the necessaries of life; such as salt, brown sugar, low priced teas, and repealed the Federal taxes on articles of luxury; such as loaf sugar and gentlemen's carriages. It will be said, however, that the Federalists imposed *direct internal* taxes. True; but these dreadful direct taxes were, as it happens, of democratic origin. It was well observed by Mr. Bayard, respecting internal taxes, in his celebrated speech on the judiciary bill, "This was a measure to which we had been urged for years by our political adversaries, because they foresaw in it the ruin of federal power."

There is no man who is possessed of even a smattering of the politics of this country, who does not know that our good democrats formerly inveighed most bitterly against *indirect taxes*, or the raising of a revenue by duties on articles of commerce, because such duties, as they expressed it, picked the people's pockets, or took their money from them in a manner which they could not comprehend.

These petitioners tell us, that "the strength and resources of the nation were wasted with lavish prodigality."

We will, in answer to this, merely glance at the labours of the Federal administration, and we shall see that the direct reverse of this assertion is true.

The Federalists found the United States distracted at home, and beginning to be contemned abroad; without money in the treasury sufficient to defray the daily necessary expenditures of the government; upwards of seventy millions in debt; the securities of government selling at two shillings on the pound, &c. &c.—and,

I. They created public funds for the extinction of the public debt; punctually paid the interest, and part of the principal. Their financial arrangements were made with such admirable foresight, that their successors have not dared to deviate in the least from the principles established, under the guidance and superintendance of General *Hamilton*. The assumption of state debts, contracted in defence of the union in our revolutionary war, has been the subject of much groundless clamour. But will the anti-federalists declare that this was either an unjust or impolitic measure? If so, they must be either incorrigibly stupid, or incredibly perverse.

Had the Federal administration been guilty of such a violation of national faith and honour, as to refuse to balance the accounts between the states, in a

partnership entered into for mutual defence, they would not only have struck a death-blow to the union, but have been guilty of the most corrupt *swindling* on a national scale. In future emergencies, even in case of actual invasion, what individual, corporation, state, or society of men, would have lifted a hand in defence of a community, which repays her benefactors and saviours with the curses of ingratitude, & leaves them to pine in penury, produced by exertions in the cause of their country? Even Gallatin, one of the most active of the faction, was candid enough to acknowledge that the assumption and funding of the state debts by the United States, was a step founded on the principles of rectitude; and in a treatise on the finances of the United States declares, that "*unless the American government had chosen to forfeit every claim to common honesty, it must necessarily provide for discharging the principal, or paying the interest.*"

II. The Federalists made provisions for fortifying our harbours, and in some instances carried these provisions into effect*.

But here they were impeded in their career by the incessant clamour of their political adversaries; adversaries who, with Giles at their head, declared in substance, (what appears every day in the Aurora) that "security makes men proud, and pride makes them insolent, and to avoid war it will be *best to leave our sea-ports to depend on their own good behaviour, for if fortified, they would, by insult, provoke hostility.*"

III. Federalists sought for, and procured indemnity for foreign spoliations, British as well as French.

IV. Federalists created a political system out of a chaos of discordant materials. Under their auspices, commerce was protected, agriculture flourished, a revenue raised without burthening the people, *our national credit restored and established, and the foundations* laid for making this country at once the delight and admiration of the world. But the present administration have subtracted the corner stones from the building, and the whole is nodding to its fall.

Our respectful petitioners next proceed to state certain political axioms, which prove nothing but the folly of their idol, and the stupidity of his worshippers.

"Economy and peace promote the prosperity of nations. The preservation of public liberty is ever allied with the strict observance of public justice. The effects of a war upon the manners and domestic happiness of people, are almost equal to the calamities it inflicts in the field of battle."

And because economy and peace promote the prosperity of a nation, these petitioners wish to prolong the existence of an administration, which has shamefully thrown away SEVENTEEN MILLIONS of money, by way of tribute, to a foreign despot, and to purchase a wilderness of land of "doubtful frontier," which threatens to prove a Golgotha to the United States.

Yes, Mr. Jefferson & Co. having by the best possible management, already at once, *involved us in a war*, and squandered away our *means of defence*, are requested to continue their useful labours, because "*economy and peace promote the prosperity of nations!!*"

Again, we are informed, in this pithy petition, that an intelligent patriot like Mr. Jefferson,

"Will be sensible that a government which adheres to justice, is always the most formidable."

How then has it happened, that France, whose *injustice* and atrocity surpasses any thing in the annals of any other nation, barbarous or civilized, should be able to trample under foot the proudest nations of the old world? And why should the frown of the meanest minion of Bonaparte, be able to give our emperor a Carter Mountain ague, and empty the treasury of the United States? Why, since our president is a wholesale dealer in this article, "*Justice*," which it seems is such a sovereign catholicon for healing disputes among nations, are the peaceable citizens of this peaceful democratic country, insulted, and plundered, and

* *See note in page* 221.

murdered by petty marauders, in the very mouths of our harbours?

But it is urged, that the present administration are preserving our national resources for a "moment of danger and necessity."

That is to say, we are destroying our military and navy, exposing our sea-ports defenceless, paying tribute to our enemies, multiplying the points of attack by purchasing a "boundless frontier," and all for the purpose of preserving our national resources for a moment of danger! But then, as beautifully expressed by an American bard,

"Should invasion impend,
"Every grove would descend
"From the hill-tops they shaded our shores to defend."

This truly sublime operation, however, we fear, can only be brought about by *poetry* or *witchcraft*. For not a waggon, nor even a wheel-barrow load would be apt to budge *spontaneously*; and our provident administration would be too careful of our "national resources," to provide even a horse-cart for the purpose of assisting the military and sublime operations of our *warlike and patriotic* FORESTS.

But then "every grove would descend," and take to the water by philosophic instinct, very like the ships that Virgil mentions, which being made of celestial Berecynthian pine, from the top of mount Ida, were fire-proof against the attempts of a wicked Rutulian rascal, who attempted to burn them with mere culinary fire. Perhaps, however, by cherishing our "national resources," is understood dry dock contrivances for rotting ships—*secundum artem philosophiæ*.

But to be serious, (for this is, in truth, no laughing matter,) the talking about cherishing our "national resources," and preserving them as one would pickle a barrel of herrings, is most ineffable nonsense. It is saying, stand behind the counter, and follow the plough, and mind your awl, good merchants, good farmers, good mechanics; never think of war till it pops upon you—Preserve all your energies and "national resources," good citizens, for a moment of danger; then *let them out* all at once, *in the field of battle!*—Or, to put a more familiar case, for the sake of being *understood* by these petitioners; advice to the body politic, to cherish "national resources," by inactivity, or by pursuits, which are entirely disconnected with military affairs, is like advice to a human being never to *use* his *feet* or *hands*, but to preserve the "resources" of those limbs, in order, in due season, to run or to fight, as occasion may require, with their accumulated "resources" in high preservation.

We believe, however, that it never entered the noddles of any rational two-legged animals, these petitioners and their fellow-democrats excepted, that making preparation for war, was dissipating the "resources" of the nation. Magazines, arms, arsenals, veteran soldiers, skilful and experienced commanders, are not to be spoken into existence by the fiat of a gimcrack philosopher. War, since the French revolution, has become more than ever a *science*, and it is even necessary to serve an apprenticeship to the *art*.

"We consider a national debt as a political evil of the greatest magnitude."

Not quite the greatest *possible magnitude*. A national debt owing to individuals of *the same nation*, is not apt to impoverish it. It is true, however, that there are evils attending a national debt, which we shall not at present point out, as they are entirely irrelevant to the subject before us. The petitioners having, with their usual adroitness, overset themselves with their own argument, we shall not attempt to show its fallacy, but merely prove that its application is directly against them.

A national debt is a *political evil* of the greatest magnitude.

The Federalists paid a part of it, and made effectual provisions for paying the remainder.

Therefore, say the democrats, the Federalists are unprincipled monarchists, vile tories, enemies to their country, and ought to be *dogged* out of existence by the *blood-hounds* of faction.

This is a correct specimen of democratic logic—

"They pile their *own* abominations,
Enough to damn a dozen nations,
All on the simple harmless heads
Of passive, inoffensive Feds."

Not content with attributing to the Federalists all the political, moral, and natural evils, under which this country has suffered, or under which it is apprehended by our clear-visioned, second-sighted demagogues, that it may suffer hereafter, the dominant faction must go to Great-Britain; and every crime and folly of her government, real and imagined, for some centuries past, must likewise be laid on the shoulders of the Federalists; while the leaders of this abominable faction snicker in their sleeves, and chuckle at the ox-like patience with which all this is endured by the worthy Washingtonians; who are so conscious of the rectitude of their cause, that many of them will scarcely lift a hand, or give a pin to its support.

Our petitioners who *advance* with a *retrograde* motion, that is, two steps backwards to one forwards, next present us with the gratifying information that the British are about to experience the "crisis of their fate." What a set of precious patriots these! They see the tiger of France gulp down whole nations at a meal, and, although they know that their own dear country is designed for the fell animal's next luncheon, yet they congratulate the world that the only power that can check his ravenous career, is now sinking under the weight of its own corruption, and the burthens it is called upon to sustain in maintaining the common cause of nations! And, *because* Great-Britain is sinking, and *we*, of course, must become the slaves of France, or be obliged to maintain a contest single-handed, with a power, before whom nations and armies are swept like chaff before the tempest; *therefore*, let us again enlist ourselves under a man, who is celebrated for hiding himself in the day of peril.

We are next treated with an "essay towards a statement," of the "importance of Louisiana." This, and indeed the greater part of this production, has more the appearance of *solemn irony*, than a political statement, designed to influence the opinions of men in their sober senses. Men that can *honestly* make such assertions, ought to be sent to some hospital of incurable lunatics. Those who assert such things, knowing them *false*, are *traitors* of the most mischievous description. Although Louisiana has already proved itself a thorn in the side of the United States, and we are actually feeling the evils which Federalists foretold would result from this purchase, yet here are an impudent set of the faction, declaiming on the benefits of the bargain! As well might an assassin tell his wretched victim, "this is a delicate dagger, how prettily it grides between your ribs!" or the tormentor, "these are very pretty pincers, how finely the flesh quivers where they tear!" Has not the President informed us, in public messages, that this boasted purchase is the source of strife with France and Spain, and do we not know that it is the theatre of insurrection, and the head quarters of civil war? Away then with such trash, fit for none but idiots and knaves of the most stupid cast. We have purchased of a power that knows no right of national property, except what is held by the tenure of the sword. We have paid the purchase money to our own, and to the world's enemy. Had we thrown double the sum into the sea, it had been infinitely better for the union. Even the French themselves deride us in their public papers for *purchasing* what we might *conquer*, and what we can never retain but by the sword.

These gentlemen conclude their pitiful petition, with a sort of peroration of the whole, stating what, we hope, has been satisfactorily refuted: But we shall not fatigue ourselves or the reader, by pursuing them any further.

It seems to be useless to attempt to save those who have *set their hearts upon perishing*. If a drowning man seizes an object at the bottom of the stream, with a convulsive grasp, there is no remedy for him. As Mr. Smilie would

say, he *will* drown, and nobody *shall* help him. And if Americans are determined to rely on Mr. Jefferson as the rock of their political salvation, they must submit to the inevitable destruction which awaits them.

The following work, we flatter ourselves, will prove an important acquisition to the literature of our country. We have been assured, that the collection of speeches which is here announced, is the fruit of much exertion and perseverance; and that it contains an exhibition of modern eloquence in its best attire. The most celebrated orators of England and America will pass in review before the reader, like the

Magnanimi heroës, nati melioribus annis,
Omnibus his niveâ cinguntur tempora vitta,

beheld in vision by the Trojan hero.

From the Port Folio.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

MODELS OF ELOQUENCE.

During his literary labours in this department of the Port Folio, it is frequently incident to the editor to *announce* a work to the public, with a view of obliging some *literary merchant*, as Mr. Hayley terms a bookseller. On such occasions, it is expected from every editor, that if he cannot warmly commend, he may not acrimoniously condemn, but advance in the path of praise to the utmost verge of candour. The editor has been violently censured for this; with what justice let candour herself decide, when he states, with the confidence of truth, that no *mercenary* motive has ever stimulated him in this behalf, but to promote the interest of *others*, and to extend the lines of literature in his native country, have been his cardinal objects. For this service, whatever may be its worth, he has received no other return than the sneers of some, and the curses and ingratitude of others.

On the present occasion, when he strives to call the public attention to a work, in great forwardness, entitled, SELECT SPEECHES, FORENSIC AND PARLIAMENTARY, with illustrative notes, and remarks, by N. Chapman, M. D. he cannot by the most illiberal critic be charged with writing a puffing paragraph for the bookseller, or obtruding a foolish book upon the public. An intimate persuasion of the value of such a work, and an ardent attachment to its ingenious and discriminating editor, unite to urge us to omit no effort to make its circulation as extensive as the geography of America. In the leading volumes, the student, the lawyer, and the statesman, will find some of the most brilliant specimens of eloquence, which, within the last half century, have, at the bar, or in the senate house of Great-Britain, delighted, roused, defended, or governed mankind. The names of CHATHAM, BURKE, PITT, TOWNSHEND, CHARLES YORKE, LYTTELTON, FLOOD, GRATTAN, CURRAN, &c. need only to be mentioned, to give every reader a full assurance of the value of this portion of the work. In the concluding volumes, the editor, according to the dictates of his own judgment, in alliance with the deliberate opinion of the author of this article, will insert some of the speeches of the *olden* time. This is not the place to enter into a discussion of the politics of Charles I.; but whatever might or may be thought of the nature or tendency of his maxims of government, it was notorious to the most prejudiced Puritan then, as well as to every polite scholar now, that this ill-fated prince was one of the most accomplished writers and speakers in his kingdom. My Lord Falkland, Earl Strafford, and many of their illustrious contemporaries, will furnish many admirable models of speech. To prevent every invidious, and to rescind every party objection, to pay a full tribute to impartiality, and make an acceptable sacrifice to candour, the most brilliant orations of *Tom Totherside** will be fairly inserted. Among others, Waller's famous speech on the

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* Colman's Connoisseur.

impeachment of judge Crawley; of which popular, highly animated, and truly classical harangue, the bookseller boasted that he had sold *forty thousand* in one day.

Nor shall the orators of America be passed over with contemptuous, or ignominious silence. Full justice shall be done to the genius of our country. If our *writers* form but a small company, the regiment of *speakers* is certainly full. We know no very forcible reason to prevent genuine patriotism and honest enthusiasm from comparing America to Athens, not much to the disadvantage of the former.

We conclude this annunciation, with expressing our belief that gentlemen of the legal profession, scholars in general, and politicians of every party, will purchase this work; and in the great objects of amusement and instruction, we are convinced no subscriber will be disappointed.—In our country, eloquence is synonymous with civic honours, wealth, dignity, and power. In the last particular, its potency is that of a magician. "It wields at will our *fierce democratie*." It "shakes the arsenal," and *thunders* to the utmost verge of our political sky, as Demosthenes

——"*fulmin'd* over Greece,
To Macedon and Artaxerxes' throne."

—

Mr. J. Watts, of Philadelphia, has issued proposals for publishing by subscription, Select Speeches, forensic and parliamentary, with illustrative remarks, by N. Chapman, M. D.

Pietatem gravem ac meritis si forte virum quem,
Conspexere, silent; arrectisque auribus adstant;
Ille regis dictis animos et pectora mulcet.
Virg.

THE design of the work, as the title imports, is to draw from the exchequer of modern eloquence, the most distinguished Speeches, and to publish them *collectively*. These splendid productions, to many of which "Demosthenes would have listened with *delight*, and Cicero with *envy*," are permitted, by a strange insensibility to their value, to be scattered, with the reproach of literature, in the perishable shape of a pamphlet, or to be preserved imperfectly in the synopses of the chronicles of the day. It is to be regretted, that in consequence of this neglect, some of the finest displays of modern elocution are already irretrievably lost, and that the rest must inevitably be swept away by the current of time, if an effort be not fostered to give them a more permanent form.

The diligent researches of the editor, though sometimes disappointed, have been, on the whole, rewarded with a success, very disproportioned to the moderate expectations with which he has went to the task. He has found, concealed in the cabinets of the curious, and in the hordes of "literary misers," a sufficient number of the "brightest gems," to authorize him to exchange the toils of gleaning, for the perplexity of selection.

He proposes to make indisputable evidence of the genuineness of every speech, the invariable criterion of his choice, and will admit no one into the work which has not distinct claims from importance of matter and brilliancy of diction.

Without hazarding a decision of his own on the intricate question of the respective excellence of modern and ancient eloquence, he confidently trusts that *his compilation* will not be thought to weaken the opinion, that were a collection of the best specimens of the latter to be formed, it might fearlessly challenge a comparison with the celebrated exhibitions of Grecian and Roman oratory.

Of the pretensions of the work to public favour, the editor conceives little need be said.

I. It is an attempt, and the only one, to perpetuate modern eloquence.

What direct memorial, says a late writer, would remote posterity have received, even of the existence of the talent, were not a few of Mr. Burke's orations incorporated with his works? But, gorgeous as is certainly the rhetoric of Edmund Burke, will his speeches alone convey an adequate representation of the extent, variety, and richness of the eloquence of the age in which he lived?

II. It will present at one view to the lawyer and statesman, those learned and lucid discussions of politics and jurisprudence, which are eminently subsidiary to his investigations, and which, as now dispersed, are always difficult of access, and frequently not at all to be procured.

III. It will afford a correct model for the study of oratory.

The calm, temperate, argumentative manner of the moderns, differs too widely from the bold, vehement, figurative style of the ancient orations, to render them, notwithstanding their various beauties, a standard altogether proper for emulation.

Whatever tends to improve or widen the dominion of speech, cannot be an object of indifference in a commonwealth.

Eloquence has always been admired and studied by every free people. It engages particularly their attention, because it opens to them the widest avenue of distinction. Com-

pared to it, the influence of the other attributes, which elevate to rank, or confer authority, is feebie and insignificant. In Greece and Rome it rose, by cultivation, to the loftiest pitch of refinement, and the history of those states confirms, by innumerable instances, the truth, "that eloquence is a power."

But no where has a condition of things prevailed, holding out stronger incitements to its acquirement, or more auspicious opportunities for its profitable exertion, than in the United States. There are, indeed, in the peculiar construction of our political institutions, advantages to the orator, which did not belong to even the ancient democracies. The complex fabric of our federative system has multiplied beyond the example of any government, legislative assemblies, and judiciary establishments; each of which is not only a school to discipline eloquence, but also a field, that yields the abundant harvests of its honours and emoluments.

With us, an additional motive exists to stimulate generous ambition to the culture of oratory. The nation has a character to receive. We can scarcely hope to create and embolazon one with the glitter of military deeds. The natural felicities of our situation will forbid, perhaps, for a considerable period, our becoming warlike. Reputation from the improvements of literature, or science, or the arts, is equally denied to us. Centuries must elapse before we can arrive at this enviable eminence. The adolescence of a people is not the season which produces such improvements. They are the offspring of a much riper age.

Hitherto we are chiefly known by a hardy spirit of commercial enterprize, and by the uncommon possession of the faculty of public speaking, which are the probable germinations of our future character. Into these directions the genius of our country is pressed by causes not readily to be controlled. Eloquence seems to flourish well among us. Let us, therefore, encourage its growth till it becomes the distinguished feature of the American people. Let us, since we are excluded from many of the means which advance the glory of a nation, endeavour to exalt our fame by excelling in one of the noblest qualities of our nature.

Like a polished republic of antiquity, we will content to be characterized by our commerce and our oratory. The winds which waft the redundant products of our industry to the remotest regions, may also bear our renown as the most eloquent people on earth.

CONTENTS OF THE FIRST VOLUME.

Burke on American taxation.
Lord Chatham on the Boston port bill.
Erskine on the trial of Stockdale.
M'Intosh on the trial of Peltier.
Burke on reconciliation with America.
Sheridan on Hasting's Impeachment.
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II. It will be elegantly printed on a fine paper, and with a type bold and distinct.

III. The price to subscribers will be two dollars and fifty cents each volume; to non-subscribers, three dollars.

IV. It is contemplated to put the work to press on the first of November.

V. Each volume to be paid for on delivery.

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October 27, 1806.

The following letter from the governor of this state, was published in a late number of the Morning Chronicle.

To the Editor of the Morning Chronicle.

Sir,

Although I have ever held it a degradation of my official character to notice the slanders of anonymous writers and wretches of little or no consideration in society, and have borne with them in silence—yet, when they present themselves, sanctioned by the signature of a man of respectable standing, to repel them is a duty I owe myself and the community, which is *interested* in the character of its officers. I am, therefore, constrained to declare, that the assertion contained in the *Republican Watch Tower*, of the 25th ult. under the signature of THOMAS FARMAR, of my *having formed a coalition with the federalists, for the purpose of procuring or retaining power*, is a base, villainous, and slanderous falsehood, destitute of even the colour of foundation.

In justice to the gentlemen of the federal party, I am bound to declare, that I have no reason to believe they ever contemplated or wished such corrupt combination, or any other political combination or coalition with me; as no proposition, or even hint of the kind, was ever given or made to me directly or indirectly, by any one of them.

MORGAN LEWIS.

Albany, 11*th Jan.* 1807.

FROM THE UNITED STATES GAZETTE.

"*Out of thine own mouth will I convict thee.*"—*Duane*, in the Aurora of the

10th inst. has charged Mr. Daniel Clarke, the Congress delegate from Orleans territory, with being a principal leader in a conspiracy to destroy the integrity of the union, by separating the western from the Atlantic states, and in support of his accusation, he (in his paper of the 13th instant) invokes the testimony of Andrew Ellicott, Esq. in the following terms:

"Mr, Ellicott, of the land-office at Lancaster, owes it to the public to put them in possession of what *he knows* of the *Spanish intrigues* to the westward—or as the office he holds is in the gift of governor *M'Kean*, will *official considerations*, induce a silent complacency? No man ought to know Mr. Daniel Clark, the delegate from Orleans, better than Mr. Ellicott."

Now let us see what Mr. Ellicott says on the subject of Mr. Clark. In page 174 of his journal, (a well known work) the following passage (which we copy verbatim) will be found.

"This subject became a matter of serious consideration, and the United States, having neither a consul nor vice-consul at that port, I interested myself in procuring the privilege for Daniel Clark, jun. a distinguished merchant at that place, to act as consul for the United States, till the executive should make a regular appointment. Immediately upon the application being made to governor Gayoso, he directed that Mr. Clark should be received as consul from the U. States, and regarded as such by the merchants and officers of his catholic majesty.

"The firm, manly, and decided conduct of Mr. Clark, in a short time put a new face upon our commerce in that quarter, and obtained some privileges we had not before enjoyed. The correspondence between governor Gayoso, Mr. Clark, and myself, on the various subjects which invited discussion, would of itself make a volume; but as it more particularly concerned Mr. Clark, it is hoped that he will some time make it public. The conduct of Mr. Clark was so acceptable to the executive of the United States, that he was thanked through my hands, and requested to continue his good offices in favour of our citizens; the appointment of consul was nevertheless given to a Mr. Jones, and that of vice-consul to a worthy native of the United States, by the name of Hulings. Upon the late change of administration taking place, the merit of Mr. Clark was so conspicuous, that he was appointed consul in the place of Mr Jones."

The reader is here left to draw his own conclusions, and wonder, indeed he must, at the stupid malignity of a wretch, who in his attempts to asperse a meritorious citizen, and a friend to his country, only exposes and adds to his own infamy, and exalts still higher the character he aims to destroy.

Abstract of Congressional proceedings.

TENTH CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, December 15.

(Continued from page 229.)

Mr. J. Clay had been unfortunate in not understanding this subject, or his colleague had mistaken two amendments for one. The reason why this bill needs a reference to a select committee, is, to save the U. S. from the payment of costs, which may have arisen in cases of forfeiture under the non-importation act. As the bill now stands the U. S. must pay costs. It seems reasonable that the delinquent should pay them, and the reference to the select committee is intended for making a provision for that purpose. Does the gentleman from North-Carolina, (Mr. Alston) want official information of this from the treasury department?

The question being taken on referring the bill with the amendment of the Senate, to a committee of the whole—it was lost; ayes 30. The question was taken on a reference to a select committee, and carried without a division. Messrs. J. Randolph, Clay, and Alston, were appointed on this committee.

Mr. Elliot, (Ver.) after a speech of some length, respecting the foreign relations of the U. S. gave notice, that

on Tuesday, the 23d inst. he would offer a series of resolutions, the object of which will be to improve the naval system, and to provide more effectually for the commerce, seamen, coasts, and frontiers of the U. S.

Mr. J. Lewis (Virg.) called for the order of the day, on the bill authorizing the erection of a bridge over the Potomac, in the district of Columbia. The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill——Mr. Varnum in the chair.

Mr. J. Randolph, from the committee to whom was referred the bill suspending the non-importation act, with the amendments of the Senate, made a report recommending a concurrence with the amendments of the Senate, with a certain other amendment, to wit, that a claim be annexed to the bill, providing, that all costs which may have arisen under the act, shall be paid by the person who may be guilty of a breach of it.

The question was taken and carried on this amendment reported by the committee.

Mr. Dawson (of Vir.) moved to strike out the word *service*, in the amendment of the Senate, and insert *interest* in lieu thereof.

Mr. Randolph could not see how the public interest could be disconnected from the public service.

Mr. Dawson thought they ought never to be disconnected, but they often were in fact.

The question was taken on Mr. Dawson's motion, and carried.—Ayes 43—Noes 40.

Mr. Smilie. I am against this amendment. I really hoped that the gentlemen in favour of it would think it necessary to show why this amendment was necessary. The President recommended to us to suspend for a time the non-importation act, and we have done it. What further is wanting? If it were the last day of the session, and if it were made to appear necessary, perhaps I would vote for something like this amendment. But I cannot agree to it at present. In my opinion it holds out to England, that we are tired of the act. We *will* probably receive some further information before we rise, and of course we *will* then be better able to legislate on this subject.

Mr. J. Clay did not see how the amendment would show England that we are tired of the act. In his opinion, it showed England, that unless arrangements are made, we are disposed to adopt severe measures. *It may be proper to repeal the act before the 4th of March.* But if the amendment is not agreed to, though accommodation takes place, the act must go into operation. Mr. C. was not generally fond of placing extensive powers in the hands of the executive, but he thought it necessary in this case.

The arguments urged in favour of the act, at the time that it passed, were, that it would induce England to discontinue her depredations, and abandon her illegal and destructive principles, in regard to the rights of neutral commerce. Now, if England has done this, all the necessity of this hostile measure is done away—Why continue it then? If the gentleman (Mr. S.) can point out any better mode of managing, he (Mr. C.) would be very glad to hear it.

Mr. Crowninshield (Mass.) could not agree to the amendment; he saw no necessity for it. The house had sent a bill to the Senate, suspending till the 1st of next July, a bill, prohibiting the importation of certain goods from G. Britain. The bill now comes *up* from the Senate, with an amendment, authorizing the President to suspend the act for a still longer term. Why is this amendment annexed to the bill?—No new negociations are begun. To be consistent, the house must reject the amendment. Mr. C. the other day, voted against suspending the act till the 31st of December next, and he considered the amendment as embracing the same principle as that motion. The form is different, but the principle is the same. Mr. C. was not certain that he should be opposed late in the session, to giving the President this power, if information should be received that an accommodation had ta-

ken place, or was likely soon to take place. But he had not yet learned that any seamen were released, or any obnoxious principles had been abandoned by England. He should, therefore, give the amendment his hearty negative.

Mr. Bidwell (Mass.) could not see like his colleague, (Mr. Crowinshield) that there was no difference between the amendment under consideration, and the motion discussed the other day to suspend the act in question till the 31st Dec. next. He thought there was a very material difference between the two cases, and the reasons which were applicable to the suspension, did not apply to the amendment.

Mr. B. did not think the act of last session, a measure of hostility. It was merely pacific, and in perfect consistency with the law of nations, on pacific principles. Its object was to convince England, by refusing her manufactures, that it was her interest to be on friendly terms with us. It is a mere regulation of trade, and such a regulation as any nation may adopt in regard to other nations, without creating any just cause of complaint.

Mr. B. had said the other day, that in case a treaty with Great-Britain should take place, some further measure would be requisite to prevent the act from going into operation. He then, and still preferred the providing for this event in a distinct act. But as the Senate had annexed to the bill itself, a power of suspension in the president, he was not so tenacious of his own opinion, as to resist the amendments on that ground. Besides, he was opposed on principle to vesting additional power in the executive, but here the power is so limited, and there is so little temptation to abuse it, that in Mr. B's opinion, the objections to increase of executive power did not, in this instance, apply.

In case a treaty is made during the recess of Congress, one of three things must be pursued. 1st. The prohibitory act must go into operation; or, 2dly, Congress must be convened; or, 3dly, authority must be vested in the executive to suspend the act. In Mr. B's opinion, the last course was attended with the fewest inconveniencies. He should have preferred vesting the authority in the President by a distinct act, but as the Senate had thought proper to unite the two things, he would wave his objection, and vote for the amendment.

From our Correspondent.

"WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.

"The attempt, which was made through the National Intelligencer, to extenuate, and thereby to stifle inquiry into the treason of Judge INNES and his associates, in concealing the conspiracy of the Spanish government against the U. States, has completely failed. Mr. John Randolph has succeeded in carrying a resolution of the House of Representatives, calling on the President to communicate information, respecting the proceedings in the western country, and the measures adopted to defeat any combination against the peace and safety of the United States.

"The following is part of the report of his speech on this interesting occasion: far from exciting reprehensions, the severity of his remarks, on the conduct of the Executive, has received the applause of every man, who boasts an American spirit....the expression of his feelings, forms a striking contrast to the snivelling of Smilie, and the whining of the President's son-in-law.

"Mr. RANDOLPH—We are told that this conspirary is defeated or has succeeded to the utmost; but if it may have succeeded but in part, can it not be checked? The newspaper evidence to which he alluded, he observed, was the authentic proofs, at the trial of Judge Sebastian, of the disposition of the Spanish. Castilian honour and fame are

no more. Spain, while treating with one hand, was preparing to stab us with the other. What has been the treatment of the Spanish minister? Why has he not been sent home? When Miranda had gone, how great were his complaints and inquiries. We hear no complaints or inquiries now made by him. New-Orleans is the object; and can we doubt whether or not he is concerned? Of one circumstance Mr. R. said he thought he had a sufficient evidence.—He believed that if the conspirators should arrive at Baton Rouge, before our troops, New-Orleans must fall.—He wished not such an "union of honest men" to take possession of the key of the Missisippi and shut the door in our face.—He was not disposed to triumph; though he had ample cause.—It would be no gratification to him to triumph in the disgrace of his country.—He had had, he said, no hand in those acts of omission or of commission, which had brought us to the present disastrous state—He had expected, had foretold, the danger of losing the Delta of the Mississippi:—he knew not *who* the modern Catiline would be, but expected there would be such —Yet the house seemed in a state of indifference or insensibility, or were so economical, they wanted greatness of soul enough to afford the purchase of a key to secure their strong box—they pursued a narrow, an unaccountable policy: what would have been the feelings of this house if the British forces were now scouring the lakes—were along the 46th degree of lat. within our frontiers? What if the British minister had been ordered home, and his court had continued him here: stuck him under the very nose of the executive? The feelings and the measures of this house would be very different from what they now are —they would be what they ought to be now, but what they are not.

"The resolution had been said to betray a want of confidence in the executive: he must be indulged in the cultivation of a sceptical philosophy; he should judge in politics as in religion, by works not by faith —He would not mortgage his conscience to the executive in that manner—but the principle was wrong—the house were entitled to information—it was their duty to obtain it. —*Political Register.*

We have cut the thread of our narrative of the proceedings of Congress-worthies, for the purpose of introducing the observations of Mr. Randolph, relative to the present alarming state of the nation. Our national affairs require a thorough investigation, and *first*, so far as respects our means of defence, from dangers which menace us from without. We hope that Mr. Randolph will proceed with ardour and perseverance to strip the idol of democratic adoration of its trumpery trimmings, so that even the dullest of dull fools will cease to pay it homage.

FRIDAY, January 16.

The house went into a committee of the whole, on the "bill providing for the survey of the coasts of the United States." The committee rose, and the bill was ordered to have a third reading on Monday.

Mr. Randolph observed, that in the message of the president, communicated at the commencement of the session, it had been announced to the house, that he had received information that a number of individuals had combined together, and armed themselves, contrary to law, for the purpose of carrying on an expedition against Spain, and that he had thought it necessary to take measures for suppres-

sing the enterprise, and for arresting and bringing to justice its authors and abettors. So long as the illegal movements of those persons had been supposed to have been directed against a foreign nation altogether, the honour of the U. States required immediate measures to be taken for the suppression of the enterprise. But every person would agree with him in the opinion, that the house felt a much more lively indignation, on finding that the enterprise was not against a foreign nation, but, to subvert the union, and to overturn the liberties of the people. He had waited for some information on this subject, information of an official nature. He had continued a long time in the belief, that as no such information had been given to the house, imperious reasons did exist, which forbade its communication. But the aspect of affairs on the Missisippi was such, that he could not reconcile it to his duty, as the representative of a free people, to rest satisfied with the state of indifference and apathy with which the house had continued to set for six or seven weeks. From the information he had been able to collect, if the government of Spain had any connexion with this machination, she was concerned, not as the defendant, but as the plaintiff. So long as he could be induced to believe that by withholding these communications, the public interest would be served, he had acquiesced in having them withheld; but from appearances on the Missisippi, it would seem that the state of things required the prompt interposition of legislative authority; and he was now of opinion, that no information in possession of the executive ought to be withheld from the house. But he had so modified the motion he was about to submit, as to do away any opposition. It did appear, not from the newspapers, but from a much higher authority, from evidence taken before a committee of the Legislature of Kentucky, that Spain has incessantly laboured, since the year 1788, to detach the Western Country from the union —that she had withheld the stipulation for the treaty of San Lorenzo Il Real—that she did make propositions of a most faithless nature, in order to mislead influential characters—that she never had, nor never would lose sight of that object, so long as she has a shadow of hope of finding the materials—that she had found those materials, which were in operation, and at the moment, perhaps, when he was addressing the house, the fate of the western country might be decided upon, at least for a time. This offered another reason to justify the policy advocated last year, which had been so highly condemned. He had been informed, that the other branch of the legislature were now debating upon the means of carrying that policy into effect, which had been so much despised*. [Mr. R. was here called to order.] He then said, he would not say another word about it; but he would say, that a bill has just passed the house, authorizing the president to accept the services of a number of volunteers, not exceeding 30,000 men; and he had understood, that a member of the committee who framed the bill, who was connected and domesticated with the secretary at war, did actually make a proposition, substantially the same as the one offered last session—he meant the proposition for increasing the military force†. Could any man doubt (said Mr. R.) that if the government of the United States had, last session, taken a manly and decided attitude in regard to Spain; if it had, instead of giving us pen and paper, given us arms, Spain would

* Mr. R. here alluded to a bill which was sent into the house after he had sat down, from the Senate, respecting an increase of the military establishment, and was laid on the clerk's table, but not read.

† This gentleman explained. He said, he had made a proposition in the committee to augment the number of forces, by adding such a number as should enlarge the companies to 100 instead of 80; that he had also made a proposition to authorize the President to raise a certain number of troops, provided the public good required it; but that he did not believe the secretary at war ever knew any thing about the business.

now have been overawed, and domestic conspiracies stopped and crushed? Would any man have dreamed that an attack ever would have been contemplated on New-Orleans, if a strong military force had been sent to the neighbouring country? But what did we hear then? We heard (he said) of money—of dollars and cents. Could any man doubt (he asked) that the saving of the campaign on the Sabine, the saving of the hasty measures taken by the American general, at his own responsibility, would not have been equal to the expense of raising an army sufficient to protect that country? On the principle of economy, therefore, the people of the United States would have been gainers. A spectator of the state of affairs in this country, who might not be in the habit of reading the public papers, or of communicating with individuals out of doors, but drawing his ideas of the state of the country from the proceedings of the present session, would naturally infer, that we never did enjoy a greater degree of tranquillity than at the present time: and what was the fact? The United States are not only threatened with foreign invasion, but with domestic commotion, the more dangerous, because its extent is so little known. Yes, (said Mr. R.) we adjourn and sit, and sit and adjourn—say our books like school boys—do as we are bid, and ask no questions. He concluded, by remarking, that the youngest members of the federal family, (state of Ohio) had done itself honour, while the elder sisters were sleeping, and dozing, and snoring at their posts.

Mr. Randolph then offered the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is directed to lay before the house any information in possession of the executive, except such as he may deem the public welfare requires not to be disclosed, touching any illegal combination of private individuals, against the peace and safety of the union, or any military expedition planned by such individuals against the territory of any power in amity with the United States: together with the measures the executive has pursued, and proposes to take for suppressing or defeating the same."

Considerable debate arose on the adoption of this resolution. It was opposed by Messrs. Alston, Smilie, and Holland, and defended by Messrs. J. Clay, Lloyd, and Randolph; but the lateness of the hour renders it impossible to give even a sketch of their remarks.

A motion was made to divide the resolution into two parts, and to take the ayes and noes on each. It was accordingly divided, after the words "United States." The question was then taken on the first part of the resolution, and it was carried—ayes 109—noes 14. The second part was also carried—ayes 67—noes 52—with the exception of the words, "and proposes to take" which were stricken out, on the ground that it would be improper to ask for such information.

A committee of two members was appointed to carry the resolution to the President; when *some time after sunset*, the house adjourned until Monday.

A tender spot.—On Monday, January 12, Mr. Dana called for the reading of the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, to ascertain the amount of the Mediterranean fund, in order that it might be known how much the people were relieved by the bill before the house.

The report being read, it appeared that the duties repealed by the bill, amounted to 500,000 dollars, and the duties imposed, amounted to 1,000,000.

Mr. Dana observed, that he should like to know why the third section, which imposes the additional ad valorem duties, is retained. The duties were continued the last year in consequence of an intimation from the President, that some menaces had been thrown out by the Tunissian ambassador, or some demand of tribute made, or something of that sort. *It is not*

pretended those additional duties are wanted for the purpose of defence There is no pretence that they are wanted for the extraordinary two millions voted the last session. Mr. D. concluded, by moving to strike out the third section of the bill.

There were immediately loud and reiterated calls for the question.

Mr. Dana. The secretary of the treasury in his letter to the committee who reported this bill, says, that the only object in continuing this duty, is to provide for the two millions. But we know nothing about the disposition of monies under that grant. We have not the least knowledge on the subject. *If the house are in truth anxious to relieve the burdens of the people, why are duties to the amount of* 1,00,000 *a year, continued in lieu of a tax that produces only half that sum?*

The Aurora, that "*snaky sorceress*," which may be aptly compared to *Sin*, as set forth in Milton,

——About whose middle round
A cry of hell-hounds never ceasing bark
With wide Cerberean mouths full loud, and ring
A hideous peal,

has of late teemed with a more than usual number of

"Perverse, all monstrous, all prodigious things,
Abominable, inutterable; and worse
Than fables yet have feign'd or fear conceiv'd.

The whole object of that poisonous vehicle, that Bohon Upas of American politics, is to keep alive a flame of indignation against Great-Britain; and this for no reason that any mortal can conceive, but that her interests and those of America are intimately blended, and both countries are involved in a tremendous contest with the common enemy of civilized nations.

In a series of numbers, called "*Politics for Farmers*;" the wretch who conducts that paper, or some of his wretched correspondents, has heaped falsehood upon falsehood, till it has become a vain attempt to think of refuting them by any thing short of a thick folio volume, devoted to that purpose We shall, therefore, merely advert to a few as specimens, and if our countrymen will place confidence in a notorious public liar, we shall at least have the satisfaction of reflecting, that we have repeatedly denounced this dangerous demagogue, and forwarned them of the consequences.

In No. 7: of this series of essays, which have lately oozed from that fountain of filth, with the title of "*Politics for Farmers*," we are told, that Liston, formerly ambassador from Great-Britain to America, was active in the conspiracy of Blount and Romayne, which had for its object, the severance of the United States.

This is false. A plan was laid before Mr. Liston for raising an army within the United States, to invade the Spanish territories. He received it with coldness, and sent it to his employers.

Here is the answer:

"*Downing-Street, April 8th*, 1797.

"SIR,

"In answer to your dispatches No. "2 and 3, I have to inform you, that "the proposal which has been made to "you by Mr——, (as mentioned in those dispatches,) for endeavouring to wrest the two Floridas "from Spain, has been taken into consideration by his majesty's confidential servants, but it has not been "thought expedient to accede to it, "or to adopt any measures for carrying it into execution.

"Without entering into a detail of "the various considerations that have "led to this decision, I think it merely "necessary to observe, that, exclusively of the inadequacy of the means to "the end proposed, the two objections

" which have occurred to yourself, the " *necessity of employing Indians, and the* " *impropriety of originating within the* " *United States, any hostile expedition* " *against a nation with which they are* " *at peace, are of sufficient magnitude to* " *counterbalance the advantages which* " *are likely to result from the execution* " *of such a plan* "

" I have, therefore, to signify to you " the king's pleasure, that you take an " early opportunity of informing Mr. " ————, that you have submitted " his design to his majesty's govern- " ment, but that it has not been thought " adviseable to afford any assistance " from this country towards carrying " it into effect.

" I am, with great truth and regard,
" Sir,
" Your most ob't. humble serv't.
(" Signed) GRENVILLE."

ROBERT LISTON, Esq. &c. &c.

This politician for farmers, after a number of other LIES, tells us in the same number, that the ship *Messenger* was captured off New-York, was owned by Mr. Rutgers, a Federalist.—That Mr. Rutgers was a relation to Mr. Barclay, consul of the United States, at Halifax, to which place the prize was taken.—That

" Mr. Barclay addressed himself to Halifax in force, and what think you was his artillery? why, that Mr. Rutgers' ship ought to be released, for *he is warmly Federal.*

" Mr. Rutgers is warmly Federal, he is warmly opposed to the government, and, therefore, not only was his ship released from the claws of the harpies, but, as we are informed, Beresford himself, the captain of the British ship, was so " *warmly federal,*" that when he found out the *warm federalism* of the supercargo of the Messenger, he deplored having sent the vessel for adjudication, and immediately went in search of her; nay, he promised on her arrival at Halifax, she should be instantly released without delay or hindrance, or even a trial, and even to supply men to navigate her back, finding she belonged to a gentleman so " warmly federal."

Now the *truth* is, that this " warmly federal ship was actually *condemned* by the British, and the red-hot democratic-Aurora-man, by this tale, added a plumper to millions of flagitious falsehoods.

The following is a *parody* of a *parody* of Gray's celebrated HYMN TO ADVERSITY. We have adapted it to the meridian of the United States, and would recommend it as a standard ode for American Jacobins.

ODE TO JACOBINISM.

I.

DAUGHTER of Hell! insatiate Power,
Destroyer of the Human Race,
Whose iron scourge and mad'ning hour
Exalt the Bad, the Good debase;
Thy mystic force, despotic sway,
Courage and Innocence dismay,
And Patriot Statesmen vainly groan
With pangs unfelt before, unpity'd & alone!

II.

When first to scourge the Sons of Earth,
Thy Sire his darling Child design'd,
Gallia receiv'd the monstrous birth—
VOLTAIRE inform'd thy Infant Mind:
Well-chosen Nurse! his sophist lore
He bade thee many a year explore!
He mark'd thy progress, firm, tho' slow,
And Statesmen, Princes, leagu'd with their
invet'rate Foe.

III.

Scar'd at thy frown terrific, fly
The Morals, (antiquated Brood)
Domestic Virtue, Social Joy,
And Faith that has for Ages stood;
Swift they disperse, and with them go
The Friend sincere, the gen'rous Foe.——
Traitors to God and Man avow'd,
By thee, now rais'd aloft, now crush'd beneath the crowd.

IV.

Revenge, in blood-stain'd Robe array'd,
Immers'd in gloomy joy profound;
Ingratitude, by guilt dismay'd,
With anxious eye wild glancing round.
Still on thy frantic steps attend;
With Death, thy Victim's only Friend.
Injustice, to the truth severe,
And Anguish, dragging, still the life-consuming tear.

V.

Oh swiftly on my Country's head,
Destroyer, lay thy ruthless hand;
Not yet in Gallic terrors clad,
Nor cloth'd by thy Versailles Band;

(As by th' initiate thou art seen)
With thund'ring cannon, *Guil'otine*,
With screaming horror's funeral cry,
Fire, Rapine, Sword, and Chains, and ghastly Poverty.

VI.

Thy Sophist Veil, dread Goddess, wear,
Falsehood insidiously impart;
Thy philosophic gang be there,
To taint the mind, corrupt the heart:
With scorn unmerited, to brand
The native patriots of our land,
Cheetham array, with all the factious train,
Duane the liar, and that hoar infidel, *Tom Paine*.

BURR'S MOVEMENTS.

A gentleman, who *guesses* with marvellous shrewdness respecting Burr's expedition in a late Richmond Enquirer, has told us that Burr intended nothing less "than to raise the standard of revolt, and take possession of New-Orleans." That this, however, was but a preliminary step in his daring project. "That (in case of success) he would, immediately, have proclaimed from New-Orleans, an expedition for the conquest of New-Mexico; which would have quickly brought such a number of bold adventurers to his standard, from all parts of the union, and of the islands, that he would perhaps have been enabled to remain there until his preparations for the undertaking were complete, in defiance of the whole power of the U. States. If his first step could have succeeded, his hopes of ascending the throne of Mexico, would have been by no means extravagant. The route by land is now perfectly well known to be good, and to pass through a country capable of maintaining an army It is admitted by all, that an army of 5,000 Americans would be sufficient to penetrate to the capitol, and to hold the kingdom for some time, unless succours could be sent to it from Europe," &c.

Now, we will admit no such thing. We believe that, if Burr could command the whole force of the United States, with the most despotic sway, he could not conquer and keep possession of New-Mexico. The re-capture of Buenos Ayres—Dallas's History of the Maroon War, and other publications respecting the military state of that country, forbid any such supposition.

—

CHARLESTON, Jan. 8.—By the arrival yesterday of the schooner Brookes, from New-Orleans, we have received papers of that city to the 12th ult. and the following verbal information:

It was stated at New-Orleans, when the Amelia sailed, that the adherents of Burr amounted to 7000 men; and it was believed that his forces would considerably exceed that number. The attack, it was expected, would be made between the 20th and 30th December. The two gun-boats had proceeded up the river as far as Ibberville, and were to ascend as high as Point-Coupee; and two bomb-ketches were also ready to follow them. Com. Shaw had purchased the schooner Ranger, of Baltimore, mounting 16 guns, for the service of government. Gen. Wilkinson had given orders to have all the forts repaired, the city picketed in, and put in a complete state of defence.

In addition to the above particulars, we learn that several persons have been arrested in the city of New-Orleans; among them were a Dr. Bollman, and Messrs. Ogden, and Swartwout. Dr. Bollman has been brought on to this place, in the schooner Amelia, as a state prisoner, under the charge of Lieut. Wilson, and a guard of soldiers; he was yesterday landed, and left in the safe keeping of the commandant at fort Johnson. It will be remembered by our readers, that Dr. Bollman was one of the gentlemen who so gallantly attempted to release the Marquis de la Fayette from Magdeburgh.

We are informed that the commanders of the gun-boats, now in this port, have received orders from government to sail for New-Orleans.

Erratum.—In our last number was published an article, respecting Col. TRUMBULL'S *prints*, which was from the *Mercantile Advertiser*, but, by mistake, it was omitted to take notice of its having been originally published in that paper.

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PRINTED BY HOPKINS AND SEYMOUR, AT WASHINGTON'S HEAD.

THE

WEEKLY INSPECTOR.

"Of those men who have overturned the Liberties of Republics the greatest number have begun their career by paying an obsequious court to the People—commencing "DEMAGOGUES, and ending TYRANTS." HAMILTON.

Vol. I.] NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 31, 1807. [No. 23.

MONITOR.

NO. VIII.

(Continued from page 206)

That France has a powerful party in this country—a party which is disposed to go all lengths to promote her interests, and to render America a fief in the empire of the jacobins, appears more and more evident from every day's events. We shall, however, in order, if possible, to convince the most incredulous, continue to cite proofs that French influence is operating, and undermining the foundations of society and national independence in the United States.

We have before observed, that the founders of the French revolution might be divided into the philosophers and politicians*. The former were, many of them, honest, but enthusiastic and wrong-headed. They believed that the principles which were first attempted to be put in practice on a national scale in the disastrous period of the French revolution, would effect something like a golden-age, in which mankind would be *governed* by *reason*; and fraud, injustice, and oppression, would be banished from among men:—

"Peace o'er the world her olive branch extend,
And white-rob'd Innocence from heaven descend."

The *politicians*, on the contrary, considered those principles and all the trumpery of Rousseau, Condorcet, Voltaire, and other visionaries of that cast, merely as part of the means for assisting France in her march to universal empire. They knew that the propagation of the principles, which were professed by these high-priests of atheism, would have a tendency to steel the heart, to nerve the arm of the community, and would, eventually, make France a hot-bed of ferocious, intriguing, & warlike conspirators, against the peace of mankind. They foresaw that when the mounds of society as then established in Europe were loosened, revolutionary principles would spread like an inundation, and that in whatever shape society was *rebuilt*, Paris would be the head-quarters of the new order of things. They knew that in the course of the overturnings, which would be the result of pulling down the pillars of established order, a great part of the immense population of France, would be thrown, as it were, loose upon the world; would make arms a profession, and the moment there should be any suspension from domestic troubles, would fall on neigbouring nations with resistless fury. These men made the philosophers mere tools for furthering their ambitious projects. They encouraged them to propagate the contagion of their principles among surrounding nations; not because they thought any benefit would result to the proselytes, but for the purpose of preparing them for the iron yoke of French liberty.

The first flagrant proofs of the intention of revolutionary France to draw America into the vortex of her politics, and induce her to make a common cause in a crusade against law, justice, religion, morals, and established governments, are found in the conduct and writings of Genet. This man appeared

* See W. I. page 293.

to consider himself as authorized by virtue of his powers, as champion of *French* freedom, to exercise, in the name of the republic of France, an absolute sway in that of America. He seems to have been a sort of diplomatic propagandist, and united the whims of the philosophers with the arts of the politicians, mentioned by BURKE.

His mission to the United States, landing in Charleston, violating the sovereignty of the country, by commissioning land and sea officers to make war on the British and Spanish ships, and possessions; hoisting the French flag in Charleston, as if it was a seaport of France; and his appeal from the government to the people, when he found his schemes thwarted by the wisdom of WASHINGTON, are events too well known to need a recital: But the following extracts from a translation of a letter, written to Mr. Jefferson, then Secretary of State for the U. States, dated May 23d, 1793, prove that Genet was intent upon making this country, in fact, a province of the republic, one and indivisible.

"Single, against innumerable hordes of tyrants and slaves, who menace her rising liberty, the French nation would have a right to reclaim the obligations imposed on the United States, by the treaties which she has contracted with them, and which she has cemented with her blood; but strong in the greatness of her means, *and of the power of her principles, not less redoubtable to her enemies, than* the victorious arm which she opposes to her rage, she comes, in the very time when the emissaries of our common enemies are making useless efforts to neutralize the gratitude—to damp the zeal—to weaken or cloud the view of your fellow-citizens;—she comes, I say, that generous nation—that faithful friend, to labour still to increase the prosperity, and add to the happiness which she is pleased to see them enjoy."

"The French republic seeing in them (Americans) but brothers, has charged me to propose to your government, to establish, in *a true friendly compact*, that is, a national compact, the liberal and fraternal basis on which she wishes to see raised the commercial and political system of the two people, all whose interests are compounded."

"I am invested, Sir, with the powers necessary to undertake this *important negociation*, of which the sad annals of humanity offer no example before the *brilliant æra at length opening on it.*"

These opinions were responded by all our jacobin clubs, and many other better meaning madmen; and had not President WASHINGTON, and the enlightened few who composed his councils, by a mixture of prudence and firmness which can never be sufficiently eulogized, staid the plague, the "family compact," mentioned by Genet, would have taken place, and America would have been swallowed in the great vortex, which has ingulfed the republics of Europe.

(To be continued.)

Interesting French Correspondence.

In the *Norfolk Ledger*, of the 14th instant, is published a number of letters from the French Admiral Willaumez, to the Minister of Marine in France, to General Turreau, the French Minister at Washington, and to Commodore Barney, which at once display the insolence of the French, and the contemptible standing to which our national character is reduced by the imbecility of our administration. As the letters are too long to be inserted at length, we shall merely give an abridged view of their contents, and select such passages as are of most importance.

The first letter is dated at the Havanna, 30th September, 1806, and directed to the Minister of Marine of Paris.

In this Willaumez relates, that he departed from Martinique with a squadron of seven ships—That July 3d, in his passage to Tortola, he captured three merchant vessels—a fleet of 38 merchantmen at anchor off St. Christopher's cut their cables and joined

convoy under Admiral Cochrane—He formed a design to go to Tortola, but for want of a proper pilot, sailed to St. Martin's with his prizes.

On the 4th, in the morning, having taken the Fly, a small English vessel, he sent her to reconnoitre, and was informed by her, that there were no vessels in the Road at Tortola, having passed out during the day. The French Admiral pursued the convoy through the straits of St. Croix, and in the morning saw to the windward, at about 4 leagues distance, 12 sail, consisting of 4 ships of the line, 5 frigates, and corvettes, and brigs. Supposing this Admiral Cochrane's squadron, attempting to collect the convoy, the Frenchman lay by for him (as he says) till 8 o'clock in the morning, not being able to give chase, as the English were to the windward. He formed his squadron, however, in two columns, under topsails, keeping the frigate a-head. Admiral Cochrane followed, but carefully preserved the weather guage. Willaumez hoisted his colours and flag, and the English lay too off the island of St. Thomas. The French hove to and waited for them, but stood to the southward, and Willaumez pursued the convoy. He here accuses the English papers of giving a very incorrect account of this affair.

After an unsuccessful search for the convoy, the Frenchman sailed for the Bahama Straits, in search of the Jamaica fleet. In consequence of his fleet having suffered and being impeded by severe gales, the convoy escaped, and he learned that Sir John B. Warren had arrived in the West-Indies.

July 28th, at sun-set, saw a large ship to the windward, and two brigs. These he supposed might be Sir John, and made the signal to close the squadron, and keep to the windward, intending next day to engage this admiral to advantage. He boarded a schooner, however, which belonged to these vessels, and she afterwards informed him, that it was part of a convoy of Americans, consisting of eight sail, under the escort of two small frigates, bound to New-York, laden with coffee, &c. by the revolted negroes of St. Domingo.

"This news not being disclosed to me by the master of the schooner, till some days after the convoy had time to escape to the northward—*indignant at the conduct of the Americans, I immediately put the master of the schooner in irons, and all his people, and made sail in search of said convoy, determined to hang at the yard-arm, the captains and supercargoes, in the face of their countrymen at New-York—but being nearly off Cape Hatteras, the weather changed, and the gathering storm left me no hope of arriving off New-York in time to intercept these pirates.*"

Thus a gale of wind, it appears, prevented him from proceeding with this fraternal project, and he was afterwards informed that the convoy had put into the Chesapeake and Delaware. He then returned to cruise for Admiral Cochrane, but not meeting with him, proceeded on the 20th August to St. Jean, Porto Rico, from whence he proposed to sail on the 1st October. His design next was, to destroy the English fishery at Newfoundland, but in this he was prevented by a tempest on the 10th and 20th of August. The Veteran was missing, many vessels of the English perished, and their convoy was dispersed. The Foudroyant and Impetueux were entirely dismasted. The wind blew a dreadful hurricane for 36 hours, and when it abated, the sea was tremendous, and rendered it impossible to save any part of the wreck, and rig jury-masts; and it was not until the 28th, that he was able to steer for the Havanna, about two leagues from which, an English *small division of men of war*, accompanied by a large frigate, showed a disposition to attack this Admiral's ship. But in the course of half an hour, after firing at them 50 shot, they retreated to repair damages. Could he have attacked, or been in a situation to make sail, he says, the English would have paid the forfeit of their imprudent hardihood. On the 15th September he got into the Havanna.

He here complains of the unprovided

condition of his ship, the wretched quality of the sails, which determined him to return to France, and not wait till October. But the numerous squadrons of the enemy cruising in the Gulf, and before the principal French ports, induced him to continue out during all the long days of summer.

" A ten month's cruise would have been sufficient to ruin sails and rigging, had they even been new when I first sailed, but I needed not this hard trial to convince me of the miserable equipment of the squadron I was to command; for scarcely had his imperial majesty's squadron put to sea, before they proved leaky and unfit for sea—most painful is it to me to represent to you at this late day, these miserable equipments, no doubt very contrary to your intentions, and the wish of his imperial majesty, bestowed upon my vessels, relative to which I should have made very strong representations, could I have known it before my departure from France; but it was not permitted me to demand any thing, neither to inquire into what was requisite for the second squadron, before the first, completely unarmed, was ordered to put to sea; nor was it till after sailing, that I discovered the very bad condition of my ships."

The Admiral proceeds to state, that he had sent orders to such of his imperial majesty's ships as were reported to have arrived in the different ports in America, and Porto Rico, requiring a report of the condition of their ships, and commanding them to join him as soon as possible. The Foudroyant must be hove down—The Patriot he had learned had arrived at Annapolis—The Valereuse at Newcastle—The Cybele at Norfolk—all considerably damaged. He hopes when his scattered ships shall have joined him, to perform some important services—— Declares that the Spaniards are well affected towards the service of his majesty the emperor—Gives it as his opinion, that some Spanish men of war, if ordered to proceed to sea with him, might effect some good—He says that it had been proposed to him to go to Vera Cruz for treasure, and concludes with sincere afflictions for the disasters his king's ships had met with, and suitable assurances, &c. of his " unbounded devotion towards his august person "

The next letter is to General Turreau, French Ambassador, at Washington. In this, there is nothing worthy of particular notice, except the following sentence :—

" I have just apprehended four seamen, deserters from the Valereuse frigate, whom I found on board an American brig, where they had been engaged at 17 dollars per month. *Now, Sir, if you can succeed in making the American government pay down a compensation for this misconduct, in seducing thus our seamen, you will punish it by making it smart in that point in which it feels most, viz. its avarice in money, and with so much the more justice, since those people* (meaning the American merchants) *have been for three years past continually injuring our marine, by seducing our best seamen from us.*"

Letter No. III, is likewise to Turreau. In this the French Admiral declares, that if he should be joined according to his expectations, by two more of his ships, and a Spanish ship, called the St. Laurent, he should have a force shortly that would double that of the English, and thinks that Jamaica will, of consequence, speedily fall before him, which would rejoice his government more than the receipt of an hundred millions from Vera Cruz. He says, likewise, that " there is a *secret expedition going some where from this Island;* this I have correct. I beg you, Sir, to be particular in your observations *in the Chesapeak, and other parts of the Continent of the United States. Let the commanders of all French ships attached to you, know these operations, and their readiness will be found necessary.*"

No. IV. is likewise directed to Turreau, and is as follows :—

My Lord,

The contre Admiral Willaumez, commanding here the ship belonging to his imperial majesty, has given or-

ders to Monsieur Le Chaderaud, lieutenant of the ship charged with these and other dispatches, to say that he is astonished at the conduct of commanders belonging to his imperial majesty in the American ports. He is alarmed at the behaviour of the French Ambassador, so fully instructed by his majesty. He is determined as general in chief, to inform the French government of the conduct of the United States—but he trusts that the French ships are now supplied with all necessaries.

No. V. Is addressed from Admiral Willaumez, to his "dear friend," Commodore Barney, but contains nothing remarkable in a national point of view, exclusive of what we have gathered from the other letters.

The Editor of the Ledger accompanies the publication of the letters, with the following

REMARKS.

The general tenor of these dispatches is sufficient to prove the hostility of the writer towards the people of this country, and his insolent sentiments towards our government.

The first thing, however, that attracts our notice is, the conduct of Admiral Willaumez towards the captain and crew of an American vessel because they did not give information against their countrymen This gallant commander, whose fears converted the American merchantmen into Admiral Warren's fleet, put the *Americans in irons*. Yes, and as soon as he found that the ships that had so dreadfully alarmed him, were not Admiral Warren's fleet, but poor defenceless Americans; he is *indignant*, pursues them most manfully, determined (if he could catch them) "*to hang them at the yard-arm, in the face of their countrymen at New-York!*"—Reader! remember that this letter (as well as the others, but this more particularly) was addressed to one of the first officers of Napoleon's government, to whom the writer appears anxious to recommend himself. Savage cruelty, united with the most brutal insolence, are the characteristic traits exhibited by the writer. Some of our fellow-citizens are bound in manacles, because they would not become informers against their countrymen; and others are threatened with an execution, calculated to excite the keenest anguish in the breasts of their relatives, and to offer to our country the highest national indignity. The American ships were pursued to their ports, but fortunately for them, they escaped these blood-hounds, whose regret at missing them is strongly described. The gasconading parts of letter No. 1, may serve us to laugh at. The miserable manner in which this fleet was equipped, may serve to show to John Bull, that he has nothing to fear from the naval enterprize of Napoleon, and the facility with which the resources of Spain are commanded, must rejoice the free and independent sons of America, that they cannot be made thus subservient to the domination of a French commander.

Letter No 3, now engages our attention; the conclusion of which furnishes an evidence of the impertinence which the French officers indulge when speaking of our government. Because some of the seamen of their frigates have deserted, and are found on board an American ship, the government is to be insulted. *Avarice in money*, is where our government is most vulnerable, says the admiral!—Since the time of the Directory, these Frenchmen have been trying to lay us under contribution in one way or another; in part, we are sorry to say, they have succeeded. inasmuch as they have sold us a country, which, by their management, we run the risk of losing again —but that is over—for God's sake let us keep fast our cash in future, for if they once put their hands into our treasury, we may, if no more, be saved the trouble of devising means to get clear of the surplus revenue. *The secret expedition*, of which the Admiral speaks of in the conclusion No. 3, it is most probable was intended for the Continent, and not for the British Islands, as they are too well guarded by their marine to indulge a hope of success.

From the 4th letter, we understand that General Turreau has apprised the Admiral, that the American government will not furnish money to equip his disabled fleet in the ports of the U. States.

At this the admiral is all indignation, he *is astonished at the commanders of the French ships!* For what, we ask? They could not make our government launch out cash; then why are they to blame? We can see no reason for blaming these commanders, unless they had neglected to lay our towns under contribution, and thus have extorted money. Monsieur Turreau has not obeyed his imperial majesty's orders—what those orders were we know not; but if they related to money, we believe Monsieur Turreau has not been idle. Finally, the Admiral has determined to denounce the American government to his imperial majesty. This threat, we have no doubt, will be put in execution, and the vengeance of his imperial majesty on our government, and on the people of America, they may or may not feel, according as the means of vengeance are afforded or denied.

—

REMARKS, *by the Editor of the W. I.*

In a subsequent paper, the Editor of the Norfolk Ledger informs the public, in answer to some persons, who conjectured these letters to have been fabrications, that they "*originated in the Havanna, for they were put on board a vessel from that port.*"

We do not hesitate to pronounce these papers as the most important, if we understand them rightly, that have been published since the famous intercepted dispatches of Fauchet; and we could wish in particular to call the attention of the public to No. III. directed to General Turreau.

What are we to think of this passage?

"*There is a secret expedition going somewhere from this Island—this I have correct. I beg you, Sir, to be particular in your observations in the Chesapeake and other parts of the Continent of the United States.* LET THE COMMANDERS OF ALL FRENCH SHIPS ATTACHED TO YOU, KNOW THESE OPERATIONS, AND THEIR READINESS WILL BE FOUND NECESSARY."

Mr. Randolph says, in his speech on a resolution to apply to the President for further information respecting Burr's conspiracy, that "*From information I possess, I am well persuaded that Spain is concerned in the conspiracy, she is concerned not as defendant, but as plaintiff.*"

We likewise learn from Wilkinson's dispatches, who it should seem was formerly a confidant of Burr, "*that an attack on New-Orleans was apprehended from below.*" It is well known that Burr and Yrujo have been intimate, and suspicion, corroborated by many strong circumstances, has fallen upon that minister, as connected with Burr in his plans for the dismemberment of the United States. Is it not then more than probable that this *secret expedition*, is intended to aid that traitor? And what shall we think of the command to Turreau, to be particular in his observations in the Chesapeake, and requiring him to apprise the "*commanders of French ships attached to him, of these operations, and their readiness will be found necessary.*"

But we will state the facts as they appear concatenated, and leave the deductions to the public. Yrujo, by being Ambassador from Spain, is of course the agent of Bonaparte. He has been intimate with Burr, and some say, concerned with him in certain projects. The latter expected foreign aid to assist him in the conquest of New-Orleans. A French Admiral in a confidential letter declares, that a secret expedition is about to proceed from the Havanna, and requests Turreau to let the French commanders of ships on the coast of the United States, *know of these operations, and their readiness will be found necessary!!!*

This is, to be sure, a state of things calculated to excite alarm with men of common views, apprehensions, and feelings; but your double-refined politicians, your Sloans, and your Smilies, had rather trust our national Independence to the keeping of Turreau, Burr,

and Vrujo. than raise an army of our own citizens to repel invasion, and suppress insurrection.

The following little Poem was written some time before the French Revolution, and in part foretold with wonderful precision, what would be the result of the vain philosophy of the French Encyclopedists. The Chevalier, however, did not seem to have foreseen the more dismal effects which would be produced by the labours of these pioneers of destruction. The war of La Vendee, the siege of Lyons, and the massacres at Paris, did not appear to have presented themselves to his imagination.

—

The Chevalier De Lille's Prophecy.

Written in the year 1777.

(Translated from the French.)

Long live the lights of human kind,
Ye Encyclopedistes;
Ye formers of the Gallic mind,
Renown'd Economistes.
Reason and Wit ye will employ
To make our nation greater,
And, to complete a general joy,
Restore a state of nature.

From no old musty books you steal
The wisdom which you preach us;
Your own capacious minds can deal
New stores of sense to teach us.
Talk as you will of old Colbert,
Of Sully, and such prosers,
Those dunces never can compare
With our great state composers.

Soon shall ye see all ranks of men
Confounded on one level,
The wretch, who lies on straw-bed, then
On bed of down shall revel.
Into one mass, our wealth we'll throw,
The world to equalize;
Then draw a lottery, and show,
That each shall gain a prize.

Then friendly walking, side by side,
The equal, prince and clown;
Shall prove that Frenchmen take a pride,
The rights of man to own.
Then farewell laws, and such old things,
And parliaments farewel;
Adieu, ye princes, dukes, and kings,
While blackguards bear the bell.

When by *philosophy* we're grown
So very good and wise;
Frenchmen with gods, till now ne'er known,
Shall colonize the skies.
When old Devotion's pack'd away,
And Heaven no more we dream on,
Frenchmen shall adoration pay
To their own type—some dæmon.

Then will our jolly days begin,
Our loves will be in common,
Concubinage will be no sin,
Nor modest, any woman.
With cap of liberty, so red,
Each drunken dad shall vapour,
Dance carmagnoles upon his head,
And teach his sons to caper.

Fat, lazy, droning monks, no more
At public cost shall fatten,
No longer nuns shall Heaven adore,
With vesper, or with matin;
But casting all their vows aside,
They'll troop along the choir,
Each pale-fac'd nun, a blooming bride,
A husband, every friar.

Ye partizans of innovations,
How matchless is your glory,
France, as the model of all nations,
Shall raise you high in story.
Yet, let us give the honour due
To those who'll share your fame,
For Premier, Turgot, and his crew,
Divided honours claim.

Nor to our king the praise refuse,
Which justly we should pay,
Who votes himself a mere abuse,
And flings his crown away.
His sense of rectitude, how great!
Were e'er such talents known!
His kingdom thus to abdicate,
And kick away his throne.

MESSAGE,

From the President of the United States, developing BURR'S TREASON.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

Agreeably to the request of the House of Representatives, communicated in their resolution of the 16th instant, I proceed to state, under the reserve therein expressed, information received touching an illegal combination of private individuals against the peace and safety of the union, and a military expedition planned by them against the territories of a power in amity with the United States, with the measures I have pursued for suppressing the same.

I had, for some time, been in the constant expectation of receiving such further information as would have enabled me to lay before the legislature the termination, as well as the beginning and progress, of this scene of depravity, so far as it has been acted on the Ohio and its waters. From this the state of safety of the lower country might have been estimated on probable grounds; and the delay was indulged the rather, because no circumstance had yet made it necessary to call in the aid of the legislative functions. Information, now recently communicated, has brought us nearly to the period contemplated. The mass of what I have received, in the course of these transactions, is voluminous: but little has been given under the sanction of an oath, so as to constitute formal and legal evidence. It is chiefly in the form of letters, often containing such a mixture of rumours, conjectures, and suspicions, as renders it difficult to sift out the real facts, and unadvisable to hazard more than general outlines, strengthened by concurrent information, or the particular credibility of the relator. In this state of the evidence, delivered sometimes too under the restriction of private confidence, neither safety nor justice will permit the exposing names, except that of the principal actor, whose guilt is placed beyond question.

Some time in the latter part of September, I received intimations that designs were in agitation in the western country, unlawful and unfriendly to the peace of the union; and that the prime mover in these was Aaron Burr, heretofore distinguished by the favour of his country. The grounds of these intimations being inconclusive, the objections uncertain, and the fidelity of that country known to be firm, the only measure taken was to urge the informants to use their best endeavours to get further insight into the designs and proceedings of the suspected person, and to communicate them to me.

It was not till the latter part of October, that the objects of the conspiracy began to be perceived; but still so blended, and involved in mystery, that nothing distinct could be singled out for pursuit. In this state of uncertainty, as to the crime contemplated, the acts done and the legal course to be pursued, I thought it best to send to the scene, where these things were principally in transaction, a person in whose integrity, understanding, and discretion, entire confidence could be reposed, with instructions to investigate the plots going on, to enter into conference (for which he had sufficient credentials) with the governors and all other officers, civil and military, and, with their aid, to do on the spot whatever should be necessary to discover the designs of the conspirators, arrest their means, bring their persons to punishment, and to call out the force of the country to suppress any unlawful enterprise, in which it should be found they were engaged. By this time it was known that many boats were under preparation, stores of provisions collecting, and an unusual number of suspicious characters in motion on the Ohio, and its waters. Besides dispatching the confidential agent to that quarter, orders were at the same time sent to the governors of the Orleans and Missisippi territories, and to the commanders of the land and naval forces there, to be on their guard against surprise, and in constant readiness to resist any enterprise which might be attempted on the vessels, posts, or other objects under their care: and on the eighth of November, instructions were forwarded to general Wilkinson, to hasten an accommodation with the Spanish commandant on the Sabine; and as soon as that was effected, to fall back with his principal force to the hither bank of the Missisippi, for the defence of the interesting points on that river. By a letter received from that officer on the twenty-fifth of November, but dated October twenty-first, we learnt that a confidential agent of Aaron Burr, had been deputed to him, with communications, partly written in cypher, and partly oral, explaining his designs, exaggerating his resources, and making such offers of emolument and command, to engage him and the army in his unlawful enterprises, as he flattered himself would be successful. The General, with the honour of a soldier, and fidelity of a good citizen, immediately dispatched a trusty officer to me with information of what had passed, proceeded to establish such an understanding with the Spanish commandant on the Sabine, as permitted him to withdraw his force across the Missisippi, and to enter on measures for opposing the projected enterprise.

The general's letter, which came to hand on the 25th of November, as has been mentioned, and some other information received, a few days earlier, when brought together, developed Burr's general designs, different parts of which only had been revealed to different informants. It appeared that he contemplated two distinct objects, which might be carried on either jointly or separately, and either the one or the other first, as circumstances should direct. One of these was the severance of the union of these states by the Allegany mountains; the other an attack on Mexico. A third object was provided, merely ostensible, to wit, the settlement of a pretended purchase of a tract of country on the Washita, claimed by a Baron Bastrop. This was to serve as a pretext for all his preparations, an allurement to such followers as really wished to acquire settlements in that country, and a cover under which to retreat in the event of a final discomfiture of both branches of his real design.

He found at once that the attachment of the western country to the present union, was not to be shaken; that its dissolution could not be effected with the consent of its inhabitants, and that his resources were inade-

quate, as yet, to effect it by force. He took his course then at once, determined to seize on New-Orleans, plunder the bank there, possess himself of the military and naval stores, and proceed on his expedition to Mexico; and to this object all his means and preparations were now directed. He collected from all the quarters where himself or his agents possessed influence, all the ardent, restless, desperate, and disaffected persons, who were ready for any enterprise analogous to their characters. He seduced good and well meaning citizens, some by assurances that he possessed the confidence of the government, and was acting under its secret patronage; a pretence which procured some credit from the state of our differences with Spain; and others by offers of land in Bastrop's claim on the Washita.

This was the state of my information of his proceedings, about the last of November; at which time, therefore, it was first possible to take specific measures to meet them. The proclamation of November 27th, two days after the receipt of Gen. Wilkinson's information, was now issued. Orders were dispatched to every interesting point on the Ohio and Missisippi, from Pittsburgh to New-Orleans, for the employment of such force, either of the regulars or of the militia, and of such proceedings also of the civil authorities, as might enable them to seize on all boats and stores provided for the enterprise, to arrest the persons concerned, and to suppress effectually the further progress of the enterprise. A little before the receipt of these orders in the state of Ohio, our confidential agent, who had been diligently employed in investigating the conspiracy, had acquired sufficient information to open himself to the governor of that state, and to apply for the immediate exertion of the authority and power of the state, to crush the combination. Governor Tiffin and the legislature, with a promptitude, an energy, and patriotic zeal, which entitle them to a distinguished place in the affection of their sister states, effected the seizure of all the boats, provisions, and other preparations within their reach, and thus gave a first blow, materially disabling the enterprise in its outset.

In Kentucky a premature attempt to bring Burr to justice without sufficient evidence for his conviction, had produced a popular impression in his favour, and a general disbelief of his guilt. This gave him an unfortunate opportunity of hastening his equipments.—The arrival of the proclamation and orders, and the application and information of our confidential agent, at length awakened the authorities of that state to the truth, and then produced the same promptitude and energy of which the neighboring state had set the example. Under an act of their legislature of December 23d, militia was instantly ordered to different important points, and measures taken for doing whatever could yet be done. Some boats (accounts vary from five to double or trebie that number) and persons (differently estimated from one to three hundred) had in the mean time passed the falls of Ohio, to rendezvous at the mouth of Cumberland, with others expected down that river. Not apprized, till very late, that any boats were building on Cumberland, the effect of the proclamation had been trusted to for some time in the state of Tennessee; but on the 19th of December similar communications and instructions, with those to neighbouring states, were dispatched by express, to the governor, and a general officer of the western division of the state: and on the 23d of Dec. our confidential agent left Frankfort for Nashville, to put into activity, the means of that state also. But by information received yesterday, I learn that on the 22nd of December, Mr. Burr descended the Cumberland, with two boats merely of accommodation, carrying from that state no quota towards his unlawful enterprise. Whether after the arrival of the proclamation of the orders, or of our agent, any exertion which could be made by that state, or the orders of the governor of Kentucky for calling out the militia at the mouth of Cumberland, would b in time to arrest these boats, and those from the falls of Ohio, is still doubtful.

On the whole, the fugitives from the Ohio, with their associates from Cumberland, or any other place in that quarter, cannot threaten serious danger to the city of New-Orleans.

By the same express of December 19th, orders were sent to the governors of Orleans and Missisippi, supplementary to those which had been given on the 25th of November, to hold the militia of their territory in readiness to co-operate for their defence with the regular troops and armed vessels then under command of General Wilkinson. Great alarm indeed was excited at New-Orleans, by the exaggerated accounts of Mr. Burr, disseminated through his emissaries, of the armies and navies he was to assemble there. General Wilkinson had arrived there on the 24th of November, and had immediately put into activity the resources of that place, for the purpose of its defence:—and on the 10th of December, he was joined by his troops from the Sabine. Great zeal was showed by the inhabitants generally; the merchants of the place readily agreeing to the most laudable exertions and sacrifices for manning the armed vessels with their seamen, and the other citizens manifesting unequivocal fidelity to the union, and a spirit of determined resistance to their expected assailants.

Surmises have been hazarded that this enterprise is to receive aid from certain foreign powers. But these surmises are without proof or probability. The wisdom of the measures sanctioned by Congress at its last session, has placed us in the paths of peace and justice, with the only powers with whom we had any

differences; and nothing has happened since which makes it either their interest or ours, to pursue another course. No change of measures has taken place on our part; none ought to take place at this time. With the one, friendly arrangement was then proposed, and the law deemed necessary on failure of that was suspended, to give time for a fair trial of the issue. With the same power, friendly arrangement is now proceeding, under good expectations, and the same law, deemed necessary on failure of that, is still suspended, to give time for a fair trial of the issue. With the other, negociation was in like manner then preferred, and provisional measures only taken to meet the event of a rupture. While, therefore, we do not deflect in the slightest degree from the course we then assumed, and are still pursuing, with mutual consent, to restore a good understanding, we are not to impute to them practices as irreconcileable to interest as to good faith, and changing necessarily the relations of peace and justice between us, to those of war. These surmises are, therefore, to be imputed to the vauntings of the author of this enterprise, to multiply his partizans, by magnifying the belief of his prospects and support.

By letters from General Wilkinson, of the 14th and 18th of December, which came to hand two days after the date of the resolution of the House of Representatives, that is to say, on the morning of the 18th instant, I received the important affidavit, a copy of which I now communicate, with extracts of so much of the letters as comes within the scope of the resolution. By these it will be seen, that three of the principal emissaries of Mr. Burr, whom the General had caused to be apprehended, one had been liberated by habeas corpus, and two others, being those particularly employed in the endeavour to corrupt the general and army of the United States, have been embarked by him for ports in the Atlantic states, probably on the consideration, that an impartial trial could not be expected, during the present agitations of New-Orleans, and that that city was not as yet a safe place of confinement. As soon as these persons shall arrive, they will be delivered to the custody of the law, and left to such course of the trial, both as to place, and process, as its functionaries may direct. The presence of the highest judicial authorities, to be assembled at this place within a few days, the means of pursuing a speedier course of proceedings here than elsewhere, and the aid of the executive means, should the judges have occasion to use them, render it equally desireable for the criminal and the public, that, being already removed from the place where they were apprehended, the first regular arrest should take place here, and the course of proceedings receive here its proper direction.

Jan. 22, 1807. TH: JEFFERSON.

[*The Documents accompanying the Message, will be given in our next.*]

Remarks *on the President's Message.*

"Sometime in the *latter part of September*, (says the President in the above message) I received intimations that designs were in agitation in the western country, unlawful and unfriendly to the peace of the union," &c.—"and that it was not till the latter part of October, that the objects of the conspiracy began to be perceived." General Eaton, however, has declared, that he received overtures from Burr, soliciting him to join in erecting the standard of rebellion against the United States, *last winter;* and that he *soon after* communicated the proposals to the *President!!* Here is an express contradiction, which is worth the attention of the admirers of Marshal de Monticello.

Again—"Instructions (says the President) were forwarded to Gen. Wilkinson, to *hasten an accommodation with the Spanish commandant on the Sabine, and as soon as that was effected*, to fall back, with his principal force, to the hither bank of the Missisippi, for the defence of the interesting points on that river."

Now, it is somewhat wonderful that the President and Gen. Wilkinson should be able to make such *holiday-work* of fighting the Spaniards. These "instructions" were, it seems, telling Wilkinson to request the Spanish commandant, to be kind enough to suffer him to go and cut off Col. Burr, and he would return and fight him, when he should be more at leisure! But how our Chief Magistrate could calculate on the complaisance of the Spaniard in such an emergency, is to us somewhat mysterious.

General Wilkinson's letter, which it seems contained a complete developement of the designs of Burr, came to

hand the 25th of November, and the President's proclamation, which should seem to have been predicated on the important information which that letter contained, nevertheless, does not mention Burr, by name, as the head of the conspiracy, denounced in that instrument!!

Again—If the President possessed such a mass of information against Burr, before the end of November, how could it happen that some of it was not furnished at his trial, which was held at the Federal Court in Kentucky, and continued, we believe, till near the middle of *December?*

We might proceed to state further doubts and queries, which occurred to us on reading this message; but we fancy we have set down what will be sufficient to induce the public to turn a scrutinizing eye to the whole proceedings of the executive, connected with this conspiracy.

CONGRESS PATRIOTISM.

The last news from Washington, which exhibits even "*a speck*" of national importance, let us know, that the good citizens of New-York, have to rely altogether on the "*civility of their manners*," for protection against the freebooters, or authorized plunderers of the ocean. On the 23d, Messrs. Mumford, Clinton, and Cooke, pushed the fortification-memorial with their united powers. But they might have better attempted to have "pushed oblique the centric globe," without the aid of even the lever of Archemedes. The whole *piggery* of precious patriots set up their notes and their bristles, in opposition to the measure. Had they been actuated by the soul of Bonaparte, they could not have been more obsequious to what must be the wish of that master-pirate, and the marauders who are enlisted under his banners.

At last, however, lest their views should be a little too manifest, the poor creatures even did consent that the paltry sum of 20,000 dollars should be granted for fortifications, and yet the same economists voted 250,000 dollars, for building gun-boats!!!

A correspondent of Mr. Carpenter, has written a witty article upon the subject, in which he makes the hollow-hearted, and addle-pated actors in this farce of legislature, appear extremely ludicrous*. But we are free to confess, that our emotions on perceiving such conduct, in those to whom we are obliged to look to for protection in the present dreadful aspect of our national affairs, are too serious to permit a smile, even of contempt. We feel ourselves overpowered by conflicting emotions of scorn, indignation, and horror.

If such men as these, who compose the majority in Congress, are permitted to cripple the energies, destroy the patriotism, and extinguish the spirit of the nation, we may quietly submit to the chains of Bonaparte. Our national independence is not worth a struggle. We are courting the lash, and forging our own chains.

Indeed, we could not have believed, that any set of beings, who claimed to be styled rational, could have been so incorrigibly stupid, and mulishly perverse. Such conduct would almost authorize the people, whose rights, property, and lives, are thus sported with, to pronounce the compact which unites them to the government, void, by a violation, on the part of the latter, of the most solemn duty it enjoins. No allegiance can be due from a people to a government, which refuses to protect them from their enemies. The great law of self-preservation is paramount to any civil institutions, and if our rulers refuse the adequate means of defence, when we are menaced by foreign and domestic foes, they are to be viewed as conspirators against our liberty, our property, our lives. For our part, although we are disposed to be as charitable as possible, with res-

* See People's Friend of Wednesday last.

pect to the *motives* of the Congress-majority, who have decided, that we shall be delivered weaponless into the hands of the pitiless marauders of the ocean; yet we cannot prevail upon ourselves to think that the mere force of folly could lead them so far. Fauchet has long since told us that the "*pretended patriots of America have their prices.*" We do not say that they have touched *French gold*, but we believe that they entertain *French expectations*, or in other words, cherish hopes of power and emolument, by virtue of *French influence*; and, therefore, dare do nothing which would displease the French faction.

This may be thought harsh language; but it is the duty of every man at this perilous hour, to cry aloud, and spare not. The time will speedily arrive, unless a totally new spirit animates our councils, and the nation's energies are called into well directed, and immediate action, in which the voice of the patriot will be stifled, or vented merely in unavailing lamentations over a deluded, a degraded, and an enslaved people. Already we have reason to believe, these states are marked out into departments, to be held in thraldom by the upstart lords attached to the dynasty of French kings. The letters of Willaumez, the conduct of Turreau, the policy which Bonaparte has pursued with all other nations, are among the proofs that the tiger has his eye upon us.

Since our democrats are so fond of French examples, it would be well if they would imitate France in those things which are the source of her power. It would be well if they would catch a little of her military spirit, and not be ever preaching passive obedience and non-resistance as the "cheap defence of nations."

What ruin and devastation (says a late American writer) would be spread throughout France, at this moment, when she is warring with England, if Havre, and Nantes, and Rochefort, and Bordeaux, were in the same defenceless state as Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, and Charleston? And what is to be the fate of America, protected only by the becoming preparations, of which the administration speaks with so much dignity *?

But if our administration refuse to fortify against France, let them remember, that they may perhaps be under the necessity of meeting danger from other quarters; and as they appear to possess such an inveterate enmity to Great-Britain, it is very possible that they may have an opportunity to signalize their powers in opposition to that power. As our wise non-importation act was, in fact, tantamount to a declaration of war, it should seem that England has determined that it shall not be *a war of one side only*. Indeed, by our last intelligence from that quarter, we are led to believe that the patience of John Bull is very nearly exhausted; and that our Smiths, and our Sloans, and our Wrights, will be called on for further bounties for shooting Englishmen †.

A late English writer, whose work is commended by the English reviews, makes the following remarks respecting the claims and complaints of America:

"If, however, war with America should be the result of firm adherence to our rights, although no man of sense and feeling would fail to lament the necessity, it is manifest that, while we should be secure from any mischief, the first year of it, without adding a single ship to our present naval establishment, and without much additional expense, would more effectually embarrass the present tyrant of Europe, and scourge of the world, than five years warfare with him, while he is allowed to keep up his connexion with his colonies, through the Americans. THE SHIPS OF THE AMERICANS WOULD BE SWEPT FROM THE OCEAN, as those of France, and Spain, and Holland, have already been. The trade between our enemies and her colonies would then be completely destroyed, which

* See "An Inquiry into the present state of the Foreign Relations of the Union," &c. lately published by Bradford, Brisban & Brannan, &c.

† See Foreign head of this day's paper.

we have been unable to effect, while we have treated the Americans as friends. The emigrations to the United States, from the heart of our country, which have been so injurious to our strength, would be at an end.—Thousands of our seamen (who are now in American ships, and must not be taken out by our cruizers, without threats of vengeance, accompanied by *offers of reward for murder*,) would relinquish the honours of their *citizenship*, and give back their *naturalization*, when they could no longer obtain protection or employment: they would return to their allegiance, and re-enter our navy *."

We do not cite these sentiments to justify, or express our approbation of them; but to show the worse than bedlamitish madness of those who direct the councils of the nation at this portentous period, in involving us in a dispute with the greatest maritime power in the world, and at the same time withholding from us all adequate means of protecting our sea-ports from the hostility of a single frigate.

It has been one of the artifices of the arch-traitor Burr, to attempt to persuade his dupes, that his plans were aided by some of the principal characters in America. Among others, he has endeavoured to implicate Commodore Truxton. The following will supersede the necessity of any more formal refutation of that villainous aspersion.

It is due Commodore *Truxton*, to say, that he spurned the overtures of *Burr*, and made a communication to the executive on the subject. It was to him we alluded several weeks ago, when we gave a view of the conspiracy, and stated that overtures were made to a person more distinguished than Gen. Eaton.

We are proud to find Gen. Wilkinson's conduct has been such as to entitle him to high credit. It is obvious, however, that the judicious policy which he pursued to detect the conspirators, was calculated, under all circumstances, to excite suspicion.

Gen. Eaton is reported to have stated in this city, a few days ago, that when *Burr* tempted him with the second place in command, Eaton asked him who was to be the first; and Burr replied Wilkinson. That Burr made some enquiries as to the marine corps, which Gen. Eaton praised for their discipline, that Burr calculated on obtaining that corps, and said—"Then, "Sir, I will turn Jefferson out of that "white house, and hang him; and "Congress I will *pack off*.

Aurora, Jan. 26.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in this city, dated

Washington, Jan. 23, 1807.

"I told you before, and I know it has not been believed, that Truxton never countenanced Burr's schemes; much more so, that he never intended to aid them. Burr has been deepest in making every one believe, that almost all other conspicuous characters were to join him; and he has particularly played this game with Truxton's name to Wilkinson and others. But can this be matter of surprize, when he caused many upright men of the most influential characters to the westward to believe, that the President himself was privy to his plans, and meant not to oppose them? Some of these have wrote to the President, with a desire to have it direct from himself, and have been duped into the belief of such assertions, until they had received his letters in reply. Burr caused secret communications to be made to Wilkinson, that not only Truxton was with him, but the whole navy!"

Political Register.

Prize Medal.—With the view of exciting an honourable and useful competition among the engravers of our country, Messrs. COLLINS & PERKINS, having selected several of the most

* From an 8 vo. Pamphlet, with the title of "The present Claims and Complaints of America, briefly and fairly considered."

eminent in their profession, gave to each a subject to engrave, and offered a Gold Medal to the best.—When the plates were finished, they were submitted to the examination of the President and Directors of the American Academy of Arts. The opinion of the Board, as to the collective merits of the whole, and the comparative excellence of several, is expressed in the following letter from Col. Trumbull.

We cannot here omit to remark, that Messrs. Collins & Perkins, in consequence of this liberal offer to advance the art of engraving in our country, by calling forth the ablest exertions of the best talents, have procured, for their correct and elegant Bible, a collection of plates much superior to any before executed in America. If publishers, generally, would offer similar incentives to the exertion of the Artist, while their own interest would be advanced, one of the most valuable of the Fine Arts would be patronized by the fostering hand of private munificence.

New-York, January 3d, 1807.

Messrs. COLLINS & PERKINS,

Gentlemen—Your letter of the 2d inst. together with the specimens of engraving, executed in this country for your Bible, to which it referred was duly received and considered by the Directors of the Society of Arts.

I am charged, gentlemen, to convey to you the expression of the high satisfaction with which the Directors viewed these specimens of rapid improvement in the art of engraving; and to say, that while all are to be regarded as honourable evidence of the exertions of the several competitors, they cannot refrain from expressing the very particular pleasure with which they viewed *The St. Paul, (a) The Providence, (b)* and *The Holy Family, (c)* the works of Native American Artists, (two of whom are unassisted by any advantages from foreign education) and all of which must be deservedly considered as unequivocal evidences of great talents, and sure promises of early, and future excellence.

While the Directors bestow this justly merited applause upon the gentlemen who executed the three plates before mentioned, justice requires that they adjudge your medal to the engraver of *The Finding of Moses, (d)* whose superiority on this first competition, was naturally to be expected, from the superior advantages which he has enjoyed in receiving his professional education in Europe.

The Directors hope, that other opportunities of competition, laudable as that which you have given, will soon occur, to call forth new exertions of genius and industry. And judging from the first exhibition, they cannot but indulge the hope of soon seeing this branch of the polite arts carried to a degree of perfection in America, which shall excite the surprize, and even the emulation of Europe.

I have the honour to be,
With great respect,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
JOHN TRUMBULL.

(a) Tiebout. (b) Fairman. (c) Maverick, jun.

(d) Lenney.

Abstract of Congressional proceedings.

TENTH CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, December 16.

(Continued from page 246.)

A message was received from the Senate, by Mr. Otis, informing the House, that the Senate had concurred in the amendments to the bill suspending the non-importation act.

Mr. Dana (Con.) called for the consideration of the resolution, which he introduced yesterday, directing a survey of the coasts of the United States.

Mr. Crowinshield (Mass.) offered an amendment relative to surveying St. George's Bank, and other shoals, or banks, deemed dangerous to vessels, approaching the shores of the United States. This amendment, by consent

of Mr. Dana, was incorporated in the resolution.

The question was taken and carried on the resolution.

On motion of Mr. J. Lewis, (Vir.) the house proceeded to consider the report of the committee of the whole, on the bill authorizing the erection of a bridge over the Potomac. The house concurred in the report, with amendments.

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WEDNESDAY, December 17.

The house considered, in committee of the whole, the bill prohibiting the importation of slaves into the United States, after the 31st December, 1807.

A debate of some length took place on the amendment of Mr. Sloan, the object of which was to give freedom to all slaves imported in violation of the law. The amendment was supported by Messrs. Sloan, and Bidwell, and opposed by Messrs. Early, Macon, (the Speaker) Quincy, Clay, Cooke, and Alston. The amendment was not agreed to.

Mr. Porter, from the committee on enrolled bills, reported that they had examined the act suspending the prohibitory law, and found it correct, whereupon the Speaker signed it.

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THURSDAY, December 18.

Mr. Clinton presented the N. York memorial, on the subject of fortifying that city.

The house considered, in committee of the whole, the bill prohibiting the African trade; and, after considerable debate, the committee rose, and the bill was re-committed to a select committee. Mr. Pitkin pointed out clearly, the contradictions and insufficiency of the bill.

Mr. J. Randolph, from the committee appointed on that part of the President's message which relates to Spanish aggressions, reported a bill. The bill provides, that some protection on the Missisippi, below New-Orleans, to be designated by the President, shall be fortified, and that measures be taken to guard the approaches to New-Orleans from the east. Also, that the President be authorized to accept the services of not exceeding thousand men, to furnish themselves with horses, but to be armed and paid by the United States, and liable to be called into service by the President, at any time within years.

FOREIGN.

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News of the most important nature, has been received in this place by the ship Cato captain Coit, from Liverpool. London papers down to the 4th December, present us with much important information, of which, the following is an abstract:

London, Nov. 27.

Surrender of Magdeburg—Death of the Duke of Brunswick—Battle of Lubec, &c.

The 6th of Nov. was a most dreadful day in the annals of Lubec. The Prussian General Natzmer, being in that place with 4,000 men, the French, under Bernadotte, attacked the Prussians at 9 o'clock in the morning, out of town; both sides fought with bravery; towards noon the French appeared before the town with very superior forces, and were received at the gates with cannon charged with langrage, (mitraille) were repulsed at several of the gates, but succeeded in forcing that of Dem Borgthor; then began a most dreadful combat. The Prussian artillery did much mischief to the French, but the infantry entered the town, followed the Prussians into all the houses, churches, and public buildings, and made a most dreadful slaughter. The carnage lasted upwards of three hours, during which, the number of killed and wounded accumulated to a frightful height.

Hamburgh, Nov. 14.

The Prussian army is totally ruined —all the principal towns, to wit, Custrin, Spandau, and Magdeburgh, have capitulated. In the latter, the French found an immense treasure, as all the most valuable effects from Munster.

Cassel, and East Friesland, had been deposited there as out of danger; it is really astonishing how ill provided, even with the most common necessaries, these places were, but for which they never would have fallen into the hands of the French, and particularly Magdeburgh, one of the strongest places in Europe; as to the King of Prussia, nobody knows where he is. The army of Marshal Davaust has arrived at Posen, and consists of 30,000 men.

Accident alone, prevented General Blucher from coming to Hamburgh, in which case it would have shared the same fate with Lubec.

A deputation was sent from that town, claiming the protection of the Emperor, and one will be sent from here.

The Duchy of Oldenburg has been taken possession of by the Dutch troops. Hesse has joined the confederation of the Rhine, and will of consequence be forced to act against Russia.

His Serene Highness, the Duke of Brunswick, is dead of the wound he received in battle. His Highness bore the exquisite torture, occasioned by the wound, with the utmost fortitude, but when he learnt the loss of his dominions, his heart began to break.

His son, the Duke of Brunswick, who heroically defended the gate of Lubec, arrived at his father's house the day after his death. His horses and jewels, were sold at public auction.

The French are strengthening and increasing the fortifications of Branau. A squadron of hussars has taken post at Titmanning, in the Bishopric of Saltsburg.

General Bernadotte gave notice that all Russian and Swedish ships might depart from Lubec unmolested. One English ship only was there, which was taken by assault.

On the 10th November, the French took possession of Hanover. On the 12th, the Duchy of Oldenburgh was taken possession of for the King of Holland.

Bonaparte has proclaimed himself Protector of Polish liberty, and declared in a proclamation, that he was "their avenger—their creator."

The British merchants at Hamburg have been made prisoners of war, excepting a few that obtained sufficient notice to escape.

It was reported, that negociations between Great Britain and America had taken an unfavourable turn. Every thing was done, say the English papers, on the part of the British government, which could be with safety or honour, notwithstanding the non-importation act, and the insulting language used towards G. Britain; but our anxiety for peace, could not originate in any dread of war. It was because we could not dread a contest with America, that we showed a disposition to moderation and concession.

Letters from Lisbon to Falmouth state, that Bonaparte had demanded from the Spanish government, a categorical answer to three questions. 1st. The nature snd terms of their negociation with Russia. 2d. Their reasons for not providing a sufficient security for their dominions in America. 3d. Why Spain was not at present arming, demanding at the same time, 50,000 dollars a day, until those questions should be fairly answered.

From Elsineur, it was reported that an action had taken place between the Russians and the French, in the neighbourhood of Posen, in which the latter were defeated with great slaughter. The Russian army consisted of 140,000 men, and the French of but 60,000.

In the press of E. SARGEANT,
No 39, Wall-street,
And will speedily be published,
Recollections of the life of the late
RIGHT HON. CHARLES JAMES FOX.

ERRATA.—In the 21st Number, page 220, 1st line, 1st column, for "Charles Carrol, of Maryland," read *President Adams*, and in page 222, 1st column, for "in the letter above quoted," read, *in a letter to Charles Carroll, Esq.*

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THE

WEEKLY INSPECTOR.

" Of those men who have overturned the Liberties of Republics, the greatest number
" have begun their career by paying an obsequious court to the People—commencing
" DEMAGOGUES, and ending TYRANTS." HAMILTON.

Vol. I.] NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1807. [No. 24.

DEMAGOGUE HUNTING.

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NO. III.

(Continued from page 161.*)*

" To attack vices in the abstract may be safe fighting indeed, but it is fighting with shadows."—*Pope's letter to Arbuthnot.*

There are, perhaps, no terms in the English language, respecting which, the ideas of mankind are more variant, than in those which relate to *personal abuse and scurrility.* The bold and unprincipled votary of ambition, who is wading to eminence through every species of crime, the moment he finds himself exposed to the shaft of the satyrist, sets up a hue and cry about shameful personalities, and tells us that it is a disgrace to the country, and a stigma on society, that such *abuse* should be tolerated.

We fully and freely agree with the apologists of Jefferson, Duane, & Co. that the publications which appear in the American newspapers, are a disgrace to the American public; but this disgrace ought to light exclusively on those *who support political scoundrels, knowing them to be such*, and thus oblige their opponents to enter the lists with men they despise, and to whom the language which would be decorous in accosting *gentlemen*, is not applicable.

We are told that the English newspapers are less replete with personal attacks than the American. This *may be* true; but it does not follow that the treatment which would be correct in opposition to the leading democratic characters on that side of the Atlantic, would be so on this.

America has become a sort of " rogue's asylum." The scum, the froth of Europe is poured upon us. As Mr. Moore, an Irishman, expresses it, the federal editors have to contend with

" The motley dregs of every distant clime,
Each blast of anarchy, and taint of crime,
Which Europe shakes from her perturbed sphere,
In full malignity to rankle here."

These *animals*, many of whom, as a paddy said, or might have said, if they had *lived* at home till this time, would have been *hung* years since, make their way to America, and *here*, all at once, set up for *gentlemen*, forsooth, and undertake to palm themselves on the public as such! And these creatures, and their satellites, your right worshipful native American men of candour, are open-mouthed about *civility*, and would have you consider them as *gentlemen*-opponents to federal editors.

When we read the effusions of one of your mincing half-way men of candour, exerting himself by way of being polite to an opponent, whom he knows to be totally destitute of principle, moral, or political; and who is, in fact, a fitter object for the notice of the beadle or the hangman, than the satyrist; the following scene from Shakspeare's " *Measure for Measure*," has frequently forced itself upon us:—

Enter ABHORSON.

Abhorson.—Sirrah, bring Barnardine hither.

Clown.—Master Barnadine! you must rise and be *hang'd*, master Barnadine!

Abhorson.—What, ho! Barnadine!

Barnadine.—(Within.) A pox o' your throats! Who makes that noise there? What are you?

Clown.—Your friend, Sir, *the hangman*.

You must be so good, Sir, to rise and be put to death!

The attempt of federal editors to be civil to men who deserve to be hooted out of the society of honest men, appears to me as foolish as the absurd civility of Shakspeare's clown on this occasion. They seem to say, "you must be so GOOD, Sir, to rise and *be put to death!*"

We are sometimes referred to English political writings of a controversial nature, for samples of decency, mixed with a due degree of severity. But English political writers had a different class of men for their opponents. Had the antagonists of Burke and Junius, been your Cheethams, your Duanes, they would have "thundered upon them." They would have treated them as the jacobins of this country, and indeed of all countries, deserve to be treated as *traitors*. Not merely traitors to this or that particular government, but as the enemies of mankind. Men who maintain principles, which are incompatible with the existence of civilized society. Men, who *are waging war with human nature.*

Burke, who *staid the plague* of French revolutionary principles in England, did not hesitate to denounce openly by name, the villains of faction. He *spoke daggers*, and thus prevented the necessity of *using* them. He unmasked the pseudo-patriot, and dragged him as a culprit before the tribunal of the public.

The stuff of *not men, but measures,** formed no part of that great man's political creed.

Perhaps the most energetic and effective newspaper that ever was published in any country, was the *Anti-Jacobin, or Weekly Examiner*, commenced in London some time in the year 1797, and continued, if we mistake not, two years. This was said to be edited by William Gifford, Esq. the famous author of the Baviad and Mæviad, a translation of Juvenal, &c. &c. and its columns were enriched by the productions of the first statesmen and scholars of the age. In the prospectus to that paper, the editor makes no canting pretensions to candour, but declares his intention to treat his political opponents in a manner, which could be justified only by the nature of the contest, and the characters of his adversaries: These were jacobin editors of newspapers, men who were conspiring against society, and attempting to bring England under the domination of a horde of intriguing, unprincipled, and ferocious conspirators.

"Fellows, who had conspir'd to level,
With that arch-democrat, the devil,
Tear up the pillars of society,
Pull down the fabric of propriety,
Give meek-ey'd Piety a flogging,
And send Morality a jogging."

The writers for that paper were sensible, that with their political opponents, the *end* justified the *means*—that the unprincipled monsters of jacobinism could not be foiled by ordinary weapons—that they had no claims as *gentlemen*, and no right to complain if they were treated like *ruffians*. They knew that English jacobins were at heart tyrants, but by nature fitted for nothing but the lash. They had no expectation of reforming the leaders of that horrible sect, and their object was to unmask the banditti, and drag them reluctant before the tribunal of the public, to be branded with scorn, and stamped with the broad seal of infamy. They were sensible of the important truth, which is well couched in the following lines:—

"Tender handed, press a nettle,
"And it stings you for your pains,
"Squeeze it like a man of mettle,
"And it soft as silk remains.

"'Tis the same with *vulgar* natures;
"Use them kindly, they *rebel*;
"But be rough as nutmeg-graters,
"And the rogues *obey you well.*"

* It is an advantage to all narrow wisdom and narrow morals, that their maxims have a plausible air; and on a cursory view, appear equal to first principles. They are light and portable. They are as current as copper coin; and about as valuable. They serve equally the first capacities, and the lowest; and they are at least, as useful to the worst men as the best. Of this stamp is the cant of *not men, but measures;* a sort of chain, by which many people get loose from every honourable engagement.—Burke's *Thoughts on the cause of the present discontents.*

Accordingly, when they had to contradict downright unblushing falsehoods, which had no colour or foundation, and which the writers must have known to be falsehoods at the time they were written, they headed the refutation with "LIES," in staring capitals. When their jacobin opponents took for their ground-work, facts, which were in substance true, but coloured and distorted so as to take away all semblance of their real nature and character, they prefaced their remarks with "MISREPRESENTATIONS." Those falsehoods which might be charitably imputed to venial causes, and which implicated the head rather than the heart of the authors, were refuted under the softened name of "MISTAKES."

To each accusation of this nature, the conductor of the Anti-Jacobin newspaper affixed the name and date of the publication in which the "LIE," the "MISTAKE," or the "MISREPRESENTATION," made its original appearance; and in this way brought the charge home to the mischievous demagogues, who first attempted to palm the deceptions on the public.

The good effects of this system of attack on the phalanx of jacobin scribblers, became immediately visible. England was snatched as a brand from the all-consuming flame of jacobinism; rescued from the fangs of an "irrational, unprincipled, proscribing, plundering, ferocious, bloody, and tyrannical democracy." The talisman of truth, as displayed in the Anti-Jacobin, like the spear of Ithuriel, bewrayed and confounded the emissaries of France who fled, murmuring like their prototype of old, when menaced by the might of Gabriel.

If this system of attack was found eligible in England, where the powers of lying editors of newspapers, in consequence of society being barricaded against their efforts, were much more limited than in America, it might, with eminent propriety, be adopted in this country. Here we have seen the founders of our national independence, the fathers of our country, *lied down*, and the country brought to the brink of ruin by the reiterated falsehoods invented and circulated principally by unprincipled outcasts from Europe. The political career of the Duanes and Cheethams, who delude and degrade the people, has afforded examples of successful villainy, which ought not to descend as precedents to posterity. Not a falsehood of these PUBLIC LIARS, ought to pass uncontradicted; and every repetition of them ought to be followed by their refutation. Otherwise the maxim will become common, and will be acted on to the ruin of America, that there is *no honesty in politics*, and our political competitions will be a mere *scuffle of scoundrels*, and men of *integrity* will be crowded from the political *arena*.

Impressed with these sentiments, we are sorry to observe too many of our brother federal editors, luke-warm in their opposition to the caitiffs of faction, and flattering them the moment they condescend to *assume* the garb of honesty, although they have every reason to believe that is intended merely as a cloak of deception. The leaders of the unprincipled faction now in power, *must come down*—they have betrayed, and are betraying the nation. If they should be successful in their villainy, policy will induce the candidates for public office hereafter to imitate their example. No *honest man* can think of a competition in the scramble for power, and the first qualification for an office in the United States will be, to serve an apprenticeship to the art of *political lying*, and the second, to steal certificates, like Leib, or hogs, like McFarland.

It is notorious, that the men of talents and integrity in America, are denounced and thrown out of employment for no other reason, but because they possess *talents* and *integrity*. And yet we are called on by our canting votaries of candor to be mighty mild and modest in our opposition to men, who, besides having hunted down our most able and honest men, are pioneers to the cut-throat ruffians of Bonaparte.

Here is an incendiary with a torch in his hand, beckoning to his compeers

from France to come and scour and fire our cities! But, say your *candid gentlemen*, be careful how you call that fellow by any improper or hard names, because you are letting yourself down, and becoming very vulgar! Still, with the leave of Mr. Candour, we shall be a little lower when we come to bleed under the bayonets of Bonaparte's ruffians, and your civility is like that of the clown in Shakspeare, before mentioned.

But this incendiary has just turned about, and is an advocate for measures of defence. And why, think you?—— He found that he could not stem the torrent of public indignation. He found that we were not quite sufficiently lulled and brutified by Circean draughts from the Citizen, and, therefore, he is, *all at once* reformed, and has become *almost* a true American.

With respect to making a man's private character the subject of newspaper discussion for political motives, we will offer our opinion.

This government, as it is in form the most free in the world, so on the other hand it gives the greatest scope to unprincipled men to wind their way into power. A duke of Orleans, although he was, doubtless, well described by the poet, when he said,

"*Egalite's* retrograde worth,
"Surpasses all praise or rehearsal,
"By scoundrels of ocean, or earth,
"Unrival'd—poltron universal,"

could never have made himself very mischievous in a government, in which his station in society was irreversibly fixed. But when the bands of society are relaxed, it gives villains like Egalite, elbow-room, and it becomes necessary that their every motion be strictly watched. Duane, Cheetham, & Co. could effect but little in England of a mischievous tendency, where the pillars of society are placed on a firm pedestal; but here they can easily cause the whole fabric to tremble. It is, therefore, necessary, if we intend to preserve any thing like rational liberty, to meet these demagogues at every turning, and not permit a single *lie*, or fraud, to pass without contradiction, or exposure.

In this country, in which we have so much liberty to take care of, that it seems to be the duty of every man, like the dictators of Rome, *to see that the commonwealth receives no detriment*; we are bound to be more than commonly scrupulous relative to the private characters of individuals, who claim offices of public trust, or profit. For

These truths exemplified, we see
In minions of sedition,
No *rogue* in *private life* can be
An *honest politician*.

If this be granted, it becomes the more necessary that the *private characters* of men, acting, or claiming to act in a public capacity, should undergo a thorough ordeal. But the editors of newspapers who exhibit the evidence, ought to be sworn to tell the truth, and nothing but the truth, and if they are caught in *lies*, they ought not only to be considered as infamous, but rendered incapable of ever giving testimony. The man who bears false witness in a court of justice, at the most, merely injures an individual or two, but a *lying editor of a newspaper, may destroy a nation* *.

Had it been fashionable in France in the very outset of their dreadful revolution, to write revolutionary Plutarchs, and strip the mask from those *bad men*, who pretended to be *good patriots*, it might, perhaps, have been possible for those reformers of the abuses of the old government, whose motives were pure, to have stopped at some point of *rational liberty*, and the nation might have been spared the horrors to which that event gave birth. We should not have heard a Frenchman and a democrat lament that "a great and enlightened people were mutilated,

* We could scarcely avoid falling into a horse laugh, on reading the following *soft* article in the "Republican Crisis," of the 26th ult. Speaking of something Mr. Holt had said, Mr. Mitchell, with much mincing modesty, asserts, "Now, though the expression be a harsh one, yet I must declare that the assertion is *a gross and unfounded falsehood*, and Mr. Holt knew so when he made it."

Now, why not call it *a lie* at once, without all this foolish circumlocution, like the clown in Shakspeare, with his "*Be so good*, Sir, to rise and be put to death!"

decimated, shot, drowned, and gullotined by their representatives;"—that public functionaries butchered those from whom they received their commissions;"—that "Rome had a series of tyrants in succession, or at least, at short intervals; but France had at once and the same instant, a host of Caligulas;"—that "Tacitus himself would have broken his pencil with regret, at not being able to paint all the crimes which sprung from the monstrous junction of the ferocious Robespierre, with the sanguinary Couthon; of the barbarous Billaud, with the gloomy Amur; of the tiger Collat, with the tiger Carrier; the cut-throat Dumas, with the cut-throat Coffinhall; and a thousand subalterns submissive to their orders." They would not have complained that "the waves of the ocean swelled with the mangled bodies which were secretly committed to the bosom of the Loire; blood flowing in torrents down the streets of every town; the dungeons of a hundred thousand bastiles, groaning under the weight of the victims with which they were encumbered*."

A *seasonable* process of *demagogue-hunting*, a timely exposure of the culprit journalists, the Cheethams, the Duanes, and the Austins, who, by their lying and flagitious publications, paved the way to the commission of those atrocities, might have arrested the career of the savages, and stripped them of the garb of patriotism under which they committed these, till then unheard of cruelties.

Similar men, in possession of similar means, would, in this country, pave the way to similar atrocities. We have our lying journals, which may be compared to the Pere du Chéne itself. We have our colonel Duanes, and our captain Cheethams, who might in case of emergency, supply the places of the revolutionary commanders, and act on a new theatre, the tragedies of Lyons and La Vendee.

To avert, as far as our feeble instrumentality can be of any avail, the dreadful consequences attendant on the predominance of bad men, in a government like ours, in which the very freedom we wish to cherish gives them a ruinous scope, and renders them peculiarly dangerous to the community, we shall from time to time commence *personal attacks* on the individuals whose ascendency threatens the peace and safety of our country. But we would premise, that we shall not annoy any person from wanton and private motives. We shall attack them not as *personal*, but as *public* enemies. We shall confine our hostilities to the leaders of parties, and men who have attained a bad and portentous eminence. Our language shall be plain and intelligible to the meanest capacity. We shall not trouble ourselves to hunt up a periphrase for the term *lie*. But in exposing malignant and mischievous falsehoods, we shall not hesitate to give the name which is most appropriate. As much of the *private history* of a *political scoundrel*, as may appear to us to be necessary for a right understanding of his *public character*, we shall not hesitate to publish, so far as we may be favoured with the means of information. Lying, ignorant, and wrong-headed editors of newspapers, shall claim our particular attention. If we find that the exposure of a political culprit, does not lessen or destroy his influence with the American public, we shall be forced reluctantly to conclude, that there is no *moral sensibility* in the country, and that our conduct justifies the assertions of those foreigners, who declare that

"While yet upon Columbia's rising brow
The showy smile of young presumption plays,
Her bloom is poison'd, and her heart decays.
Even now in dawn of life, her sickly breath,
Burns with the taint of empires near their death."

We, however, indulge the hope, that there is virtue and spirit enough in "young Columbia," to spurn from her "lordly land,"

"The motly dregs of every distant clime,"

who have too long "rankled here in full malignity."

In this, our undertaking, we are influenced by no motive but a wish to be

* Page's French Revolution.

serviceable to our country; and as every honest man is interested in our attempt, "we claim the support, and invite the assistance of ALL." The ruinous consequences of demagogue-ascendency, infinitely the worst species of tyranny, will be felt by every honest man in society; and, therefore, every such man ought to contribute to the full measure of his ability, to drive political culprits from the stage of political action.

FOR THE WEEKLY INSPECTOR.

THE TIMES.

The present political situation of our country demands the serious attention of every honest American. When we recur to scenes of former times, we behold a country happy and flourishing under the mild, yet firm administration of a WASHINGTON. A national character, high in the estimation and applause of foreign powers, and maintained with the firm dignity of freemen, at home; the name and character of an American citizen, highly respected and applauded by the belligerent powers of Europe; and a navy, which, by its rapid increase, bid fair to place us upon an equality with the noblest and greatest naval power in the world; with a nation, whose glorious and brilliant success has rendered them alternately the envy, admiration, and applause of surrounding nations.

The mind, in the contemplation of this, our once brilliant situation, is filled with the most patriotic enthusiasm. But when, for a moment, we call to mind our present situation, hope sinks into despondency, and the mind is filled with the most gloomy anticipations; and we are led to pursue with curses and execrations, the authors of this, our national degradation. Where, my fellow-citizens, is our once highly respected national character? Where the applause and respectability once attached to the name of an American citizen? Sunk into the most abject contempt! Where is our once flourishing navy? Sold and dispersed, or laid up in dry docks, and pop-guns and rattles introduced as a substitute. God of nature! can an American know and see these things, without feeling the blush of indignation mantle on his cheek? And to what, and to whom, are we to attribute these melancholy truths? To whom, but the wrong, the hot-headed demagogues who legislate over your unhappy country? To whom, but the pusillanimous economist who presides over and directs your national councils?

These are glaring facts, the truth of which stare you in the face. Arouse yourselves then, fellow-citizens, assume the dignity of freemen, which you have so shamefully abandoned. Shake off that fatal lethargy which has seized upon your senses; burst asunder the chains of error with which the demagogues of faction have encircled you; and examine for yourselves the conduct of this arch-economist, this idol of the democratic faction, this man of consummate prudence. Investigate his plans and his procedures, and observe their operation; and upon the result of your investigation, judge for yourselves of the benefits resulting, of the honour accruing to your country; and then tell me where it rests, and what it consists in? Does it rest upon the purchase of Louisiana? On the sing-song economy exemplified in the draining of the public treasury of 15 millions of dollars for the purchase of a tract of land, from which no single benefit is derived, no honour accrued—but rather disgrace in the eyes of the world, and poverty and discord at home? Does it rest or consist in becoming, in a manner, tributary to the murdering, the usurping Bonaparte, in lining the pockets of this infernal regicide with two millions of dollars, and for no other reason than because he chose to demand it? Or does it consist in the dismemberment of our navy, the charter of our respectability, the protection of our commerce, and the strong hold of our freedom and independence, and substituting in its place scare-crows, and his pop-guns? These, ye vaunting, babbling democrats, are the results of

Jefferson; these the effects of his arch-economy: and these an exemplification of the consummate prudence of your still more consummate chieftain. Tell me, ye demagogues of faction, ye admirers of Jeffersonian prudence and economy, is it not owing to the pusillanimity of his measures, and his energetic economy, that conspiracies, and treason stalk forth in open day? That dissentions have arisen in every part of our distracted and humbugged country, which threaten our political existence. Discontented and designing men seeing our tottering situation, seize upon the favourable moment, and attempt to involve their country in all the horrors of a civil war. These are facts, the truth of which cannot be denied—every man who has the least acquaintance with the present situation of his country, is fully sensible of them. Oh! my country, how hast thou fallen! Oh! liberty, how hast thou been sported with!

JUNIUS.

Documents, referred to in the President's Message, published last week. *(See page 255.)*

Extract of a letter from Gen. James Wilkinson, dated,

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 14, 1806.

After several consultations with the governor and judges, touching the arrest and confinement of certain known agents and emissaries of colonel Burr, in this city and territory, whose intrigues and machinations were to be apprehended, it is with their privity and approbation that I have caused three of them to be arrested, viz. doctor Errick Bollman, Samuel Swartwout, and Peter V. Ogden, against whom I possess strong facts, and I have recommended to the governor to have James Alexander, Esq. taken up on the grounds of strong suspicion. These persons, and all others who, by their character and deportment, may be considered hostile to the interests of the United States, or dangerous to this feeble frontier, under the menacing aspect of things from above, will, if my influence can prevail, be seized and sent by sea to the United States, subject to the disposition of the government, and accompanied by such information as may justify their confinement, and furnish a clue to the developement of the grounds, progress, and projectors of the treasonable enterprise in which they are engaged.

This letter will accompany doctor Bollman, who is to be this day embarked in a vessel bound for Charleston, under the charge of lieutenant Wilson, of the artillery, who has orders to land his prisoner at fort Johnston, or fort Moultrie, to forward this dispatch by mail, and to wait the orders of the executive. Mr. Swartwout will be sent to Baltimore by a vessel which will sail some time in the ensuing week, in custody of another subaltern, who will be the bearer of strong testimony against him, and also colonel Burr; and the others will follow under due precautions, by the earliest opportunities which may present.

I deem it essential to keep these prisoners apart, to prevent the adjustment of correspondent answers, or confessions to any examinations which may ensue, and I hope the measures of the executive may he so prompt and efficient, as to relieve the officers in charge of them from their trust, before the interposition of the friends of the prisoners may effect their liberation.

By this procedure we may intimidate the confederates, who are unquestionably numerous in this, as well as the adjacent territory, disconcert their arrangements, and possibly destroy their intrigues; and I hope the zeal which directs the measure, may be justified and approved; for whilst the glow of patriotism actuates my conduct, and I am willing to offer myself a martyr to the constitution of my country, I should indeed be most grievously disappointed did I incur its censure.

Here, Sir, we find the key to the western states, and here we must form one grand depository and place of arms; combine to this disposition, a river fleet

competent to its occlusion, and post it thirty or forty leagues above the Yazoo river, and we may repose in security; for the discontent and sufferings of our insurgent citizens which must immediately ensue, will soon open their eyes to the wickedness of their leaders, and work a radical reformation without bloodshed. This is my plan for resisting an internal attack; for external defence, gun-boats and bomb-ketches, with floating batteries at the mouths of the Missisippi, and the passes from lake Ponchartrain, will be necessary.

—

Extract of a letter from Gen. James Wilkinson, dated

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 18, 1806.

SIR,

Since my last of the 14th instant, writs of habeas corpus have been issued for the bodies of Bollman, Swartwout, and Ogden; the two latter, by judge Workman, who is strongly suspected for being connected with Burr in his conspiracy, as I have proof this man declared some time since, that "the republican who possessed power, and did not employ it to establish a despotism, was a fool."

His writ for Ogden was served on captain Shaw, of the navy, who had him in charge at my request, on board the Etna bomb-ketch, and delivered him up; and Mr. Workman discharged him without giving me a word of information, although he knew he was confined by my order for a treasonable combination with Burr, and Mr. Ogden now struts at large. Swartwout I have sent off, and shall so report, holding myself ready for the consequences. Bollman was required by the superior court, but I have got rid of that affair also, under the usual liability for damages, in which case I shall look to our country for protection.

—

I, James Wilkinson, brigadier general, and commander in chief of the army of the United States, to warrant the arrest of Doctor Erick Bollman, on a charge of treason, misprision of treason, or such other offence against the government and laws of the United States, as the following facts may legally charge him with, on my honour as a soldier, and on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, do declare and swear, that on the sixth day of November last, when in command at Natchitoches, I received by the hands of a Frenchman, a stranger to me, a letter from Doctor Erick Bollman, of which the following is a correct copy:

"*New-Orleans, Sep.* 27, 1806.

SIR,

"I HAVE the honour to forward to your excellency the *enclosed letters*, which I was charged to deliver to you by our mutual friend. I shall remain for some time at this place, and should be glad to learn where and when I may have the pleasure of an interview with you. Have the goodness to inform me of it, and please to direct your letter to me, care of , or enclose it under cover to them.

I have the honour to be, with great respect,
Sir, your excellency's most ob't serv't,
(Signed) ERICK BOLLMAN.

Gen. WILKINSON.

Covering a communication in cypher from Col. Aaron Burr, of which the following is substantially as fair an interpretation as I have heretofore been able to make, the original of which I hold in my possession:

"I (Aaron Burr) have obtained funds and have actually commenced the enterprise. Detachments from different points and under different pretences will rendezvous on the Ohio, 1st November. Every thing internal and external favours views; protection of England is secured. *T—.is gone to Jamaica to arrange with the Admiral on that station, and will meet at the Missisippi——England ——Navy of United States are ready to join, and final orders are given to my friends and followers; it will be an host of choice spirits. Wilkinson shall be second to Burr only; Wilkinson shall dictate the rank and promotion of his officers. Burr will proceed westward 1st August, never to return; with *him* go his daughter; the husband will follow in October with a *corps of worthies*: send forthwith an intelligent and confidential friend, with whom Burr may confer; he shall return immediately with further interesting details: this is essential to concert and harmony of movement; send a list o all persons known to Wilkinson west of the mountains, who could be useful, with a note delineating their characters.

By your messenger send me four or five of the commissions of your officers, which you can borrow under any pretence you please:

* Truxton.

they shall be returned faithfully: already are orders to the contractor given to forward six months provisions to points Wilkinson may name: This shall not be used until the last moment, and then under proper injunctions: the project is brought to the point so long desired: Burr guarantees the result with his life and honour, the lives, the honour, and fortunes of hundreds, the best blood of our country: Burr's plan of operation is to move down rapidly from the falls on the fifteenth of November, with the first five hundred or one thousand men, in light boats, now constructing for that purpose; to be at Natchez between the fifth and fifteenth of December, then to meet Wilkinson; then to determine whether it will be expedient in the first instance to seize on, or pass by Baton Rouge: on receipt of this, send Burr an answer; draw on Burr for all expenses, &c. The people of the country to which we are going, are prepared to receive us: their agents now with Burr say, that if we will protect their religion, and will not subject them to a foreign power, that in three weeks all will be settled. The Gods invite to glory and fortune: it remains to be seen whether we deserve the boon: the bearer of this goes express to you: he will hand a formed letter of introduction to you from Burr, a copy of which is hereunto subjoined: he is a man of inviolable honour, and perfect discretion; formed to execute rather than to project; capable of relating facts with fidelity, and incapable of relating them otherwise, he is thoroughly informed of the plans and intentions of and will disclose to you as far as you enquire, and no further: he has imbibed a reverence for your character, and may be embarrassed in your presence; put him at ease and he will satisfy you: doctor Bollman, equally confidential, better informed on the subject, and more intelligent, will hand this duplicate." 29th July.

The day after my arrival at this city, the 26th of November last, I received another letter from the Doctor, of which the following is a correct copy:

" New-Orleans, November 25, 1806.

" SIR,

" Your letter of the 16th instant, has been duly received; supposing that you will be much engaged this morning, I defer waiting on your excellency till you will be pleased to inform me of the time when it will be convenient to you to see me.

I remain, with great respect,
Your excellency's most obedient servant,
ERICK BOLLMAN.

His excellency,
General Wilkinson, Fauxbourgh."
Marigny, the house between madame Trevigne and M. Macarty.

On the 30th of the same month I waited in person on Dr. E. Bollman, when he informed me that he had not heard from Col. Burr since his arrival here. That he (the said Dr. E. Bollman) had sent dispatches to Col. Burr by a lieutenant Spence, of the Navy, and that he had been advised of Spence's arrival at Nashville, in the state of Tennessee, and observed that Col. Burr had proceeded too far to retreat; that he (Col. Burr) had numerous and powerful friends in the United States, who stood pledged to support him with their fortunes, and that he must succeed. That he (the said Dr. E. Bollman) had written to Col Burr on the subject of provisions, and that he expected a supply would be sent from New-York, and also from Norfolk, where Col. Burr had strong connections. I did not see or hear from the Dr. again until the 5th instant, when I called on him the second time. The mail having arrived the day before, I asked him whether he had received any intelligence from Col. Burr; he informed me that he had seen a letter from Col. Burr, of the 30th October, in which he (Col. Burr) gave assurances that he should be at Natchez with 2000 men on the 20th December, instant, where he should wait until he heard from this place; that he would be followed by 4000 men more, and that he (Col Burr) if he had chosen, could have raised or got 12,000 as easily as 6000, but that he did not think that number necessary. Confiding fully in this information, I became indifferent about further disguise. I then told the Doctor that I should most certainly oppose Col. Burr if he came this way. He replied that they must come here for equipments and shipping, and observed that he did not know what had passed between Col. Burr and myself, obliqued at a sham defence, and waved the subject.

From the documents in my possession and the several communications, verbal as well as written, from the said Dr. Bollman, on this subject, I feel no hesitation in declaring under the solemn obligation of an oath, that he has committed misprision of treason against the government of the United States.

(Signed) JAMES WILKINSON.

Signed and sworn to this 14th day of December, 1806, before me, one of the justices of the peace of this county.

(Signed) J. CARRICK.

Philadelphia, july 25, 1806.

Dear Sir—Mr. Swartwout, the brother of colonel S. of New York, being on his way down the Missisippi, and presuming that he may pass you at some post on the river, has requested of me a letter of introduction, which I give with pleasure, as he is a most amiable young man, and highly respectable from his character and connexions. I pray you to afford him any friendly offices which his situation may require, and beg you to pardon the trouble which his may give you.

With entire respect, your friend & obed't serv't, A. BURR.

His Excellency Gen. Wilkinson.

FOREIGN.

Thirty one bulletins of the French army have been published; but we gave in our last an abstract of their most important contents. We shall merely glean such things deserving notice as may have escaped us.

Prince Hohenlohe, with 16,000 men, capitulated on the 15th October.

Prince Augustus Ferdinand, brother to Prince Louis, killed at Soulfeldt, and son of Prince Ferdinand, brother to the great Frederick, has shared the same fate. The King of Prussia, say the French, has not 15,000 men left.

On the 29th, a Prussian corps of 6,000 men capitulated to Gen. Milhaud, at Passewalk. The French have taken 150 stands of colours. The states of the Duke of Brunswick are in possession of the French.

Stettin has likewise fallen into the hands of the French, although provided with 160 pieces of cannon, and a garrison of 6000 troops.

Of the Prussian army of 180,000 men, not one has crossed the Oder. They have all been taken or killed, except a few fugitives.

The French declare that the Russians dare not meet them, as the battle of Austerlitz is still before their eyes.

Custrin surrendered about the 20th of November, and 4,000 prisoners were taken.

The little town of Aklau is taken, and 4,000 Prussian troops, by General Becker.

General Clark is appointed governor of Berlin; Prince Jerome has advanced into Silesia; the King of Holland has taken possession of the Hanoverian territory, and Marshal Mortier of that of Cassel.

The Emperor of France on the 26th October, issued a proclamation, extolling the bravery and good conduct of his army, and breathing inveterate hostility against the English.

Marshal Mortier, in answer to a supplicatory note from the Prince of Hesse Cassel, requesting permission to march at the head of his own troops along with those of France, against the enemies of the latter, informed the Prince, that the existence of his house was incompatible with the safety of France.

November 7th, General Savary, at the head of 500 hussars, and a regiment of chasseurs, defeated the Prussian General Husdonne, and made him prisoner, with two brigades of hussars, and two battalions of grenadiers.

His Majesty has ordered a contribution of one hundred and fifty millions to be levied on Prussia and her allies.

Lubec was taken on the 27th November, in which was destroyed the last corps of the Prussian army.

Marshal Ney was charged with the siege of Magdeburg, which surrendered with a slight resistance.

DOMESTIC.

Reports since our last have been various and contradictory respecting the conspiracy of Burr. Saturday last we had information by an arrival from N. Orleans, as late as the 3d of January. We were told that Adair, with the advanced guard of Burr's troops, had passed Cumberland on the 20th Dec. with 2,000 men; and that Burr was himself following, with 6,0000 men. News, however, from the same quarter, of 3 days later date, is received by the ship Neptune, which, by some hocus-pocusing, reduces Burr's forces to 600 foot, and 200 horse.

A bill, originating in the Senate of the United States, for suspending the writ of *habeas corpus*, has been rejected in the house. This caused some animated debates, in which Messrs. Randolph, Dana, and others, distinguished themselves.

Edward Livingston, Esq. late mayor of New-Orleans, has been charged with having been concerned in the Burr conspiracy. He has published, however, a very long exculpatory address, denying the charge, and criminating Wilkinson for his illegal conduct relative to Bollman, Swartwout, and others.

In a late number of the Richmond Enquirer, has appeared a long article

respecting Burr's conspiracy, to which was appended some remarks of the editor, tending to injure the reputation of commodore Truxton. The aspersion has been ably refuted by the editor of the Norfolk Ledger. Want of room obliges us to omit, till our next, further notice of this unwarrantable proceeding.

Governor's Speech.—We perceive by this official declaration, that our public councils are still tainted with the old leaven of Jeffersonianism. It is incumbent on the *Federalists* to keep a watchful eye on the dominant party. Some *should be* great men, are still a little "*twistical or so.*" If, as we think Burke somewhere observes, "they show themselves vicious beyond the fair bounds of human infirmity," it may be necessary to check their career.

Some remarks relative to the Letters of Marcus, which make some precious disclosures respecting a *union of honest men*, viz. the Clintonians and Burrites, are unavoidably postponed.

We shall glance at the proceedings of our State Legislature in our next.

NEW LITERARY PUBLICATION.

A publication has been commenced in this place, somewhat in the stile of Addison's Spectator, which is conducted with ability, has afforded some delicate tit-bits, and promises choice viands. It is called "*Salmagundi, or the Whim-Whams and Opinions of Launcelot Langstaff, & others.*"

The motto,

"In hoc est hoax, cum quiz et jokesez,
Et smokem, toastem, roastem folkesez
Fee, faw, fum. Pzalmanazar."

is a pretty enough piece of burlesque, and would not have dishonoured the pen of Rabelais or Cervantes.

The introductory number informs us, that it is the joint production of a number of gentlemen, who should seem to have *clubbed their wits* for the town's entertainment. This may, perhaps, be the reason, that in the first number, we are presented with several repetitions of the same idea, with but trifling variation in the expression; as different persons writing on similar topics, and with similar views, would be very liable to fall into what would have the appearance of tautology.

Thus, page 4th, the gentlemen tell us,

"We beg the public particularly to understand, that *we solicit no patronage.* We are determined, on the contrary, that the patronage shall be entirely on our side. *We have nothing to do with the pecuniary concerns of our paper; its success will yield us neither pride nor profit, nor will its failure occasion to us either loss or mortification. We advise the public, therefore, to purchase our numbers for their own sakes*—if they do not, let them settle the affair with their consciences and with posterity."

This was excellent *for once;* but lest we should chance to forget how *independent* these gentlemen are, we are told again, page 7:

"Before we proceed further, however, we advise every body, man, woman, and child, *that can read,* or *get any friend to read for them, to purchase this paper:—not that we write for money;* for in common with all philosophical wiseacres, from Solomon downwards, we hold it in supreme contempt. *They are welcome to buy this work, or not, just as they choose. If it be purchased freely, so much the better for the public and the publisher—we gain not a stiver.*"

Passing over the compliment to Solomon, which, in truth, we do not vastly admire, we beg leave to observe, that this succession of the same dishes, is a little like *pork and beans for dinner*, and *beans and pork for supper*—(If one may mention such vulgar dishes at such a superb entertainment.) At any rate, it is not *Salmagundi.* But we have not yet finished this course, for here we have it again—pages 12, 13.

"We again advise them (to wit the public) to read our papers when they come out. We recommend to all mothers *to purchase them for their daughters*—We advise all daughters *to purchase them for the sake of their mothers.* &c. As we have *before hinted* (to be sure you have) *we do not concern ourselves about the pecuniary matters of our paper, we leave its price to be regulated by our publisher.*"

This is a little too much. It is gorging the guests with *sweetmeats* at the commencement of the entertainment, and thus spoiling their appetites for the *turtle soup*, and *roasted ducks.* Pray, Messrs. Caterers of Salmagundi, give us a little *bubble and squeak*, or *topsy-turvy*, by way of variety, or a little plain plum-pudding, if you have it

at hand. But, in the name of all the gods of gormandizing, spare us your whipped syllabub, if you have nothing but *flummery* to substitute.

But as we have before observed, we have some civil things to say of this feast, and having followed the advice of the gentlemen who furnished the repast, in *purchasing* a ticket of admission, we shall claim the honour next week to seat ourselves at the festive and literary board, with a disposition to relish its dainties.

ALBANY, January 27.

GOVERNOR's SPEECH.

The two houses of the Legislature of this State, met this day at the City-Hall in the City of Albany, when his Excellency the Governor appeared in the Assembly Chamber precisely at 2 o'clock, and delivered the following

SPEECH:

Gentlemen of the Senate and Assembly,

In looking back on the events of the past year we find abundant cause for gratitude and mutual felicitation. Our commercial Cities, in the whole extent of the Continent, have been exempted from the scourge of that malignant disease which has so frequently depopulated them, and interrupted their commerce. Our country has progressed in wealth and strength with a rapidity unparalleled. Our exterior relations has assumed a brighter aspect, since the just and pacific disposition of our Government has placed our differences with foreign powers in a train for amicable adjustment. Our public debt has been greatly diminished. Our burthens are scarcely perceptible ; and a general prosperity rewards the various exertions of our Citizens. Such a state of things evinces the blessing of Heaven, on a wise administration of our national concerns.

In this general dispensation of benefits, our own state has merited and received an unrivalled portion. In the course of a few years, she has outstripped her confederates, in those important sources of national greatness, agriculture and commerce ; and is not behind the foremost of them in improvements in the useful and fine arts. The first of these assertions is supported by a comparison of exports from the City of New-York, with those from the City of Philadelphia, during the short period of five or six years; which affords an unerring criterion, and establishes this important fact—That while each has experienced a rapid increase, the former, which at the commencement of the period was far behind, has, previous to its termination, overtaken and gone far ahead of the latter. To explain : in the year 1800, the exports from Philadelphia stood in a ratio to those of New-York, of about seven to six—At the close of 1805, those of New-York were to those of Philadelphia as twelve to seven nearly. Whence, it is natural to inquire, proceed these results ? Which are the more remarkable, as Philadelphia has preserved her superiority in population ; having considerably upwards of an hundred thousand inhabitants, while New-York has little more than seventy. The question is one which merits the examination of an enlightened people, and the solution of it, if I mistake not, will be found in our spirited exertions in the improvements of roads and navigable streams. These have facilitated an intercourse between our sea-ports and interior country—Have taught the forests to bow beneath the labours of the husbandman —Have converted the wilderness into fruitful fields, and have made the desert places rejoice, and blosom as the rose. Similar causes have produced similar effects in Great-Britain, a country unequalled in agriculture, arts, manufactures and commerce. It is little more than fifty years since her attention was earnestly turned to the facilities of internal intercourse. From that period her exports have been progressing, and have nearly attained to an increase of four hundred per cent; while that of her population has not exceeded ten. A wise government will not fail to improve such advantages.

In the discharge of those duties, gentlemen, imposed by the constitution on the executive at the opening of every session of the Legislature, I have little information to give you, and but few subjects to recommend to your deliberation, but such as have on former occasions been submitted. The leading points of republican policy which, under our form of government, ever must have the strongest claims to national consideration, are the encouragement of agriculture and the useful arts, the diffusion of knowledge, by institutions for the promotion of education, the advancement of public justice, and the efficiency of the national force. To these objects we have at no time merited the reproach of being indifferent. Great and honourable exertions have been made. Much, however, still remains to be done, which we have the ability to do.

A society has been instituted by the Legislature, for the promotion of agriculture and useful arts. But it has ever been so straightened in its pecuniary means, as greatly to circumscribe its utility.—Very moderate legislative assistance would enable it to institute a course of agricultural experiments which would be highly beneficial to the community. It might teach us the art of increasing the product of labour—Of improving the breeds of the useful domestic animals, and the quality of such crude materials as are used in our infant manufactures, and are derived from

our own soils and our own flocks. European nations are eminently indebted for their progress in these particulars, to the liberal support of similar institutions.

The act of the 2d of April, 1805, entitled "An act to raise a fund for the encouragement of common schools," contains an authority to the comptroller to loan the interest annually, arising from the fund thereby established, for the purpose of accumulative increase of capital to a certain extent; I submit to the legislature the propriety of a similar provision as to the dividends on the stock held by the state in the Merchants Bank, and the interest on the loans made under the 14th section of the supply-bill for the year 180[illegible], the principal or capital, in these latter cases, having been appropriated by the Legislature to the same wise and benevolent purpose, as in the former. The inducement to this measure is, the slow progress of the first mentioned fund, which without aids will not benefit the rising generation of the present day, whatever it may do for those which shall follow.

In inviting your attention to the subject of public justice, I cannot refrain from again urging the propriety of a revision of the criminal code, that the degrees of punishment may be more accurately proportioned to the comparative magnitude of offences. That the value of a cent should warrant the difference between three and fourteen years imprisonment in the case of larcency, or that he who alters a receipt for a few shillings, or knowingly passes a piece of false coin of the lowest denomination, which he has honestly received, should be punished as severely as he who counterfeits the currency of the country, and thereby impairs the confidence of the community in the general medium of commercial transactions, are certainly defects in the system of criminal jurisprudence, which require a remedy. Instances of some of the latter cases, I understand, actually exist at this moment. Let it not be said, the executive has the power to mitigate the severity of punishment in such cases. The prerogative to pardon vested by the constitution can only be exercised righteously under a discretion strictly legal, or in cases very peculiarly circumstanced, and cannot with propriety pronounce the sanction of the law unjust.

Repeated applications have been made to me by respectable Citizens on the subjects of the act entitled "an act for establishing "courts of justices of the peace in and for the "City of New-York," which, notwithstanding the amendments made last winter, still continues to excite much uneasiness. The principal ground of complaint is the expense and delay attending prosecutions in those courts. A delay of justice is to the poor man emphatically a denial of justice; particularly in large and populous Cities, where the loss of a day's labour is frequently the loss of a day's subsistence to a worthy family. —This class of Citizens, therefore, ought never to be subjected to a *fruitless* attendance on courts, nor to the hazard of expenses, which shall deter them from prosecuting their rights. As far as the grievances complained of proceed from defects in the organization, jurisprudence, or administration of these inferior tribunals, redress will be found, I trust, in the wisdom and policy of the Legislature.

I should consider myself, Gentlemen, manifestly deficient in the discharge of my duty, were I to relax my exertions, to impress on your minds a conviction of the propriety of greater attention to the state of the national force than has yet been bestowed on it. If we are sincere in the belief that standing armies are hostile to liberty and economy, and mean to avoid the necessity of employing them by entrusting the national defence to the militia of the country, that militia should certainly be rendered as efficient as possible. It requires no argument to convince the reflective mind, that, in the present improved state of military tactics, numbers alone give not national strength—And that well appointed and well disciplined invading armies, when opposed by ill provided irregulars only, spread desolation, inflict calamity, and achieve conquest with little difficulty—Even the generous love of country and the public good, which republics ought to cherish, and which nerves the patriot's arm when encountering the enemies of his native soil, is then but the sad mean of swelling the dire catalogue of human misery. This is not a picture of the imagination, it is drawn from real life, and I forewarn you in time, Gentlemen, that it may not be realized in our own country. I have been an eye witness to the state of the militia: I have personally inspected nearly the whole, and I can with truth assert to you that they have not, as I verily believe, of such arms as a soldier ought to have, and as our law requires, a musket to every tenth man, nor a bayonet to every twentieth. Many are destitute of arms of every description, and appear on parade shouldering a staff in place of a firelock—Nor is the fault imputable to them—Arms they cannot procure, and it is the duty of the government to furnish them. I say the *duty*, because I am warranted in saying so both by the intrinsic nature of the thing, and the constitution of our country. The fortieth article of the constitution ordains, that the militia of the state shall at all times, as well in peace as in war, be armed, disciplined, and ready for service; and that a proper magazine of warlike stores, proportionate to the number of inhabitants, shall be for ever thereafter, at the expense of the state, and by acts of the Legislature, established, maintained and continued in every county in the state. An injunction so solemn cannot consistent with udty be disregarded—Nor is the deficiency in arms greater than that in colours, and in martial music. Many regiments are totally

destitute of the former, and very ill provided with the latter. So great is the deficiency in the last particular, that, with the exception of the City of New-York, there can scarcely be collected, throughout the state, a dozen drummers, capable of distinguishing a retreat from a charge. If the Legislature should entertain doubts as to the importance of having in the militia, musicians skilled in the various branches of military music, I would recommend to their perusal the act of Congress of the 3d of March, 1803, for the organization of the militia of the district of Columbia. They will find it there considered of sufficient magnitude, to justify the holding out considerable inducements to engagements in that service. I have found every where a laudable military ardour; an emulation to excel in military discipline and knowledge, which if properly encouraged, and united with a just confidence in our own strength, may bid defiance to foreign aggression. To inspire that confidence is completely in the power of Government.

An exemplification of an act of the Legislature of New-Jersey will be laid before you, from which it will appear, that some controversy has arisen as to the limits of the territorial and jurisdictional rights of that state and this; an equitable and amicable mode of adjustment, by a reference to commissioners, is proposed, which I presume will be acceded to.

To render your session, Gentlemen, agreeable to yourselves and beneficial to our country, nothing on my part shall be wanting.

MORGAN LEWIS.

Albany, January 27, 1807.

From the Port Folio.

TO AGENTS AND SUBSCRIBERS.

In this quarter, and, perhaps, in every quarter of the globe, where Literature is in any estimation, he who writes for the edification of others, or his own emolument, must sometimes address his readers, not in the language of Learning, nor in the tones of gayety, but in the discordant dialect of a creditor, a dialect far inferior in sweetness to the Dorick or the Ionian.

Though he strives to shun it, as he would a provincial barbarism, the Editor of the Port Folio, is too often compelled to publish an article, like the present, which has neither the power to divert nor to instruct, and which, while it can scarcely fix attention will probably provoke resentment.

But ruggid as this hateful topic is, may the writer hope, and his readers believe, that he *arguñes it* with the honest simplicity of Farmer Ashfield, and that his thoughts are benevolent, though his manners are uncouth. Thrice, and four times fortunate would he be, if, by any charm like that of Shakspeare's Hermia, the voice of the editor might seem

More tunable than lark to shepherd's ear,
When wheat is green, and hawthorn buds appear.

During the midsummer of 1806, the editor assumed the liberty to hint, he hoped not without a mixture of delicacy and dignity, that though his claims were many, his receipts were few. By many gentlemen, this appeal to their justice was sufficiently regarded, by others it was neglected, and by a few resented. Unfortunately, it had but a very limited and partial operation.

In the autumn, a season, in which it imports every editor to arrange the accompts of the year, it was distinctly perceived that a vigorous and uniform system for collecting small and remote debts must be adopted. By the advice of a friend and counsellor, the following circular letter was sent to every subscriber in the United States, and in the British dominions in North America.

A. B. Esqr. To the Port Folio Dr.
To volumes 4 and 5, for 1804 and 5 $ 12

Philadelphia, November, 1806.

The situation of the affairs of The Port Folio, and the heavy claims on it, have induced me to call to my aid an accomptant, who has examined the subscription list, and among the results of this examination, has stated the above accompt against you.

Separated by my literary avocations from this department of my paper, and the frequent victim of the carelessnes or improper conduct of others, I am well aware that many errors may exist in these accompts, and I am therefore prepared to make any deduction from the above *you* shall say it is entitled to. Should you claim any deductions, I have only to request of you the mention of the person to whom you have made payments, and the period at which they were made.

Should you find this accompt correct, or after you have made such deductions from it as you shall consider yourself entitled to, let me entreat you immediately to remit the amount you find due to me. Do this by return of post. The notes of any bank I can easily employ, and thus I remove every obstacle to payments.

This is not an application under common circumstances I am impelled to it by pressures from which nothing but an immediate attention to my claims, by every one of my subscribers, can relieve me. I shall wait your answer with anxiety.

I am very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,

J. D.

Although the receipt of arrearages was one object of this circular, it was not its cardinal point. Prior to the year 1806, the accompts with our friends and patrons had been so negligently adjusted, that to the balancing of our books, it was necessary that we should obtain from every subscriber, *his* statement of

his accompt with The Port Folio. In front of the circular, we exhibited, as well as our dim light would allow his debits and credits, and then, in our invocation to each individual, in which we were studious of nothing so much as a style of sweetness, frankness, and urbanity, we rested the whole upon *his* honour, *his* memory, *his* accuracy, and *his* justice.

The result of this measure has exceeded our most sanguine expectations; and with a union of duty and delight, we declare, that out of an immense pile of letters we have received in reply, we can produce half a score written in a style either angry, querulous, or harsh. On the contrary, the Editor's motives have been so clearly discerned, or so courteously scanned, there is such a hearty good will in the cause of literature, among the GENTLEMEN AND SCHOLARS OF THE COUNTRY, mingled with the most cordial testimony of personal regard, that, as he contemplates the tenour of this correspondence, it seems as if he were surveying, not angry frowns, or fading friendship, but a lanscape of CLAUDE, exhibiting the most glowing tints, and the most smiling prospects. Nor has this tone of gentleness and cheeriness been suppressed or changed even in some of the strongest cases, where perhaps a generous friend, and a liberal patron, has been erroneously taxed for two, three, or four years, and who, aloof from negligence or injustice, has, with promptitude and punctuality, cancelled all our claims. The Editor is not insensible of the value of such a spirit of benignity, regulated by the very "law of kindness;" nor, till this epoch in the editing of The Port Folio, had he an adequate idea of the interest which his countrymen take in his success. Our thanks are not only *absolutely* due, but are *warmly* tended to all, who have been engaged in the above correspondence with the editor, on a topic of the most intractable and irksome species, a topic foreign to his studies, and painful to his sensibility; a topic, which, urged in any style, in the most auspicious moments, and by the most dexterous creditor, is unquestionably one of the most ungracious that can be started. Invest a *Dun* in the purest dress you may, and still he is an ill favoured brat, not much more welcome in a near approach, than a democrat, or a chimney-sweeper.

Gentlemen, who either from carelessness, or *too much care*, have omitted to pay for the past or the current year, will oblige the Editor, and increase the value of his miscellany, by an *immediate* attention to his claims.

During the progress of the present volume, every effort will be made to please the general reader. An augmentation, but of two or three hundred names, on the subscription book for 1807, would banish perplexity from the Editor's brow, and all dust and cobwebs from his inkstand. His mind, like his miscellany, sinks to a vulgar level when he is vexed with those wordly "*cares that consume.*" Let him have no care but to please the public, and no occupation but the pursuits of literature.

But while we are thus rigid, and, perhaps importunate, in reclaiming for the past, and inviting for the future, some of our patrons have claims on us; and we have the satisfaction to state, that we are now fully prepared to adjust them. Any subscriber may be furnished *gratis* with any numbers of The Port Folio necessary to the integrity of the Old Series, or the new. A few complete setts of the former, may be had, on application at the office, or by letter. Vols. I. and II. in binding, plain or elegant, are ready for sale. The Title Page and Index will, on application, be sent *gratis* to subscribers. Every man who has been neglected, is invited to state the grievance, and we will immediately apply the remedy. Among the irregularities which have attended the distribution of this Journal, may be numbered an inability always to furnish deficient numbers. Our arrangements justify us in announcing that all errors in directing or transmitting papers will, in future, be reformed; and we are determined that every subscriber shall receive his paper in due season.

All letters, relative to the pecuniary concerns of this Journal; and all political and literary communications, are to be addressed, *post paid*, to the Editor of the Port Folio, and all monies are to be remitted to him with this exception *.

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* *New and correct list of Agents.*

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There are authorized agents in many of the great towns of the Union, who, under a special power, act in his behalf; and any gentleman, who chooses, may give his name, or pay his subscription to such agents. But there is a very considerable body of patronage in many of the villages and remote places of the Union. In this case the application must be personal; and it is earnestly requested of every gentleman that the postage of all letters in any shape relative to The Port Folio, may be paid. It must be remembered, by every one, that were the Editor, unjustly, obliged to pay the postage of only one half of the letters received in the course of a year, the profits of publication would be below his regard.

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The department of publication is now under the immediate superintendence and control of the Editor, and applications on office business must, in future, be made to him, or his clerk, at the N. E. corner of Second in Dock-street. Payments for the city of Philadelphia are to be made, at the office, or to some person specially authorized by the Editor.

Lest any alteration in our imprint should create any incorrect conclusion, it is proper to state, that the connexion in business hitherto subsisting between Mr. JOHN WATTS and the Editor, is dissolved by mutual consent, and for mutual convenience. Mr. W. has more important engagements than the publishing of a weekly pamphlet, which, in justice to his abilities, he has printed during the last year, in a very elegant and workmanlike manner.

Messrs. SMITH & MAXWELL, two young men of ability, industry, and enterprise, are under a contract to print this volume in a style not inferior either in typography or correctness, to its predecessor. Although at the commencement of the first and second volumes of The Port Folio, new fonts of types were purchased, yet, as we wish to please the eye not less than to amuse the imagination of our readers, this volume is to be printed on an entire new letter; and the character which we have employed for the introductory passages and notes, is pronounced by connoisseurs to be singularly beautiful.

As the Editor has formed a connexion at once powerful and friendly, in consequence of which the buttresses of business will not hereafter be shaken, as it is determined that nothing either in the mechanical execution, or in the literary department of The Port Folio, shall be omitted which can give value to the work; and as it imperiously demands much labour, and is attended with great expense, may he, in no *airy dreams*, discern sufficient proofs of public favour. The task of a Journalist is often invidious, and often irksome. Without a spirit of candour among the various tribes of readers, vain is every attempt to please. Captiousness cavils, fanaticism whines, and party prejudice yells; but, in the manly exhortation of EDMUND BURKE, "applaud us when we run; console us when we fall; cheer us when we recover; but let us pass on—for God's sake let us pass on."

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THE

WEEKLY INSPECTOR.

" Of those men who have overturned the Liberties of Republics, the greatest number
" have begun their career by paying an obsequious court to the People—commencing
" DEMAGOGUES, and ending TYRANTS." HAMILTON.

Vol. I.] NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1807. [No. 25.

MONITOR.

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No. IX.

(Continued from page 250.)

" My ideas and my principles led me, in this contest, to encounter France, not as a *State*, but as a *faction*." BURKE.

It is a truth which ought ever and anon, to be sounded in the ears of the American people, and of those to whom it is given to guide our national councils, that France, since the Jacobin æra, is not to be dealt with as we would deal with other, and civilized nations. She is to be trusted only so far as we have not only what lawyers would stile a *lien* upon her in justice, but a direct, palpable, and sure hold upon her *interests:* And every claim must not only be sanctioned by justice, but be guaranteed by *power*.

She does not achieve her conquests, like the Romans of old, by her hardihood, her fortitude, and the rigid and persevering exercise of that patience and courage, which, by the ancients, were numbered among the principal virtues; but she disarms by her emissaries, and circumvents and entangles by her infernal diplomatic arts, those nations which she marks as the victims of her rapacity. Like the serpent that is preparing to swallow his prey, she defiles with her slaver, what she intends to devour. " Frenchmen first deflour the purity of their struggling and half consenting victims, and then with their ruffian daggers, they stifle at once the voice, and the remembrance of the pollution. Such are their abominations; such are their orgies of blood and lust. And, when their cruelty is at last wearied out and exhausted, and demands a pause, they call it clemency*."

There is one simple fact which completely developes the plan of the Jacobin sect, and which it would seem that no one could overlook, was he not *fooled* out of his senses, by deluding demagogues. The Jacobin pioneers of France, throughout the world, maintain *one kind of policy* as proper for *France* to adopt, and *another, and contrary kind, as fitting for all other nations.* They applaud France for making herself a military nation, but raise a hue and cry against the government of any other nation, that attempts to imitate her example. In France, the art of war has been sedulously cultivated with the approbation of her revolutionary philosophers, and politicians, while their admirers and imitators in all other countries, would have the governments depend on their justice, their tameness, their civility, and their pacific proclamations, for their defence. Mr. Jefferson tells us, that a *just nation* has nothing to fear from its adversaries, and that " reason is the umpire between nations." And this maxim appears to furnish a clue to the proceedings of all those statesmen, who, either through ignorance or design, are paving the way for French domination in America. But Burke, who was not inferior, (in the opinion at least, of anti-philosophists,) to Mr. Jefferson, and the whole herd of his admirers, declares, " that in small trucking states, a timely compromise with power, has often been the means of drawling out their puny existence. But a great state is too

* *Pursuits of Literature.*

much envied, too much dreaded, to find safety in humiliation. To be secure, it must be respected. Power, and eminence, and consideration, are things not to be begged. They must be commanded: and they who supplicate for mercy through others, can never hope for justice through themselves. What justice they are to obtain, as the alms of an enemy, *depends upon his character*, and that they ought well to know, before they implicitly confide."

We cannot, without launching widely into details, and giving a history of the origin of the Grand Conspiracy against religion and social order, now show that it was a part of their scheme to make France a military nation, and at the same time induce all other nations to depend on French friendship, for safety and protection. This is, however, the less incumbent, as it is notorious, that she *dragooned* as well as cajoled the victims of her tyranny, to accept the fatal present, the Pandora's box, which she called *Liberty*. Indeed, it is evident to all who have the least smattering of the history of the French revolution, that an appeal to arms, to enforce their "*armed doctrine*," has never been lost sight of by the *organizators* of Paris. With them it was "first and last, and midst, and without end, in all their thoughts and public actions." Although the fanatical philosophers might believe that they saw in prospect, a millennium approaching, the politicians well knew that *there must be blood*. Hence they became unremittingly sedulous in their attention to the military art. They were solicitous that every citizen should become a *soldier*, and the territory of the republic a *camp*. They were well convinced that a destruction of one fourth of the population of France by civil war, would not weaken the power of the nation, provided the survivors became thereby soldiers, inured to the *practice*, as well as skilled in the *art* of war.

Hence, from the commencement of the revolution the most unremitted attention to the science, as well as the art of war. Hence their military schools, and the variety of new devices in the art of destruction, which have rendered modern Frenchmen so vastly superior in the field, to those who fought the battles of Louis XIV. Indeed, such is their superiority in the mechanism of military movements; such is the advantage they derive from the dexterous use of horse artillery, and other modes of annoying an enemy, which are, in a great measure, peculiar to French tactics, that perhaps, they can be successfully opposed, only by a Fabian system of skirmishes and sallies, like that adopted by the Callabrians, or, by putting their prowess at once to the test of the bayonet. In the latter mode, in which Herculean sinews, and presence of mind, decide the victory, they must yield the palm to the British; and more especially to such men as those who, at Breedshill and Saratoga, taught even the British that they were vincible.

But it is not in the field, in fair, open, honourable, and customary modes of warfare, that the French are principally to be dreaded. It is in our *councils*, in our "back-stair" juntos, they must be met. It is by our fire sides, in our families, in our civic entertainments, in our dancing assemblies, in our public entertainments of every description, that they must be *baffled*. Destroy their influence obtained in these schools of French principles, in which the emissaries of the Jacobin sect *drug* the *mind* of the country, and we may yet bid defiance to the *physical powers* of France, great as they unquestionably are.

In nothing, however, is the art of France—the diplomatic skill of Frenchmen, more apparent in America, than in exciting their emissaries to hush us with the lullaby of peace, that they may find us *napping*, and thus destroy us without a struggle. They have no doubt been successful in making many of our politicians believe, that they are engaged in the cause of liberty, who are in fact, the pioneers of French desolation. Military academies, an army, a navy, fortifications; in short, every thing

which can add to the *power* of the nation by many of our *good hearted* politicians, (saying nothing about their heads) are thought to be hostile to liberty.

Even the best of our good men, Federalists, as well as others, have, we fear, been a little too squeamish in their apprehensions of danger, from a standing military force. That there are evils attendant on such an establishment, no one can deny. They are too frequently the nurseries of indolence and prodigacy, and are sometimes weapons in the hands of a Cæsar, a Cromwell, or a Bonaparte, to destroy the liberties of a country. But as the governments of the European world are now constituted, and as the laws of nations now exist, or rather *do not exist*, in France and her dependencies, it is more than ever incumbent upon every nation that would escape the fangs of French dominion, to rely *solely* upon *power* for security. The evils which are to be apprehended, from a standing army, are trivial indeed, in comparison to what would be felt in the gripe of the French tiger.

Our *sagacious* politicians, who cherish apprehensions of danger from a regular standing military force, are in fact, hugging *personal liberty*, at the expense of *national independence*. Rather than trust their own brethren with weapons of defence, they are prepared not to run the chance, but to encounter the certainty of falling into the hands of the ruffians of Europe. One would think, had we not some who are reputed respectable characters of this class, that such men are not to be reasoned with as mistaken, but pitied as insane. At any rate, we advise them to keep their wisdom to themselves, till we see the dawning of that philosophical millennium, which has been promised us by the pidding philosophists of revolution. One ounce of common sense, *as times are*, is worth all their theories this side the moon. Common sense tells me, if I fall unarmed into the hands of a hungry ruffian, if I escape with life, I shall at least be plundered of my property. But Jeffersonian philosophy, says, *preach* to him about friendship, and the rights of man, and tell him that *reason* is the only umpire among *rational* animals; and he will in turn treat you with *civility*. No, says your *moderate* man, your half-way federalist, that is a little *too philosophical*. Although, to be sure, this ruffian is a very Abaellino, armed cap-a-pee, I would have you put yourself under the protection of farmer Hodge, and his pitchfork I'll warrant you he'll handle him. But by no means trust to the guardianship of a bully of a regular soldier, who is professor of the awful trade of fighting, lest he should turn ruffian himself, and butcher the man it is his duty and interest to defend!!

These half-way men in national affairs, are always nuisances to a nation. The timid time-serving, corrupt, and rascally policy of Haugwitz, the Prussian traitor, was adopted by his master, and Prussia is blotted from the list of nations, and the irresolute and wavering monarch has probably before this time, paid with his life the forfeit of listening to *moderate* counsels. Indeed, the man who, as these times are, will cause a single bayonet to be manufactured, is worth all your rights-of-man politicians in America. Not that we are not friends to personal liberty, but exclusive attention to petty regulations respecting the real or supposed infringement of the rights of a few individuals, caught almost in the very act of levying war against their country, at a time when the existence of the nation is menaced by the most formidable power the world ever beheld, is, to say the mildest, taking tithes of mint, annise, and cummin, and neglecting the weighter matters of the law.

If we examine the political history of the United States, from the time of the mission of Genet, down to the present hour, we shall find that the party which has been accused by their opponents, of entertaining an improper predilection for England, have been uniform, in recommending and adopting measures which would enable us to bid defiance to her power. They have uniformly been the advocates for arming and fortifying, and thus command-

ing respect; but those, who either through weakness or wickedness, have furthered the views of France, have ever attempted to persuade us, and with we fear, a fatal success, to rely on the friendship of nations for our security. How ought we to deal with a faction, which may be said to have been binding us hand and foot, by refusing us the means of defence? A faction composed either of the deluded disciples of some wild and impractible theory, or men who mean to make a merit of presenting us, already shackled, as slaves to Bonaparte?

For the Weekly Inspector.

CHRONICLES.

CHAP. VII.

NOW it came to pass when Thomas the Mountainite was in the sixth year of his reign, that the Yorkites which dwell in the great City near the sea side, lifted up their voice, with one accord, saying,

Behold, our City containeth much people and treasure, and also divers works of curious workmanship in gold, and in silver, and in brass, and in iron;

And there be in our City divers ragamuffins, both of our own country and of others, which have been blowed hither by the four winds of heaven.

And among all the nations of the earth there are wars, and rumours of wars. And plunder and desolation follow the steps of the conqueror, and destruction burneth under his feet. And the age of the world is changed.

And Thomas the king hath said that the treasury overfloweth with money, even as the Nile overfloweth its banks: insomuch that he knoweth not what to do therewith, and *talketh* of making roads and opening canals. For Thomas was an exceeding great *talker* from the beginning.

Then certain of the Yorkites cried out, O, King, live for ever! for he had *talked* that which tickled them amazingly. So the king continued to lead them, even as sheep are led to the slaughter.

Then certain of the Yorkites, of the *sect* of the Federalites, assembled themselves together, and they prepared a petition, and sent it to the elders of the people, saying,

Forasmuch as ye have money in plenty, even as sand upon the sea shore, and seeing how great a portion thereof cometh from this our City, grant us somewhat of our own money to fortify it;

Lest an enemy come like a thief in the night, and destroy us;

Leading our sons captive, ond their fathers into captivity, ravishing our wives and our daughters, and desolating our City, and leaving not one stone upon another.

Hear us, in mercy, and carry our prayers before the King.

Moreover, ye shall tell him, that inasmuch as he loveth exceedingly to speechify concerning the great riches which are gathered into the treasury, it behoveth him to make strong the City from whence so great treasure cometh; lest, peradventure, if the City fall, his speeches may be crippled exceedingly.

Now Tom the Brandyite, the same which hath the red nose, who fed in the pantry of the King, and slept in his bosom, was exceeding wroth.

And he lifted up his bottle and his quill, and sware that the thing should by no means be.

Now Thomas the King loved Tom the Brandyite with a love surpassing the love of woman, even more than David loved Jonathan of old.

Nevertheless, the Yorkites continued of the same mind.

Then certain among the Jacobinites, whose King and whose idol Thomas the Mountainite was, said one to another,

Behold, now, if the Federalites shall prevail on the King and the Elders to fortify the City, that men will look up to them and bless them, and they will be called the saviours of the City, and we who were aforetime of little note, will be driven back to our original insignificance, and will no more be permitted to set high in the congregation.

Therefore, seeing that the Elders of the nation will assuredly cause the City to be fortified, let us be up and be doing.

And we will cause the fortifications to rise up around the City, before the petition of the Federalites arrive. Then shall the people love the Jacobinites; and their eyes shall continue to be blind to our abominations.

And James the Hatterite shall laugh at them. And James answered and said, I will laugh at them exceedingly *. So James laughed aloud, even before it was time; and thereafter James laughed not, but looked like a fool.

And the Elders of the nation laid their heads together, even as pumpkins are gathered together in corn time; and they answered the Yorkites after this manner, saying,

If an enemy cometh upon your City by surprise, with his great ships, and his men of the sea, and his armed men of might, and ye shall hear the roaring of his cannon throughout all your streets;

Then shall ye sound the trumpet, and ye shall call on the gun-boats, to descend from the cornfields to your relief. And ye shall shoot from them a great shoot; yea, a mighty loud and terrible shoot.

And peradventure a miracle may be wrought for you, and the enemy may quake for fear, and retire in dismay. For the gun-boats shall be sent unto him, as an evil thing in the darkness. Know ye not they are so small that he will not see from whence his harm cometh?

Howbeit, if the enemy shall persevere, and the gun-boats shall perish before his wrath, then shall ye fly unto the mountains with exceeding great speed, even as Thomas our King fled aforetime.

And ye shall take with you your wives, and your children, and your little ones; and your gold, and your silver, and your precious things, and whatsoever ye can. And the *balance* ye shall leave as a peace offering to the enemy, and peradventure his wrath will be assuaged, and he will turn his ships from you, *and proceed to some other City.*

Then shall ye rejoice that ye were not rooted out from the earth, and ye shall return with great rejoicing, every man to his own house; and shout the praises of Thomas the King with great shouting. And Thomas the King answered and said, So let it be done.

Now when the Yorkites heard these things, they were greatly amazed; and on that day the City was sorely afflicted. And they cried one to another, saying, Behold, there is no safety for us.

Nevertheless, the Jacobinites cried out the more, O King Thomas, live for ever!

So Tom the Brandyite was useful in his labours, and he prevailed over the City of the Yorkites all his days.

Now the rest of the acts of Thomas the Mountainite, how he hid himself in a cave, and worshipped twenty Gods and no God; how he paid his friends with continental money; how he cherished Callender, who threw dust upon the head of Washington; how he afterwards wept over the tomb of Washington; how he made fine promises in a fine speech, and broke them;

How he persecuted the friends of Washington and the men of might, who fought for the country in the day of its peril;

How he advanced adventurers, men of distant nations, to the high places;

How he cherished the people that dwell towards the going down of the sun, with the money paid by those who dwell near the sea shore;

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* This alludes to an article in the American Citizen of Dec. 17, which Cheetham ushered to the world with all the snickering of impotent exultation:

"*A federal trick defeated.*—The feds are too late with their petition for fortifying, &c. The business is begun before it is subscribed. Congress have already gone into the subject in good earnest. Had not the feds better let their petition stay where it is? If sent to Congress now, the thing will look like a *farce*, whereas it is intended to have a very grave appearance."

How he refused to fortify their City, and save them from destruction, laughing their fears to scorn;

And how he made gun-boats and pop-guns, and became a feeder of prarie-dogs and bull-frogs;

And how he kept a nick nackatory, and was great in little things, and little in great things; behold, are they not written in the Book of the Disgraces of the Americanites.?

An obliging correspondent, whose future favours are respectfully solicited, has furnished us with the following article. It exhibits in glaring colours, the deep-rooted despotism with which *republican* Bonaparte, has bound the French people:—a despotism which he has *blasphemously* endeavoured to sanction, under the cloak of religion.

The following is extracted from the Catechism of the French empire, published by Cardinal De Belloy, Archbishop of Paris, and sanctioned by the Decree of the Emperor Napoleon, of the 4th of April, 1806.

LESSON VII.

Continuation of the Fifth Commandment.

Q. What are the duties of a Christian, with respect to the Princes who are set over them, and what in particular, are our duties towards Napoleon First, our Emperor?

A. Christians owe to the Princes who reside over them, and in particular, to Napoleon I. our emperor, fidelity, military service, the payment of contributions for the preservation and defence of the Empire, and of his throne: we owe him, moreover, our fervent prayers for his safety, and for the spiritual and temporal prosperity of the nation.

Q. Why do we owe these duties to our Emperor?

A. Because, in the first place, God who establishes empires, and disposes of them according to his will, by conferring his blessings upon our Emperor, both in peace and in war, has ordained him to be our sovereign, has rendered him the minister of his power, and his image upon earth. To honour and to serve our Emperor, is, herefore, to honour and serve God himself. Secondly, because our Lord Jesus Christ, as well by his doctrine as his example, has taught us himself, our duty to our Sovereign: he was born obeying the decree of Augustus Cæsar—he paid the prescribed tribute, and as he declared that men should render unto God the things which are God's, he at the same time ordained, that we should render unto Cæsar the things which are Cæsar's.

Q. Are there not some particular motives, which ought strongly to attach us to Napoleon I. our Emperor?

A. Yes: for it is he whom God has raised up in our distress, to restore to us the religion of our fathers, and to be its defence. He has re-established public order by his wise and active policy, he protects the nation by his powerful arm; and he has become the Lord's anointed, by the consecration of the sovereign Pontiff, chief of the Church Universal.

Q. What are we then to think of those who fail in their duty to our Emperor?

A. According to the holy Apostle Paul, they rebel against the order established by God himself, and render themselves liable to eternal damnation.

Q. Do the obligations we owe to our Emperor, bind us likewise with respect to his lawful successors in the order established by the constitution of the Empire?

A. Yes, most certainly; for we read in the Holy Scriptures, that God, the Lord of Heaven and Earth, by the dispensations of his supreme will, and by his providence gives Empires not only to an individual person in particular, but likewise to his family.

Editorial Acknowledgments and Observations.

The gentlemen who have heretofore enlivened and enriched our columns, are respectfully solicited to continue their favours.

We hope that the author of the Miranda trial, published in our third number, will again take the field, as the

champion of correct principles. From him every thrust told, and every blow went home.—Not a single Jacobin has dared to enter the list in opposition.—The advocates for a government founded on principle, and securing *rational liberty*, HAVE MERELY TO GIVE AN UNIVERSAL CIRCULATION TO WRITINGS LIKE THE "MIRANDA TRIAL," TO ENSURE THE DOWNFALL OF DEMOCRACY, AND THE DIFFUSION OF CORRECT REPUBLICAN PRINCIPLES.

The gentleman who obliged us with an essay, with the signature "Drusus," would add much to the obligation, by resuming the quill. Writings like his constitute an appeal to the *good sense* of the community. They will ultimately have an effect, although the still small voice of reason may be, *for the moment*, overpowered by the bellowings of party.

The "Republican of the OLD School" will, we hope, "*say on.*" Our demagogues are to be hit with a sledge hammer.—They will not feel a moderate castigation.

We will accommodate the poet who has obliged us with some well written productions, with the signature X, with Dr. Caustick's first floor, as perchance he may have no particular partiality for that old gentleman's garret. At any rate, a continuance of his favours is requested, and will be gratefully acknowledged by the editor.

The author of the essays, with the signature "DECIUS," is requested to redouble his efforts in the cause of truth and federalism: They must ultimately prevail, or we are indeed ruined. He holds a fervid pen, and we earnestly invite him to assist us in hunting down our demagogues.

The author of "A Democratical Ditty for Decius's Devotees," we hope has not hung his harp on the willows, as it did, in fact, "discourse most excellent music."

Our correspondent who has furnished us with the well written communication in the biblical style, which is published in the preceding pages of this number, is requested to continue to decorate our columns. Under the veil of solemn irony, he has conveyed important political truths, which are presented in a most pleasing garb. We hope that talents like his will not be buried in a napkin.

The author of the effusion to Clara, writes pretty things very prettily. He has the luxuriance without the wildness of many writers, who think they are *sentimental*, when in fact, they are only *soft*.

We would invite the author of a communication in our last with the signature "Junius," to light up our columns with the blaze of his invective.

The press of more important concerns has prohibited, for this week, our feasting on "Salmagundi." We will call and take a bite shortly, unless we should happen to have better company at home.

We have not had time to "gibbet" Jacobin Osborne, the gentleman who went to jail to induce people to pity him. In the mean time, we would advise his jacobin-ship, not to purloin any more of *our* poetry, for the purpose of garnishing his paper. The piece, which he has published on the 4th inst. with the title of "the origin and formation of the Old Bachelor," was written by the Editor of the Weekly Inspector, seven or eight years since, and first published, we believe, in the *Lay Preacher's Gazette*, Walpole, N.H.

From our Correspondent at Washington....Feb. 8.

" The situation of our country is truly alarming. While Prussia stood, there were some grounds to hope the Usurper would be confined to Europe at least for a time; but as he has overcome, borne down, and destroyed all opposition in that quarter, our turn must soon come. It will be in vain for us to look much longer to the all serving and powerful arm of Great-Britain—It will be miraculous if she can long save herself; and shall we be so infatuated, as to look to her to save us? What makes our situation the more alarming is, that instead of calling forth the resources of the nation, arousing the spirit and energies of the people, we are wasting the one in foolish chimerical pursuits, and rocking the other to sleep in the cradle of pretended security. Mr. Jefferson says, " that Bonaparte will never leave the pig of Europe, for the hedge-hog of America, where he has nothing to expect but dry knocks.—We have no treasures to tempt him; and if we can obtain the Floridas, he will guarantee a peace to the United States for twenty years." These are his words; and can you expect that under such impressions, any steps will be taken for the defence of our country? *Nothing efficient will be done.*—The dearest interests of the nation must, and will be sacrificed at the shrine of popularity. Another Presidential election is approaching; and, till after that period, the surplus money in the treasury will be guarded like the apple of the eye.—The elections of the officers in the city of New-York, last fall, gave a momentary alarm to the administration.—Hence the recommendation for putting our ports and harbours in a state of defence, in the President's message, at the opening of the present session of Congress.—It was then understood by men of discernment, that nothing was intended to be done; and the conduct of those who are called executive tools —" Interpreters of executive messages,"—back-stairs " and water-closet-men," has proved that nothing was intended. Mr. Elliot's resolutions were opposed by your Smiths, your Bidwells, your Varnums, and your Sloans, " all good water-closet-men and true." When the resolutions reported by the committee appointed on that part of the message which relates to the defence of ports and harbours, &c. were under discussion, it appeared that every kind, or system of defence, must give way to gun-boats.—But upon a second discussion the utility of the gun-boats were questioned—the current set against them and there was great danger of that system falling into contempt. The friends of the President strove for a postponement of the question to a distant day, intending to give the resolution for the appropriation of money for building gun-boats, the *go-by.*—They were afraid to meet the question, because it was apparent that two-thirds of the house were against appropriating one cent for that purpose. A motion for postponement was twice negatived. They pretended the want of information relative to the utility of gun-boats.—They wished for that information before they should be called on to decide. The representatives from New-York were threatened, that if they persisted in their opposition to the postponement of the question, the friends of gun-boats would oppose the appropriation of any money for fortifications. Some gave way, and the postponement was carried. A resolution has since been offered by Mr. Varnum, for appropriating one hundred thousand dollars for the purpose of fortifying New-York. This is intended to secure the votes of New-York in favour of gun-boats, and thereby preserve the popularity of the President, and eventually to secure his next election. Thus, as I stated before, the dearest, the most important interests of our country are to be sacrificed, to save the popularity of that man. Gun-boats were his nonsensical hobby-horse; and notwithstanding every man of sense knows their inefficiency as a system of defence—that we now have more of them than we can

man; yet, as he recommended the building of sixty more, he must be supported at the risk of the whole country. New-York by the means may possibly get 100,000 dollars; but what is that compared to what our system of defence ought to be? It is but a drop to the bucket! Lay out 100,000 dollars in fortifying New-York, and you do but little.—We want other places fortified—we want arsenals—we want arms—we want ammunition—we want frigates—we want men. I mean instructed and disciplined men. Our militia are brave; but they know not how to use their bravery to advantage.

Our hollow-hearted democratic patriots, will certainly ruin the Country. What can we expect where patriotism consists in veering about, catching at every breath of popular applause, however destructive to the interest of the community, in order to retain power and place—it is disgusting, it is distressing, to see the management of a great nation in such hands—Our power is physically great, our resources incalculable; but we can use neither. Whether an invasion shall take place, or not, will find your flaming patriots the first to court the favour, and bow at the feet of the tyrant. I consider invasion as inevitable—Bonaparte wants colonies and commerce."

Monday morning between 3 and 4 o'clock the fire proof store occupied by George Barnwall, in the rear of his dwelling House in Wall-st. was discovered to be on fire. The peculiar situation of the building made it difficult for the firemen with their Engines to get near enough to play upon it with effect, and it was near an hour before any efforts that were made to arrest its progress were availing. In the mean time the flames had communicated to E. Seaman and Co's Sugar house, and before it could be got under completely consumed the inside of the building and destroyed sugar to a large amount.

E. P.

Extract of a letter from Frantz, to a Gentleman in Boston, dated Nov. 28.

"You will perceive that the French have shut the [illegible] and Weser; that several ports on the Baltic, are in possession of our troops, and that the system of excluding the British from all the Continental ports, is by degrees accomplishing; it is thought the English will be under the necessity, either to forbid our ports to neutrals, or make a peace—the last opinion prevails.—Business is quite knocked down."

—

We have now the satisfaction of contradicting the article in our paper of yesterday, relative to our negociations with Britain. We are informed they have been brought to a just and happy conclusion; that a copy of the treaty is now before Congress; that it is admitted in one of the articles that our flag shall protect all Seaman sailing under it, excepting deserters from the service of Great-Britain; and that we shall have a free and uninterrupted intercourse with all nations. By the Washington mail of to day, we expect further information. *Baltimore Tel.*

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

The Echo, an Original American work, has just been published in this City, and is for sale by Brisban and Brannan, No. 1, City Hotel. It is printed in one volume, 8vo. and contains eight fine highly comic plates, designed by Tisdale and engraved by Leney.

This work, consisting principally, of productions written in the *mock sublime*, cannot fail to be read with avidity by Americans; as it consists in a series of well written poems, which are at once interesting and amusing, and brought home to their business and bosoms. It strips the mask from the pseudo-patriot, ridicules the tenets of French philosophy, and consigns to perpetual infamy the principal demagogues of our age and country.

—

The Life of the late Right Honourable Charles James Fox, exhibiting a faithful account of the most remarkable events attending his political career, a delineation of his character as a Statesman, senator and a man of fashion, comprehending numerous anecdotes of his public and private life, and an accurate description of the ceremonies which took place at his funeral. By B. C. WALPOLE, Esq. to which is added the char-

acter of Mr. [illegible] by R. B. Sheridan Esq. is published [illegible] Sergeant, No. 39, Wall-st.

Messrs. Russell and [illegible]ler, of Boston, have published a full and authentic report of the trial of Thomas O. Selfridge, Esq. on an indictment of [illegible] for killing Mr. Charles Astin, on the [illegible] Boston.

This contains a mass of [illegible] most interesting points, which [illegible] been agitated in our courts. They are given from the most authentic source[illegible] and are enforced with eloquence, which reflects honour on the genius of our country.

Any eulogy, however, on this work will be thought superfluous, when it is premised that the splendid talents of Messrs Ames, Otis, Gore and Dexter, were exhibited in this highly interesting trial.

As a law report it is perhaps the most important ever published in America, and should be in possession of every professional character in this country.

Likewise, a pamphlet containing the occurrences antecedent to the trial. This will be found interesting, not only on account of the facts narrated, but from its pointing out and inforcing those correct principles, and that high sense of honour, which forms the characteristic of a gentleman.

We hope shortly to take further notice of these publications.

—

" The breast which happiness bestows,
" Reflected happiness shall bless."

The case of Mr. Bowen, late proprietor and owner of the Columbian Museum, Boston, claims the attention of the benevolent.

Mr. Bowen, has twice sustained heavy and peculiar losses by fire. By the first stroke of that terrible calamity, he lost the profits of sixteen years industry. The second stroke of misfortune has rendered an appeal to the generosity of the publick indispensable. Mr. Bowen, had pledged the principal part of his property, to meet the expenses which arose from the construction of his new Museum, and has been deprived of his all. by the accident before mentioned, and has now no chance of re-establishing himself, but through the liberality of his fellow citizens

The Proclamation of the French Emperor, which we have given in this week's paper, will be read with horror and detestation by every person who is not callous to the welfare of the human race. It is nothing better than a declaration of war against civilized society, proclaiming the laws of nations worm-eaten codes, and power the only criterion of right.

It in effect, denounces all who speak the *English language*. Americans may of consequence consider it as tantamount to a proclamation of direct hostility against the United States.

The pretext that England had previously offended by being guilty of similar measures, is ridiculously frivolous, and without the logic of *force* to support it, would be thought to entitle the tyrant to the utter contempt of all rational beings. It is saying Eng[illegible] done wrong, *therefore* I will [illegible] But the truth is that the [illegible]ons which prelude that declara[illegible] of piracy are false. We shall soon, however, feel the weight of Emperor Bonaparte's reasons. His bayonets are more convincing than his logic.

—

We have received nothing very material since our last relative to the belligerents of Europe. France, notwithstanding reverses, the contrary, has experienced no reverses of Fortune. Russia cannot arrest her progress, and the continent of Europe is completely at her feet.

From our State Legislature, we have nothing of eminent importance. The Lewisites are as fulsome as ever in their acclamations to Mr. Jefferson. It appears that they will not open their eyes till the suffering of the nation is past all endurance. It is high time for the disciples of Washington to erect a standard of their own.

The fulsome eulogies on Mr Jefferson and his administration, show that the Lewisites, are still a section of the old faction. If we are saved at all, we must adopt Federal measures, not forgetting Federal men. The sounding the trumpet in praise of Mr. Jefferson, by the Governor and the echo from the house, is not the way to make Federal friends. The Federalists are willing to forgive many things, which they cannot forget. If the men who have led us into the ditch, show no disposition to lead us out again, we must consider them, on the whole, as blind guides.

The experience of Pennsylvania ought to teach us that we have not much

to choose between comparative and superlative degrees of baseness. The men, who did not open their eyes, till they were hit hard over the head, are not "Solomon's in council." They have run against a wall, and now, for the first time, find it in their way, and still would make us believe they are lynx-eyed politicians.

If the Federalists refuse to erect a standard of their own, if they temporize, and trim, we fear political rectitude will become unfashionable. Our public offices will be found merely allurements to men to barter their principles for the prospect of emolument. Like the golden apples of Atalanta, they will but divert from the path of political rectitude, and lure the competitors for office from the goal of public good.

The letters of "Marcus" display the turpitude of the Clinton faction. But it should seem from what has appeared that their offers were not considered as very provoking assaults on *virgin purity*. At least we heard no outcry till months after the outrage; and we have no doubt but the parties concerned will hush it as a family affair, and make another match whenever they can agree relative to pin-money preliminaries.

We intended to have taken up this subject more seriously, and dwelt upon it at length; but the dangers which impend from without distract our attention from local subjects. We fancy that under the domination of Bonaparte there will be no very minute inquiries made relative to the ramifications of party in the United States.

—

From Albany we learn that the Hon. SMITH THOMPSON, Esq. is appointed Mayor of this city.

—

SALEM, February 6.

On Wednesday last, Captain John Felt, in the brig Belleisle, arrived here from Bordeaux, which place he left the 11th of December, and has obliged us with French papers to that date. A vessel has also arrived at New-Bedford, which sailed from Nantz the latter end of November. These furnish us with many interesting and some highly important articles—translations of which follow:

England declared in a state of Blockade by France!

IMPERIAL DECREE,

Declaring the British Isles in a state of Blockade.

IMPERIAL CAMP, BERLIN, NOV. 21, 1806.

NAPOLEON, Emperor of the French, and King of Italy—CONSIDERING:—

1. That England does not admit the right of nations as universally acknowledged by all civilized people:—

2. That she declares as an enemy state, and in consequence makes prisoners of war, not only the crews of *armed* vessels, but those also of *merchant* vessels, and even the supercargoes of the same:—

3. That she extends or applies to merchant vessels, to articles of commerce, and to the property of individuals, the right of conquest which can only be applied or extended to what belongs to an enemy state:—

4. That she extends to ports not fortified, to the habours and mouths of rivers, the *right of blockade*, which, according to the reason and the usage of civilized nations, is applicable only to strong or fortified ports:—

That he declares blockaded places before which he has not a single vessel of war; although a place ought not to be considered blockaded but when it is so invested as that no approach to it can be made without imminent hazard;—that she declares even places blockaded which her united forces would be incapable of doing, such as entire coasts, and a whole empire:—

5. That this unequalled abuse of right of blockade has no other object, than to interrupt the communications of different nations, and to extend the commerce and industry of England upon the ruin of those of the continent:—

6. That this being the evident design of England, whoever deals on the continent in English merchandize, favours that design, and becomes an accomplice:

7. That this conduct in England, (worthy only of the first ages of barbarism) has benefited her to the detriment of other nations:—

8. That it being right to oppose to an enemy the same arms she makes use of, to combat as she does; when all ideas of justice, and every liberal sentiment, (the result of civilization among men) are disregarded:

We have resolved to enforce against England the usages which she has consecrated in her marit me code.

The present Decree shall be considered as the fundamental law of the empire, until England has acknowledged that the *rights of war* are the same on land as at sea; that it cannot be extended to any private property whatever, nor to persons who are not military, and until the right of blockade be by competent forces.

Art. 1. The British islands are in a state of Blockade.

2. All commerce and correspondence with them is prohibited. Consequently, all letters or packets written *in* England, or to an Englishman, *written in the English language*, shall not be dispatched from the Post-Offices, and shall be seized.

3. Every individual, a subject of Great-Britain, of whatever rank or condition, who is found in countries occupied by our troops or those of our allies, shall be made a prisoner of war.

4. Every ware-house, all merchandize or property whatever belonging to an Englishman, are declared good prize.

5. The commerce of English Merchandize is prohibited. All Merchandize the produce or manufacture of England or her Colonies, is declared to be good prize.

6. One half of the proceeds of merchandize declared to be good prize and forfeiture, as in the preceding articles, shall go to indemnify merchants who have suffered losses by the English Cruisers.

7. No vessel coming directly from England or her Colonies, or having been there since the publication of this decree, shall be admitted into any port.

8. Every vessel, that by a false declaration contravenes the foregoing disposition, shall be seized; and the Ship and Cargo confiscated as English property.

[9. This article states, that the Councils of Prizes at Paris and Milan shall have recognizance of what may arise in the Empire and in Italy, under the present article.]

10. Communications of this Decree shall be made to the Kings of Spain, Naples, Holland, Etruria, and to our other Allies; whose subjects as well as ours, are victims of the injustice and barbarity of the English Maritime Code.

11. Our Ministers of foreign relations, &c. are charged with the execution of the present Decree.

(Signed) NAPOLEON.

By the Emperor,

H. B. Maret, *Secretary of State.*

From the Norfolk Ledger.

In our paper of this day, we copy from the *Enquirer*, a letter respecting Col. Burr, to which were added some notes by the Editor of that paper, but which we have not copied; one of them, however, we cannot pass over without notice, and is in the following words, referred to in the part of the letter where Commodore Truxton is mentioned:

" *A very different account of this* " *transaction had previously reached us.* " *It was stated that Commodore T"s.* " *patriotism had taken a pretty long* " *nap—although he had received over-* " *tures from A. B. he did not communi-* " *cate these to the administration, before* " *he had discovered that similar infor-* " *mations were proceeding from other* " *quarters. It was C. Truxton to* " *whom we alluded in our* " *Parallel* " *drawn from antiquity.*"

" The parallel drawn from antiqui- " ty," in which the Commodore is alluded to, we do not remember to have seen, but nothing except the most profound ignorance of Commodore Truxtun's character, or the most illiberal prejudice, could have induced any one for a moment to have supposed him

capable of listening to a treasonable project. Col. Burr knew the Commodore too well to have hinted any thing like treason to him. There is but one way in which any one could have presumed on the guilt of Commodore Truxton, in even concealing a treasonable project. Those whose patriotism is bottomed upon the narrow basis of interest, and whose minds are never extended beyond the calculation of advancing themselves and their adherents, by means however unworthy, may readily impute such motives to others. Conscious also that Commodore Truxton had received the most cruel, if not the most unjust treatment from the present administration, it was easy for persons such as we have described, to suppose that the Commodore would rejoice in the opportunity of gratifying his resentment against the administration, at the expense of his country's peace, and to the ruin of his well-earned reputation.

From whom the Editor of the Enquirer drew his information, that led him to conclusions so false, as he now confesses, and so unjust as applied to Commodore Truxton, (as every one who knows him will admit) we know not, but we will venture to say, that it is one who has no knowledge of the Commodore, or who, blinded by political prejudice, can impute the most unworthy motives and actions to his opponents, without a shadow of proof for assertion, or even suspicion.

It is a disgrace to our country, to perceive the poisonous libels that the papers daily teem with; and if they are not corrected in some way or other, it will be more than problematical whether the liberty of the press (as now used) will not produce greater evils in our society than benefit. But this is a subject which would lead us into a more extensive discusion than we are now prepared for.

FROM THE PORT FOLIO.

THE PENNSYLVANIA ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS

Is situate on the north side of Chesnut, midway between Tenth and Eleventh-streets; the lot of ground is one hundred feet front by one hundred and seventy-eight feet deep; it recedes from the front line of the street seventy-five feet, has twenty-five feet vacant ground on each side, and forty-three feet back; it is set sufficiently high to admit of a terrace in front.

The present building, which is fifty feet front by sixty feet deep, is so calculated as to be a whole when finished; and, at the same time, to admit of extensive future additions, viz. one room of one hundred feet by forty-three exteriour at the back, and one on each side of fifty feet by twenty-five exteriour: toward which additions the whole of the fire-places, funnels, doors, and stair-ways, are already effected; and it is only necessary to break away four inches of brick-work, where they will be found placed in a uniform and regular manner. The character of the exteriour architecture is modern Ionick. The front elevation consists of a marble basement four feet high, with (as is intended) a large flight of steps, to a recessed porch eighteen feet front on the front line, and ten feet deep; the remainder of the elevation consists of a high principal story and an attick with cornice, parapet, frise, and neck moulding. The recessed porch is to have a column on each side coupled (one diameter distant) with a pilaster against each side of the recess; a full order of entablature is to rest on the whole of these, with trophies or plain tablets above; and the pavement is to be of marble slabs variegated, a centre for which has been presented by Mr. S. Gratz, of a quality equal to the Kilkenny, viz. of a fine jet black with an occasional sprinkling of pure white. The roof is nearly flat in every part, except where the dome appears, which is unique, it is a hemisphere of brick turned, two-thirds of which was sprung without a centre, and the remainder, owing to the lateness of the season, with very slight and little centering. The whole could have been effected in a superiour style had not the building been begun too late in the season; and

it is a better mode than with centering, because every course of bricks keys itself; and it is extremely simple, a single strip regulates the whole. Centering always costs more than the arching, hence it is economical, and can always be done in a circular arch, but not in a lineal one; on this arch immediately, and without any medium of wood, is laid a most complete piece of slate-work, each piece of which is secured immediately to the first brick dome, and having stood the test of two winters, may be pronunced a sound job. In addition, in consequence of having no rafters, or any other work except as before expressed, this roof costs less than a shingled one.

The interiour consists of a principal room, two committee rooms, three chambers, and complete cellars under the whole. The principal room is forty-six feet diameter, and eighteen feet high to the springing of the ceiling, which is a dome having the sole light from its centre: the ceiling is plain except a radii of light in stucco around the opening and semi-circular architraves with reversed mouldings at the springing. The sides consist of eight tall pedestals alternating with an equal number of recesses which open to stair-ways or intended additional rooms; these recesses also consist of principal and attick pannels or openings; over these are arches whose saffits obtrude into the dome, the effect of which is novel; so that the dome appears (as it really does) to rest on those heightened pedestsis, which have their full order of entablature occasionally relieved by guiloche enrichments. The whole of the building was completed from the commencement in eleven solid weeks (in all not seventeen weeks) and is a specimen of sound work.

The Character of EDMUND BURKE.

BY DOCTOR PARR.

There is, I am aware, a certain wordy speaker, who, for his readiness and fluency, and showy exercitations, has obtained among the multitude the character of the consummate orator. Let the admirers of this man gnash their teeth with vexation, while I speak what my soul dictates, of the eloquence of Burke—of Burke, by whose sweetness Athens herself would have been soothed, with whose amplitude and exuberance, she would have been enraptured, and on whose lips that prolific mother of genius and science, would have adored, confessed the Goddess of Persuasion.

There were some among the Romans who esteemed a certain terseness and exility of style and sentiment, provided it were laboured, and polished, and elegant, as truly Attic; and held the more full and grand, and commanding, and magnificent species of oratory in the highest contempt. Vain of their taste and their sagacity, and insensible of the gradations, the transitions, and the variety of the Athenian style, such men had the audacity to condemn the harangues of Cicero himself, as tumid, oriental, and redundant. Men have not been wanting with us, who have croaked the same dull note, and repeated the same lifeless criticism of the eloquence of Burke. But let these vain pretenders to Attic taste, without the robustness of mind to tolerate its beauties, learn to think more highly of our illustrious orator; let them know, that to imitate Burke, is to speak Athenian like and well; and that even to have attained a relish for the charms, is greatly to have advanced in literature.

Let me add, and it is much to the purpose, that Burke, on whatever topic he touches, in the excursive range of his allusions, appears a master of the subject; and to have acquired a deep and thorough insight into whatever is excellent in elegant art or solid science. Critics there are who wish to separate eloquence from literature, and to ascribe the powers of the orator to a certain natural talent improved by habit. While we congratulate these original and unlettered speakers, let us admire in Burke a mind by nature formed for eloquence, and impregnated with every subsidiary, by sedulous and unwearied application. He applied himself to classical literature, because he knew that from that literature the orator was furnished with its choicest ornaments, and because he felt that it silently infused the habit of speaking even English well.

Demosthenes is said to have been a reader, and even an auditor of Plato; and Cicero is confirmed in this opinion by the choice and grandeur of his style. How deeply read is Burke; what memory from the orators and poets, so forcibly felt by every man of letters in that strong tincture of literature which pervades, with essential fragrance, all his compositions. His superior genius, like that of Phidias, was no sooner exhibited than felt; but observing how much the brightest talents have been obscured by negligence, he never relaxed his ardent assiduity a moment, nor suffered the extent of his attainments to damp his appetite for more.

Few have the opportunity or the power of forming a competent opinion of a speech delivered; but of Burke's eloquence there are specimens, of which every one may judge. Look at what he has published, the charm equally of the world at large, and of the ablest critics. Who is there among men of eloquence or learning more profoundly versed in every branch of science? Who is there that has cultivated philosophy, the parent of all that is illustrious in literature or exploit, with more felicitous success? Who is there that can transfer so happily the result of laborious and intricate research, to the most familiar and popular topics? Who is there that possesses so extensive, yet so accurate an acquaintance with every transaction, recent or remote? Who is there that can deviate from his subject, for the purposes of delight, with such engaging ease, and insensibly conduct his readers from the severity of reasoning to the festivity of wit? Who is there that can melt them, if the occasion require, with such resistless power, to grief and pity? Who is there that combines the charm of inimitable grace and urbanity with such magnificent and boundless expansion? He that can do this, I affirm it again and again, has Attic powers, and speaks a language which, while it soothes the multitude by its sweetness, by the correctness and pregnancy, will captivate the judgement of the severest critic

Many men, of more talent than erudition, have fancied that they could speak better than they could write; and flattered themselves with a reputation for eloquence which never stood the test of severe and critical examination. Many a speech has been received with infinite applause in the delivery, which, when handed about in the prints, has appeared poor, languid, and lifeless. Lord Chatham was a great man, a most animated and terrific orator, and eminently endued with the first qualifications of a great statesman; yet as a speaker, his fame, doubtless from the witchery of his manner, was greater than his power. Like Cromwell, he had that perspicuity of eye, which pried into the inmost recesses of the soul, and detected all the thoughts and impressions, and hopes and fears, of his auditors. He had that too which Cromwell had not; for Cromwell we are told was slow in the conception of his ideas while he spoke, and diffuse and perplexed in the delivery. But in Chatham, when he rose to speak, there was a fervour and vehemence of imagination, a headlong torrent of words, and a power of sound, which deafened and stunned, and confounded his opponents. In the man himself, I well remember, there was a native dignity of form, which commanded reverence and faith; and, by filling his hearers with a holy awe, predisposed them to his purpose. With powers little calculated to instruct or delight, there was a vehemence of contention, and awakening energy of manner, an impassioned ardour, a confident and boastful exultation, which victory only rendered more ferocious and ungovernable. He often rose to dignity in the donation of applause; still oftener blazed to fierceness in the fulmination of invectives; and sometimes, in the violence of altercation, stung with a poignancy of wit peculiarly his own. But take away these showy apendages of eloquence, which are included almost in the very name of Chatham; take away that which in the judgment of Demosthenes was the first, the second, the third qualification of an orator; and which, in Chatham, were displayed as they prevailed in so astonishing a measure, and with such felicity of success; take away the imposing dignity of his presence, the strength and grandeur of his voice, the elaborate vehemence of his gesticulation, worked up, often to extravagance, and better adapted to the Drama than the Senate; take these away, and in those very speeches which were extolled by his auditors as transcending far all praise, you will find nothing, scarcely, which so forcibly strikes, or sweetly soothed the ear; nothing which by its strength or clearness captivates the judgment; nothing which the intelligent reader in a cool and deliberate hour will approve; or having once read, will eagerly demand again.

Such, I confess, was the giant scale of Chatham's mind, that he might well claim, and would assuredly fill with honour, the highest station to which a subject can aspire. To his other original and illustrious qualities, was added that felicity of fortune which fills up the measure of all pre-eminent greatness. In his character as Minister, such was the greatness and elevation of his spirit, like Scipio, he could revive expiring ardour, and fill men with a confidence of expectation, which no mortal course of nature ever did, or under any auspices, ever ought to inspire. Those, however, who consider Chatham not as a first rate orator, but as another Demosthenes, are greatly deceived. In Demosthenes, with a dignity which has scarcely been equalled, was combined a sagacity and coolness which can never be surpassed. He who aspires only to be rapid, vehement, and sonorous, without descending to plain narrative, cool statement, close argument, sacrifices reason to passion, and touches on the precincts of a frantic eloquence. It was the lot of Chatham to owe whatever he possessed, to a genius exercised by practice alone. The consequence was natural. With infinite fluency and animation he insured the fate of Galba, and while breathing consuming fire as a speaker, all the force and all the blaze of his eloquence was extinguished upon paper.

Far different is Burke. To wing his flight to the sublime of eloquence, he has called in the labours of the closet. Burke would not

that the fame of his powers should be circumscribed within the same poor limits that bound life; nor has he feared, most certainly he has not shunned that solemn sentence which posterity, "who extenuate nothing, or set down aught in malice," will hereafter pronounce upon his genius.

There are many, I know, who, though well convinced that the pen is the instructor of the tongue, and perfectly able to treat any subject upon paper with infinite correctness and art, yet, when drawn from the shade of studious retirement into action, are not only incapable of delivering with clearness, what they have very justly conceived, but exhibit the spectacle of absolute helplessness and fatuity. But Burke, though fully satisfied that nothing contributes more to good speaking than good writing, is equally prepared for both. The same powerful mind, the same divine and unextinguishable ardour, which fires him in the Senate, animates him in the solitude of composition; nor need he blush to say of his speeches what Thucydides had affirmed of his elaborate history, "I give it to the public as an everlasting possession, and not as a contentious instrument of temporary applause."

There is an unwillingness in the world to show that the same man has excelled in various pursuits; but Burke's compositions, diversified as they are in their nature, yet each excelling in its kind, who does not read with instruction and delight? I have hitherto surveyed the merits of the orator; let us now view him as a critic and a philosopher.

Criticism, which others would have been content to study as they found it, Burke has enlarged by his discoveries, illustrated by his multifarious learning, and treated with all the graces of a style most elegant and refined, yet not polished into insipidity by too curious a care. Often has it been lamented that the language of philosophers is usually so crabbed and uncouth, as to deter readers of taste from perusal of their labours. It fell to Burke, by his purity and grace, to purge off this inveterate rust, and to adapt to the knottiest and the subtlest disquisitions, such a flowing ease, fertility and lustre of style, as the world had never witnessed. With such illustrious proofs of his own powers, he has at once, by his precepts and example, instructed others to excel; for whether he luxuriates in speeches replete with the choicest phraseology and happiest periods, or bends his keen and subtle intelligence on critical disquisition, such is the felicity of his labours, that he at once quickens the sagacity of his readers, while he stores their memory and fertilizes their fancy with invigorating and varied information.

On the morals of a man most conspicuously endued with the more amiable and the severe virtues, I hold it needless to descant. The unspotted innocence, the firm integrity of Burke, want no emblazoning; and if he is accustomed to exact a rigorous account of the moral conduct of others, it is justified in one who shuns not the most inquisitorial scrutiny into his own.

I know what unsafe and treacherous ground I tread. Objectors, I am aware, are not wanting, who will exclaim, that I have lavished praise with too prodigal a hand—that I have been hurried away by my love and admiration of the man. I care not. The tribute I have paid him is little to his deserts—and would to God, that this little had come from any one who could more suitably have expanded and adorned it. This, however, I deliberately and steadily affirm—that of all the men who are, or who ever have been eminent for energy and splendour of eloquence, or for skill and grace in composition, there is not one who, in genius and erudition, in philanthrophy or piety, or in any of the qualities of a wise and good man, surpasses Burke.

FOR THE WEEKLY INSPECTOR.

TO CLARA.

On reading her Poems.

O THOU, sweet mistress of the tuneful art!
Thou, nice musician of the feeling heart!
No unknown tongue, in this thy verse, I hear;
But welcome sounds arrest my charmed ear!

Yes, CLARA! where thou lead'st, I follow still;
Weep o'er thy child's grave—list the falling rill;
Wander with thee, beneath the moon's pale light,
And yield a sigh to the soft silent night!

Fair minstrel, to thy bosom's warm recess,
(Sole charm of life,) the fond AFFECTIONS press!
Dear beauteous nestlings! though (alas the while!)
With many a tear they mingle ev'ry smile!

Yes, THEY inhabit with thee, and convey
The charm that wins us in thy tender lay!
'Tis they that shine thus in thy speaking eye;
And they that breathe the fragrance of thy sigh!

LATUS.

Published for THOMAS KEEN FESSENDEN, at E. SARGEANT'S bookstore, No. 39, Wall-street, opposite the U. S. Bank.
PRINTED BY HOPKINS AND SEYMOUR, AT WASHINGTON'S HEAD.

THE

WEEKLY INSPECTOR.

"Of those men who have overturned the Liberties of Republics, the greatest number "have begun their career by paying an obsequious court to the People—commencing "DEMAGOGUES, and ending TYRANTS." HAMILTON.

Vol. I.] NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1807. [No. 26.

"SALMAGUNDI," *alias*, BUBBLE AND SQUEAK—again.

"Dulness with transport eyes the lively dance,
Remembering she herself was pertness once."
DUNCIAD.

In one of our late numbers, we said certain civil things concerning a publication, which a "tenebrificous" constellation of would-be wits, has set a going (not by water, nor steam, nor *altogether* by wind, but as Rabelais would express it, by mere brunt of burly brats * brains,) in this metropolis.

It is true we observed now and then a pin-feather in the place of Aquiline pinions, but possessed too much candour to call the bird a jack-daw, a blue jay, or a green goose. We modified our criticism with as much eulogy as the nature of the case would possibly admit. We consulted the constitution of our patients, and finding them to possess, as our old crony Dr. Darwin has it, "a temparament of excessive irritability," we tempered our dose with lenitives, as the winds of heaven are said to be tempered to the "shorn lamb" of Sterne, and (for aught we know to the contrary) to the "naked sheep" of Swift. Far, however, from deriving any advantage from our mildness and moderation, the club of chubby urchins treated us in the most cavalier manner. The famous physicians, whose prescriptions were proscribed, and persons insulted by an unlicked cub of the BLUNDERHEAD family, were not more monstrously dealt with, than the notable DR. CAUSTICK, member of an approximation to twenty very learned societies, and a long string of &c's.

"I could not conceive what the devil they meant,
For they seiz'd all the stuff which my *doctorship sent* * ;
Decoctions and syrups around me all flew,
The pill, bolus, julep, and apoz m too.
Our wig had the luck a cathartic to meet
And squash went the gallipot under our feet."

This was most astonishingly uncivil, and the more so, as we had *v luntee*red our services from motives of the purest benevolence, and had no intention of charging a fee. The conduct of such refractory patients would, indeed, justify us in turning them over to the undertaker. This, however, in the superabundance of our humanity, we shall omit for the present. We are the more inclined to exertion in this case, on account of the grievous malady, whose diagnostics are an unconquerable itch for scribbling, and an insatiable appetite for reading certain frothy productions, being not peculiar to these younkers. The disease is becoming epidemic, the fever rising to frenzy, "spreading from fool to fool," a numberless number of "nameless names" has already caught the infection, and from one end

* This is a quotation from Rabelais, as accurate as some we have seen in "Salmagundi." The right rosy friar speaking of one Garagantua, who, like the compounders of "Salmagundi," set up for a wit, without being hung for a "wizard;" declares that "He was a fine boy, and had a *burly physiognomy*, monochordized with his fingers, and barytonized" &c.—*Rab. B.* 1. 6, 7.

* It will be recollected, that in the last number of "Salmagundi," Messrs. Witling, Wizard, & Co. took all their epithets which had the appearance of "whim," in the article of abuse against Dr. Caustic, from the Doctor's own vocabulary. This is like making Pope the hero of his own Dunciad.

of the town to the other, all is nonsense and "Salmagundi."

For the sake, therefore, of the body politic of the "town," as well as the body natural of our patients, and also for the sake of preserving our reputation as a professional character, we are under the disagreeable necessity of doubling the dose ordered in our last prescription. We have likewise a strait jacket at hand, and implements for shaving the heads of the young "sad dogs," if they show symptoms of insanity, similar to what they displayed in some of their late conduct.

A seasonable application of the mildest kind of escharotics may sometimes save a limb, but when a gangrene has commenced, nothing short of *lapis infernalis* can prevent the necessity of amputation.

One *Confucius*, a celebrated Choctaw chief, (he lies if he says he ever was in China) used to repeat the following adage:

If *should be* young gentlemen, set out a pranking,
They'll pocket the joke if they do get a *spanking*;
Or rambling incog, are knock'd down in a fray,
They're serv'd right enough---"don't you think so *"—ha?

Which is, being interpreted, if Messrs. Witling, Wizard, & Co. in the guise of Mohawks, undertake to tomahawk their peaceable betters, or open a soot shop in a nasty night cellar, and sell stinking fish for "Salmagundi," they must not *blubber* if they are a little switched in the scrape.

Indeed, my young friends, I am sorry to have caught you in such unseemly employment, so improper for gentlemen whose "intention is simply to instruct the young, reform the old, correct the town, and castigate the age†." At this very moment, while an imperious sense of duty forces me to bring you across my knee, and "tickle the tails of a titman or two*," by way of a sample of what such geniuses have to expect from us in future, I can assure you, that the tears of genuine sensibility, about the size of "*Seville* oranges," "tremble on my eyelids, ready to drop," the moment you will exhibit the least symptoms of contrition.

"Imprimis," as Swift says, we have to beg pardon of the public for the too favourable notice which we have given of "Salmagundi." In this we erred on the charitable side, in consequence of our entertaining a wish to foster the efforts of American genius. If the bud is not of the fairest of all possible flowers, we wish to see it blossom. For true it is, and a sad truth is it, (a silly Salmagundi—like play upon words, after the manner of page 17 of the first number) that America has not hitherto proved a very kindly soil to the shoots of genius. Shrub oaks, more noted for their nodosity than their strength, are most likely to thrive. But even these have their uses, and are to be preferred to a mere barren waste; and, therefore, if we see even a sapling, we are ready to cherish it. But, when like "Salmagundi," it turns out a *bramble*, and pricks and scratches without discrimination every thing within its reach, we naturally ask, why encumbereth it the ground?

We have too high an opinion of the taste and good sense of *our* readers, to trouble them with a long critical dissertation upon the publication now before us—a mere hodge-podge of train oil and garlic, instead of "Salmagundi." But, as it should seem, from the demand of a new edition of the first number of "Salmagundi," that

"The TOWN, the TOWN has *asses ears*,"

and no more delicacy of taste than an ostrich, we shall make it appear that these *cates* are composed of ordinary ingredients. If the town still profess a fondness for this riff-raff mixture, we shall

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* The celebrated ANACREON MOORE, has a pretty enough imitation of this stanza, where Miss —— somebody sees a sweet little snake in the grass, that "winks" at so nicely.

† See "Salmagundi," at the outset of the first number.

* It is no more than fair to acknowledge that we manufactured this quotation, as the fashion is, to give our production the appearance of great learning.

be forced to conclude, that a farrago of hob-nails and flint stones, peppered with a little grit from a grind-stone, is the most proper food for the many-headed monster.

Well having saddled our proboscis with our critical spectacles, we will peer at this peerless production, and see if we can see any thing worth seeing. (Now this too is a tolerable play upon words, as the "Salmagundi"-man said, page 17, which is as much as to say, "laugh then, reader, you rogue you! why don't you laugh?) And first, of the first, the first word in the title page—viz. "*Salmagundi.*" This is, in English, a "gibe cat," smothered in onions, and eaten with fennel, rue, and carraway seed. In fact, there was one HUDDESFORD, an English wit, who wrote a poem with *that are* title, which this knot of wizards may have purloined in some of their rambles, and thus gained a *legal* claim to the wit it contains. However, as some learned men in the world, may possibly *own the book*, from which these witches almost *stole* the title to their celebrated essays, we would beg leave to give them a new and more appropriate name, which conveys a correct idea of the "treat," with which they feast our dainty citizens. This new title, of which we, by these presents, make them a present, (another pretty play upon words) is SILLY-KICKABY; a delicate dish, much admired by one Heliogabalus, a celebrated Sachem in Onalashki. It consists of a sow's stomach, filled with a composition of learned *calve's brains*, gander's eggs, garlic, rue, ginger, aniseed, lovage, guinea pepper, and syrup of poppies. Geese livers were esteemed great dainties by Roman epicures, especially if the cackling creatures were *roasted alive* before a slow fire. This part of the entertainment, however, we will undertake to furnish, and even take upon ourselves the trouble of *roasting the geese*, provided the town wishes for any more *silly-kickaby*.

Having dispatched "Salmagundi," or *Silly-kickaby*, we come next to "whim whams and opinions." This is sheer nonsense, sure enough—"Salmagundi, *or* whim whams and opinions"! Why! what a broken backed metaphor! It is as bad as to have christened your nonsense, *apple dumplings*; OR, *flights of fancy.*

Atque idem jungat vulpes, et mulgeat hircos.

That is, in English,

This sorry set of sily boats,
Should be employ'd to milk *he-goats*,
Or sent to Carolina bogs,
To yoke "ox-teams" of prairie dogs.

"Whim Whams" is taken by this junto of notables, from an English publication. "Launcelot Langstaff" is a vile daub of a caricature of "Isaac Bickerstaff." Will Honeycomb sat for "Anthony Evergreen;" Will Wizard's original may be found in the British classics; and in short, the prototype of every other character, with the exception of a few scurrilous personalities. The work ought to have been styled *Silly-kickaby*, alias *tag locks of common English publications*, compiled by Dunderpate, Doughhead, Dumpling, & Co. published by Peter Pettyman, sold at the sign of the Ditch delving driveller, Caughnawaugher slip, dedicated, and to be devoted to a certain goddess.

We would prohibit, however, what's his name in the cock loft, from stealing any more of his matter from Dr. *Caustic.*

But while upon the subject, we will point to the particular ideas which he has taken without leave from the works of the respectable old gentleman, whom he has taken upon him to bespatter.

In the "*Modern Philosopher*," pages 70, 71, the following lines occur:

We next crave liberty to mention
Another most sublime invention,
A sort of stenographic still,
Alias a patent *author's mill.*

And into this, we'd toss a set
Of letters of the alphabet,
And turn out elegies, orations,
And odes for July celebrations,"—&c.

Again—

We mean to furnish, by these means,
Columbian *weekly* magazines;
Thus raise beyond all calculation,
Their literary reputation.

The Silly-kickaby-man says, (No. 2, page 36)

" You must know I have got a *poetical mill*,
Which with odd lines, and couplets, and
triplets I fill."—&c.

Now the filching fellow, whose fingers seem to be as light as his head, stole this " *Mill*" from Dr. Caustic's nick nackatory, and if he does not return it after this notice, we will throw him into the hopper, and grind him into *brick-dust*.

This junto threaten to attack " Democracy Unveil'd." We advise them, however, in the first place, to beg or borrow some simple treatise upon the mechanism of English verse, and learn to distinguish *Hudibrastic Poetry* from *Doggrel Lines*. In the mean time, as respects their own publication, they will mend their jingling by counting their *feet* upon their *fingers*; (a very vile play upon words, sure enough; but Solomon says, " answer a fool," &c.) and not give us your " *wintery*," instead of wintry, to eke out a dull line.

But to be serious. We had rather hear a midnight serenade of ram-cats —the debates of a democratic caucus —a fellow bawl murder with the lungs of a Stentor, by the way of civil amusement, than an ignoramus attempting to criticise, or even to read Hudibrastic verse. He is sure to assassinate the euphony, murder the measure, and butcher the accent. Those ludicrous combinations of rhymes, which constitute one of the principal beauties of that species of poetry, he immolates at the shrine of the dæmon of discord, and the infernal gates, creaking after the manner of Milton, " discourse most excellent music," in comparison to the bray of the blockhead.

We neither know, nor do we wish to know, who these sharp-shooting satyrists are. Their writings, particularly a dirty article in the last number, convinced us that they *were not* gentlemen.

As to citizen " Cockloft," perceiving his cantering poetry now and then tripped a little, we will gratuitously supply him with one verse of a new song, for the next number of *Silly-kickaby*.

Hans Flounderindich
Set up—for a witch,
But lost his renown;
So—had to *set down*.
Down, derry down, &c.

CHORUS.

" And fat be the gander that feeds on his grave."

Before we take leave of Messrs. Witling, Wizard, & Co. we would apprise them, that it is not probable, let their abuse of us be what it may, that any thing belonging to them, will ever, in future, profane our thoughts, words, or actions.

FOR THE WEEKLY INSPECTOR.

STATE POLITICS.

The Assembly is composed of one hundred members. Of these, 34 are Lewisites, 19 Federalists, 47 Clintonians. The Lewisites carried their Speaker and Clerk by the aid of the Federalists. The consequence was, that the *Federal* Clerk of the Senate was deprived of his place. Then the governor made a speech, and such a speech!—but we forbear to comment on it. It is enough that it contained a most outrageous compliment to the President. The Senate, in their answer, fastidiously avoiding any expression approbating the conduct of his excellency, launched out into the most fulsome adulation of Mr. Jefferson. The Governor determined to be not a whit behind them, breaks out anew in praise of our gun-boat President, as if both his reputation and his re-election depended on the *quantum* of applause he could bestow on the miserable, pitiful administration of the general government. This reply to the Senate was made after the Federalists had not only made a Speaker and Clerk, but a Council of Appointment for the Governor's party.

One would have thought that the Governor, whether he was driving on the high road of popularity or obstinacy, would, *in mercy*, have stopped

here—On the contrary, his reply to the answer of the Assembly, is, perhaps, the most abominable fulsome piece of adulation extant.

The Federalists seem to have thought that they had a right to something—accordingly they insisted on having Mr. Jay elected to the United States Senate. But his excellency's quids were off;—to be sure they had a right to be off. We had no claim upon them—for as to the vile story of a coalition between us and the quids, Thomas Farmar ought to have his ears cuffed for putting his name to it. A little sense of gratitude we think, ought to have been discovered. Be that as it may, however, we take it for granted, the Federalists have a right to be off too. We might indeed forgive the contempt which dictated the appointment of the new Mayor. If the quids had no man in the city fit for the station, it is their misfortune. There was no want of Federalists—if it had at all consisted with the liberal policy of the quid council, to appoint one of that *sect*. We might have forgiven this insult to our feelings, since a very worthy, upright man is appointed. But at the moment Mr. Jefferson's cobweb popularity is fallen to pieces of itself; at the moment when all good and intelligent men feel more than ever the necessity of putting an end to this weak and ruinous system of policy; at the moment when New-York is insulted with a 20,000 dollar appropriation for fortifying the city: his excellency ought not to have been so very selfish, so cruel to his country, if he supposed that it would injure his popularity, to use, in regard to the general government, the bold language of an indignant patriot, he might at least have been silent. If he had entertained any respect for the Federalists, without whose aid he cannot possibly be re-elected, he ought not to have twice and thrice wounded them in a part where they are the most sensitive. Despising both Mr. Jefferson and his administration; perceiving in his policy the destruction of the country; they can never cease to oppose them, till they cease to be patriots. The Governor then, who pants for their support, ought not to have considered them so mean, so abject, so devoted to *him* as that he could commit and repeat the deepest of all political transgressions with impunity. What difference is there between Mr. Jefferson's *Lewis*, and Mr. Jefferson's *Clinton?* We ask the question upon the supposition that the Governor was so weak as to have been sincere in his adulation. If he was not sincere—but this is so disgusting a view of the subject, we will not, we cannot dwell on it.

We hope and trust the Governor has found at Albany, no time-serving Federalists, whose servility has encouraged him to commit this outrage. We assure him he will be much deceived if he calculates to obtain the support of the Federalists of the city, by indulging his *fancy* in the praises of Mr. Jefferson. The Federalists will act with integrity, and dignity, and patriotism. If Mr. Lewis would have assisted them to save the country at this tremendous crisis—but he has passed the Rubicon. The Federalists must save the country by their own energies, or every thing is lost. And we can save it if our strong men will make one great and mighty effort. If they yield themselves to despair, that vice of cowards, Federalism and Independence will soon find one common grave.

We wish the friends of Federalism throughout the state, to be assured, that we speak not our own sentiments only, but those of the most leading characters of the city.

FROM THE BOSTON REPERTORY.

The progress of a democracy to strip the people of all power, ought not to seem strange, after experience has so clearly proved the fact; nor, if we look into human nature, should it surprise us, that excess in grasping power defeats its own purpose, as intemperance in pleasure ends in pain. A ship by sailing several months eastward,

without changing her course, will go round the world and return by the west.

In like manner, a democracy, continually encroaching on the ancient orders or departments of a state, will seem to augment the power of the people, till they are stripped of all privilege and liberty, and reduced to insignificance.

In the Roman Republic, the people cited CORIOLANUS or APPIUS from the senate, to stand trial for their life. Every thing seemed to depend on the Roman *people*. But as soon as this was ascertained, ambition changed its course and sought to gain every thing by their gift. With them, as with us, every competitor sought their favour as the top, not of honour's temple, but of ambition's ladder. They were flattered in harangues; they were feasted, they were bribed with the plunder of provinces, and with combats of gladiators, and of wild beasts. But the lure that won them most surely, was the promise of power. To strip the senate of its judicial functions, cost three civil wars which shook the then known world. In these sanguinary contests, the prevailing favourites of the people became doubly favourites; there was nothing that they desired to withhold from them.

Accordingly, Pompey, the Jefferson of that day, had the whole forces of the republic by sea and land, and the command over all the allied kings and states, as well as over the treasure of the state, placed at his disposal by the votes of a single town-meeting, and all this for ten years.

When, by successive popular encroachments, all the power of the state had slid down into the people's hands, their favourites of course soon had as much power as the people themselves. It soon appeared that they had more; the people themselves found that they depended on these great men, who formerly had pretended to be wholly dependent on the people. Pompey might have been perpetual dictator if he would, but he twice resigned his great employments, which completed the measure of popular confidence in his moderation. In fact, it augmented his authority. Every body knows that, haughty and jealous as the Romans were, Pompey, Crassus, and Cæsar, divided the empire, and distributed the elective offices according to their own pleasure. This was done long before the sword was drawn between Cæsar and Pompey.

On reading the Roman history, it will be apparent to every person of judgment, thirty years before the republic fell at Pharsalia, the private citizens had ceased to be any thing in the state. Cato, Marcellus, Servilius, Hortensius, Catullus, Brutus, and Cicero, were as good citizens, as wise statesmen, as true patriots, as any republic ever could boast; and they did all that men could do to save the republic. But the *republicans* were gone: individuals had ceased to have right, and with their influence and hopes they had lost their zeal. A signal proof of the insignificance of mere citizens, and of the extinction of the race of *republicans*, is to be found in the narrative of Cæsar's assassination, and of the events that succeeded it. Brutus thought, that by killing Cæsar, he should put an end to the tyranny. But though the tyrant was slain, there were almost no republicans left to restore liberty. For some time Rome seemed to obey a dead master. It was in vain that Brutus exhorted the Senate and people to rally and restore the Commonwealth; he was heard with silent wonder, and by the populace with rage and horror. The tyranny revived in Anthony and Octavius, and the last of the republicans fell at Philippi.

Mr. John Randolph has seen fit to boast, that the federalists and their gazettes are without credit. Such a boast from Sadlie would not be surprising. It would be ungenerous to reproach *him* with discerning principles, or foreseeing consequences. More was expected, perhaps, than this from Mr. Randolph. Impetuous as he is, he may be found unfit for political investigation, or impelled by his ambition, he may be careless of his opinions, and unmindful only of his object. But if he really loves

popular liberty, and foresees, as he certainly may, that the corruption of a republic into a democracy, is a despotism, and that a tyranny of ONE, that follows it, succeeds to all its power, he would not exult, nor find any cause tor exultation in the declining influence of the federal cause. Nothing does check the uncontrollable propensities of faction, but federalism; and if he could destroy that check, he would relieve party tyranny from all impediment or restraint.

There was a time when a citizen had an independent vote; and all the citizens exercising a like independence, determined the election in favour of the man they preferred. Is this the case now? Is it in the power of any man to vote for a candidate whom party has not selected? If he does, he throws away his vote. Is it not a notorious fact, that the caucus not unfrequently prefers the man who is not the favourite of the majority of the voters on their own side, who, nevertheless, from the necessity of the case, obtain all their votes? Nay, has it not been known that the caucus has finally agreed on a candidate, not because they themselves preferred him, but because he and his friends insisted on their acquiescence? When a minority will not yield, the majority must.

How far the remark is verified by the electioneering history of Massachusetts, we appeal to the personal knowledge of great numbers in the general court.

But why should we confine ourselves to Massachusetts? Have we forgotten the transactions to place Mr. Jefferson and Colonel Burr in the two first places in government? *that* Col. Burr, whom all parties concur to disclaim. Though it appears that nobody really preferred, or could trust him, he had an equal vote with Mr. Jefferson for the chair of first magistrate. Why was this? The people could not be said to have acted their sentiments. No, it was not *the people*. But a caucus of members of Congress, at Washington, were of opinion that Col. Burr alone could revolutionize New-York, and if that was not done, Mr. Jefferson could not be President. The reward of Col. Burr for undertaking to do this, was previously stipulated, that he should be Vice-President. He was not, we say again, to be chosen Vice-President, because the electors confided in him. Their votes, if party had not interposed, would have been given to almost any other man, sooner than to Col. Burr. He became Vice-President, not on account of his possessing the public respect and esteem, but because he possessed POWER. He was expected to command ten or twelve votes. Thus the first Roman triumvirate disposed of the public officers of the state; and the American who thinks that another free and unbiassed election is ever to dispose of the presidency, must have lived without observation, or observed with very little judgment. The people are little now, and they will be nothing. When federalism ceases, liberty will expire.

Already we see the men who enjoy in private life, the most ample and well merited affection and respect of the people, are unwilling to be candidates. If they consent to become such, their chance for an election is evidently diminishing. Faction rules, and discreetly selects bad men for bad purposes. Our political ship, sailing by the chart of democracy, has nearly finished the circle with her head to the west. Party already has its chief, whom it is patriotism to applaud, and almost sacrilege to suspect. Our elections are nugatory, or like the former parliaments of Paris, they are preserved for forms sake, to register the decrees of a secret cabal of our Pompeys and our Cæsars.

In "THE ECHO," a work, which ought to be in the hands of every American who wishes to obtain a knowledge of the political characters of America, and at the same time enjoy a literary banquet, is published, extracts from a Poem, entitled, "DE-

MOCRACY," which was printed in New-York, March, 1794.

A gentleman, whose future favours, we are solicitous to merit, has obliged us with a copy of the second Canto, and we intend occasionally to furnish such extracts from it as appear to be not merely local and temporary. We shall however, merely glean after the harvest, as extracts from this production, have already been published in "THE ECHO."

The following description of Night, is no less beautiful than original:

—

Now, o'er the heavens, while clouds her car invest,
The drowsy NIGHT, in misty mantle drest,
Her slow and silent course pursued, and took
Of eastern climes, her last and lingering look.
No moon, rejoicing, lights her on her way;
Nor star, dim twinkling, sheds a fainter ray;
But the dull winds, and showers of drizzly sleet,
In low and intermingling murmurs meet.
Dim thro' the fog, like towers of former date,
Or antique castles rear'd in haughty state;
The half-distinguish'd houses darkly rise,
And churches lift their spires into the skies.
Flush'd with the wine, the echoing streets among,
Loud shout the lawless, democratic throng;
The watch-dog answers from his master's door,
And, barking, aids the house-resounding roar;
The draggled wanton, startled at the noise,
Foregoes the promise of expected joys;
And, by the lamp's pale, feeble, flitting light,
O'er the damp pavement speeds her chilly flight.

FROM THE BOSTON REPERTORY.

THE ADDRESS.

Magnifico, Maximo, Illustrissimo, Physico, Quizico. Doctissimoque Viro, vix mortali, THOM. JEFF. F. R. S. F. S. Stult, &c. &c.

Most Marvelous, Mighty, Magnanimous Thou!
At whose lofty nod all the Jacobins bow!
Who hast built for thyself such a high reputation,
Beyond any Bavius in this or that nation;
Whose letter to Mazzei penn'd able and slily,
Proves thee stronger in mind than thy Bidwell or Smilie;
Whose genius excursive, or nicely exploring,
Now driving in Ocean, in Ether now soaring,
The hoary deep's secrets has brought to the sight;
A Mammoth's bones huge; or Musquitoe's bones light—
And for airy discoveries, has proved to a T,
That hawks prey upon birds, and ducks swim on the sea.
Whose politics too, are so fine spun and wiry,
Conceiv'd with such niceness, not grovelling and miry;
As appear still to vulgar conceptions & slow,
To be foe to thy friend, to be friend to thy foe:
Thou! whose Janus-like mind, hast thy Speeches prudential,
Some for public at large, some for ears confidential;
Whose head arm'd with caution, of blundering bereft,
Keep'st thy thoughts on its right side, apart from its left:
Oh, deign to receive, thou great Mirror of Nature!
An Address from our virtuous, our wise Legislature.
For a compliment first, our thick sconces we rummage,
And beg you'll accept of our *Tribute* and *Homage;*
Both your thoughts and your actions, we love and revere,
With confidence boundless, with truth most sincere.

We are happy to state that our *public opinion*
Increases in love for the Ancient Dominion—
Enraptur'd we hear of your measures so comical,
In some things profuse, and in some economical,
So careful of Silver, so wasteful of Gold,
Half a Navy, half rotted, the other half sold—
We behold with a *steady unvarying hand,*
(Precisely the same as our Hamilton plann'd)

Our debt fast reducing——Receipts that abound—
And our *infant exertions expanding* around.
What, tho' tempests and storms, the old world have assail'd,
All plots and intrigues "*Teucro Duce*" have fail'd.
Tho' the French wave their banners on Berlin and Rome,
Securely we ply both the plough and the loom.
What, tho' barbarous pirates preferr'd for a season
A contest at sea to the *Umpire* of *Reason* ;
Thy Gun-boats have trounc'd them, our trade well protected,
And made thee, *where unknown*, most profoundly respected.
We boast for our states of thy *recent extension*,
Without pride, or ambition, war, strife, or *contention*,
By purchase of Louisiana's wild land,
So happily blended with Florida sand.
But secur'd the lead mines, the salt mountain, and bogs,
Huge tadpoles, dogs Prairie, and horned bull frogs.
Sweet Sentiment's babe! Soft Morality's child!
Who knowest the bounds of that region so wild—
But when the big Dons hector'd, bullied, and swore,
Thou paidst down two millions for leave to buy more.
Sensibility's tear, and Philanthrophy's smile,
Are the noble rewards of your generous toil;
Then proceed, virtuous Sir, in your glorious track;
Oh, instruct, *love* and *cherish* the Indian and *Black*.
Thus with maiden-like blush, and quick palpitation,
We approach thee, dread Sir, in profuse perspiration;
Thrice we circle thy chair, with respect most profound,
Thrice we kneel, thrice we rise, and thrice bow to the ground.
Then for Thomas's health, life, and glory, we pray,
Whose names are the YEAS in PARK's paper to-day.

NEW-YORK, Feb 19.

Information is said to have been received at Washington, from our minister at Paris that the minister of marine had informed Gen. Armstrong, that our commerce should not be molested, under the proclamation of the 11th November, but should be respected agreeably to the existing convention between America and France.

From London we have the important intelligence, that our differences with Great-Britain have been adjusted, and a treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation, was signed on the 31st December, and that it is now on its passage to receive the ratification of government.

The following is the official annunciation of that important event, to the merchants of London.

Downing-Street, Jan. 1, 1807.

"I have the honour of acquainting you, for the information of the merchants concerned in the trade with America, that the treaty of amity, navigation, and commerce, between his majesty and the United States, was yesterday signed by the commissioners respectively appointed for that purpose by both governments The treaty will be immediately transmitted to America; but until the ratifications on both sides shall be exchanged, it cannot be made public.

"I have the honour to be, &c.
"HOWICK.

"PHILIP SANSOM, Esq. chairman to the committee of American merchants."

Insurance on American vessels had fallen to 3 guineas per cent.

Letters in this city are said to have been received from Mr. Jefferson, stating that he should not permit himself to be considered a candidate for the next presidency.

The supreme court has delivered their opinion on the question of habeas corpus, in the case of Bollman and Swartwout. They decided, that they had jurisdiction, and awarded a habeas corpus ; also, a certiorari to bring up the record of the circuit court.

Mr. Alexander.—A statement has appeared in the Baltimore Federal Gazette, by this gentleman, depicting the cruel treatment which he had experienced from General Wilkinson There can be no doubt that the procedure of Wilkinson in this case was a most direct, flagrant, and outrageous attack on the liberty of a citizen of the United States.

It appears that Mr. Alexander excited the indignation of Gen. Wilkinson, by making some exertions in behalf of Doctor Bollman. He was, in consequence, arrested by order of General Wilkinson, without the sanction of civil authority, by a troop of horse; imprisoned in a dirty apartment, together with Mr. Swartwout; no person permitted to visit them; continued there about a week; and then hurried away, a winter's voyage, to Washington, without money, in a vessel badly provided; prohibited the use of pen and ink, and forbid to speak to any one but a commissioned officer.

To the Benevolent.—The Subscriber respectfully represents, with extreme regret, that he is compelled to call for the aid and support of his fellow citizens generally. He is fully convinced of the delicacy of this appeal to their generosity; but, relying on the well known liberality of the citizens of New-York, he rests his hopes of assistance on the operation of those humane principles, for which they are well known to be justly celebrated. He begs leave to offer his thanks, with heart-felt gratitude, to those gentlemen in this city, who have already contributed towards his relief. Their grateful and obedient servant, DANIEL BOWEN.

STATE PAPER.

Note of the Minister Plenipotentiary of France, to the Secretary of State of the United States.

The undersigned, minister plenipotentiary of his imperial and royal majesty, to his excellency the President of the United States of America, has the honour to remind the Secretary of State, that at the beginning of last year, and during the session of Congress, Mr. Chevaille, attorney in fact of the heirs of Mr. de Beaumarchais, took various steps with the Secretary of the Treasury to obtain a liquidation of the debt contracted by the U. States, with the said Mr. de Beaumarchais.

At the request of the attorney in fact, to whom the treasury opposed a receipt of Mr. de Beaumarchais, in order to place to the debt of his heirs, *a million of livres tournois*, the undersigned addressed, on the 1st of January, 1806, to the Secretary of the Treasury, an official note, which left no doubt of the destination of the million in dispute, the employment of which, *agreeably to the orders of the king, was consecrated to a special and secret service, and consequently, which had not, and could not have any connexion with the transactions, bargains, supplies, and generally with any mercantile operations which Mr. de Beaumarchais, might have been concerned in with the government of the U. States.*

This note, or rather this official declaration of the minister plenipotentiary of France, ought to have removed the only obstacle which was opposed to the entire liquidation with the heirs of Mr. de Beaumarchais, because the justice of their claim is demonstrated to conviction; and they were far from expecting that the Secretary of the Treasury would still retain doubts upon the legitimacy of their credit.

The heirs of Mr. de Beaumarchais, now confide their interests to the protection of the French government, as well as to the justice of the federal government; and the undersigned, in declaring to the Secretary of State, that this affair, on being examined in France with the most scrupulous attention, has presented to the judgment of the most enlightened and impartial men, nothing but an incontestible conclusion in favour of the heirs of Mr. de Beaumarchais, will add, that it is no longer to Mr. Chevaille, it is no longer to a mere attorney in fact, that the said heirs have recourse to obtain justice, too long refused; but to the French government itself, which calls with confidence, and through the organ of its minister plenipotentiary, the attention of the Secretary of State to interests no less sacred than the cause which produced them.

When the French government raises its voice in favour of the unfortunate heirs of Mr. de Beaumarchais, the undersigned thinks it useless to recall to view the nature and importance of the services which their author rendered to the cause of independence. It would be to turn the mind back towards a period equally glorious for the two nations, but that of France, always generous, knows how to forget, because the United States remember it.

After the ministerial declaration respecting the employment of the million, a declaration which, doubtless, (and as a consequence of those mutual sentiments of respect and confidence, which governments ought to have for communications of this nature,) would have been sufficient for the Secretary of the Treasury, if his powers had not been so limited; it is the duty of the undersigned, agreeably to the formal and repeated instructions which he has received in this respect, to address himself directly, in the name of his government, to that of the United States, and to request from the Secretary of State, that at length justice should be done to the claim of the heirs of Mr. de Beaumarchais; a claim which the French government would not have honored with its support, if it were not founded upon the immutable principles of reason and of right.

The undersigned seizes with eagerness this occasion of offering to the Secretary of State, the homage of his high consideration.

(Signed) TURREAU.

Washington, the 14th January, 1807.

Faithfully translated.

JACOB WAGNER,
Chief Clerk, Department of State.

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DOCUMENTS
Accompanying Mr. Turreau's Note.

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(TRANSLATION.)

Claim of Mr. Beaumarchais, to a million against the United States, as payment for supplies which he furnished them.

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OBJECTIONS OF THE TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES.

"It was afterwards discovered that only two millions out of the three granted as a gratuitous gift, before the treaty of February, 1778, had been thus received by the United States; and to an application made to Count de Vergennes in 1786, for the purpose of ascertaining when, and to whom, the other million had been paid, an answer was returned that the said million was paid on the 16th day of June, 1776; but a copy of the receipt was refused, and the minister did not think proper to disclose the name of the person who had received the money. On a subsequent application made to the French government, the minister of foreign relations gave it as the result of his inquiries, that M. de Beaumarchais was the person to whom the said million had been advanced, and accordingly furnished the minister of the United States with a copy of M. de Beaumarchais' receipt for that sum.

"No doubt remains, that the advance of one million, made by the French government, on the 10th June, 1779, for the use of the United States, and the payment of one million on the same day, by order of the ministers of foreign affairs, to M. Beaumarchais, were but one and the same transaction."

ANSWER.

Before answering the objections of the treasury of the United States, it is of importance correctly to state the question which forms the subject of the present claim, because, by this means, all suppositions foreign to it will be avoided.

Did Mr. Beaumarchais receive from the government of France, a million on account of his supplies to the United States? This is the question.

The identity of the date given by M. de Vergennes, and the receipt of Mr. de Beaumarchais, communicated by Mr. Buchot, has until now been the cause of a delay of justice on the part of the treasury of the United States, to the heirs of Mr. de Beaumarchais, and of the prejudices which the treasury has conceived against this claim.

In Mr. de Beaumarchais, we are to perceive and recognize two characters: one, the secret agent of the French government; and the other, a furnisher of supplies to the United States.

As secret agent of the government of France, he received a million on the 10th June, 1776: in the same year, M. de Vergennes, who had caused it to be given to him, and who had imposed upon him the obligation of rendering an account to himself for it, presented that account to the king, who approved of it, and gave a discharge to Mr. de Beaumarchais. If M. Buchot, in communicating this receipt, had intimated at the same time, that in the same file, and annexed to the receipt itself, were the account rendered to the king, and the approbation in the margin signed by the king himself, certainly the treasury would not have pretended a right to charge to the account of supplies by Mr. de Beaumarchais a million for which he had accounted, and from which he had been discharged by the authority which had given it to him.

As a furnisher of supplies to the United States, he did not receive the said million, and consequently he is a creditor, and will remain a creditor of the United States for this sum, until it is paid to him. Among the nine millions, given as a free gift by the king, three were stated by the convention of 1783, as having been before 1778. Of these three, the United States had the use of only two; and it is of that which is wanting that they require an account from M. de Beaumarchais.

Although the nine millions in question have been formally acknowledged to have been received by the convention of 25th February, 1783, signed by the American commissioners, and ratified by Congress, and although this public act discharges M. de Beaumarchais from all accountability; nevertheless, the government of France, in order to fulfil the claims of justice, as well as the desire of the United States to know what has become of this million, causes its minister plenipotentiary to declare:

1st. That the French government has always remained a stranger to all the mercantile transactions of M. de Beaumarchais with the United States.

2d. That the million given on the 10th of June, 1776, to the said Sieur de Beaumarchais, was for a secret political service, of which the king reserved to himself the knowledge.

3d. That the account of the employment of the said million, was presented at the close of 1776, to the king, and approved by him.

4th. That M. de Beaumarchais has been discharged from it by his majesty himself.

5th. And lastly, that the said million was not given on account of his supplies.

This declaration confirms those which have been made on divers occasions by M. de Vergennes and M. Gerard, as well to the American ministers in France as to Congress, that the French government has remained a stranger to the mercantile operations of M. de Beaumarchais, and that he became a creditor of the United States, at the same time that he became a debtor of the king for the articles which he had permission to take from his arsenals, and which became his own property.

M. de Vergennes, in ordering a refusal to tell to whom the said million was given, and in causing it to be declared in 1786, that it was inconvenient to tell, proves equally that it was a secret, and that the said million was not given on account of the supplies of M. de Beaumarchais. For to suppose the contrary, would be to think that this minister wished a million more to be paid by the United States to M. de Beaumarchais, than was due to him. This opinion would shock whomsoever that was acquainted with the probity of M. de Vergennes.

OBJECTION.

"It is urged in behalf of the claimant, that it is now in proof that the money was advanced for secret services of a political nature. That argument could not, by the officers of the treasu-

ry, be taken into consideration, because they were bound to require positive proof of the application of the money, in order to credit M. Beaumarchais for the expenditure."

ANSWER.

When the treasury debited the account of M. de Beaumarchais with the said million, it had not the declaration of the government of France, that the said million had been employed in a political secret service, and had not been given on account of supplies. Now this circumstance is known, it may balance the account. It can no more disputed, that the king, who gave the nine millions, had the power of employing one of them towards the views and to the advantage of the cause which he supported, than his ministers can be required to disclose the object of the service in which it was employed; because it is a secret which they ought to keep, and which M. de Vergennes declared it inconvenient to communicate even ten years afterwards.

The Secretary of the Treasury is so well persuaded of it, that he says in his report, *it must be observed, that the declaration of the French government should be taken in its strict literal sense.*

After an opinion thus expressed, and which manifests the respect and attention we owe to the declarations of a government, it is justly believed that he would not have hesitated to strike the balance of M. Beaumarchais' account, without comprising in it the said million, if he had not found himself bound by the premature opinion of his predecessors, and by the limitation of his powers.

OBJECTION.

" Nor would it be extraordinary that advances made in 1776, in order to enable an individual to furnish warlike supplies to the United States, should have been considered by the French Government as an expense for a secret political service."

ANSWER.

Did the Government of France keep it as a secret from the United States, that it had given permission to M. Beaumarchais to obtain Cannon, Muskets, &c. from the magazines of the King? No.

Why, therefore, would it have made a secret of his million, if it had been given for the same articles?

Can it be supposed that the King gave a million to pay himself?

It will not be disputed, that at the epoch of the treaty of 1778, which united the two powers, there remained no longer any secret about M. de Beaumarchais having before this time furnished Cannon, Muskets, &c. taken from the magazines of the King. The arms of France engraved upon these pieces published the secret.

The convention of 1783, openly avowed, that three millions gratuitously given by the King, had been given before the treaty of 1778.

Thus the destination of the million given on the 10th of June, 1776, must be looked upon as very extraordinary, and as a secret, and it cannot, with justice, be debited to M. de Beaumarchais, on account of his supplies.

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OBJECTION.

" It is further objected, that M. de Beaumarchais, having fairly accounted to his own government, and to their satisfaction, for the application of that million, must be considered as discharged from any accountability to the United States."

ANSWER.

Is it correct to say, that an accountability is not due to a third party not named in the deed or obligation?

If this principle cannot be brought into doubt, M de Beaumarchais, or rather the government of France says, M. de Beaumarchais has received from me a million, for which he is to account to me; I have approved it, and I have given him a discharge.

The transcript of this receipt will demonstrate to conviction, the truth as well as the justice of what has been just advanced.

—

COPY OF THE RECEIPT.

" I have received from Mr. du Vergier, agreeably to the orders which have been given to him by the Count de Vergennes, on the 5th current, the sum of a million, of which I will render an account to my said Sieur de Vergennes.

" At Paris the 10th June, 1776.

(Signed)

CARON DE BEAUMARCHAIS.

From whom did Mr. de Beaumarchais receive a million, according to this receipt?

From M. de Vergennes, by the hands of Mr. du Vergier.

To whom did his own receipt, and the will of him who gave him the million, impose upon him the obligation of accounting?

To Mr. de Vergennes.

Who received this account?

M. de Vergennes.

Who approved of the account, and gave M. de Beaumarchais a discharge?

The King himself, who gave the said million, and who ordered the destination of it.

The candor and the justness of the secretary of the treasury, equally oppose, after

this exposition of the said receipt, the demand of an account of the said million from M. de Beaumarchais; for if even the account had not been rendered to the government of France, no power, no person (unless he was delegated to its rights by a special power) could demand it; for M. de Beaumarchais, by his billet, is made a debtor of the government of France; and if it had been otherwise, he might as well have been the debtor of any other power, or of any other person, as of the United States.

If M. de Beaumarchais were paid by the United States, does the secretary of the treasury think, that possessed of his original receipt, he could prosecute him before any court of justice, and hope to recover the amount contained in the said receipt?

If his opinion should be in the affirmative, what risk would the United States run in paying the Beaumarchais family? Because they would be certain of recovering what they paid?

To start a doubt, and yet draw from this doubt a conclusion in your favour, is contrary to justice; and by removing the doubt, we remove the consequences.

M. de Beaumarchais by his obligation is accountable only to the government of France. The above observations prove it to a demonstration.

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OBJECTION.

"It is evident that if he was rightfully charged by the United States for that sum, it is to them and not to the French government that he his accountable. The solemn declaration that the million was a gratuitous gift to the United States, seems inconsistent with the supposition that it was not applied as an aid and subsidy but given without their knowledge to an individual responsible for its application, not to the government who had received, but to that who gave the subsidy."

ANSWER.

He has rendered this account. The King has approved it, and he has been discharged from it. The million was given for a political secret service. Why would not the Secretary of the Treasury wish to look upon the destination given by the King, to that one of the nine millions which is missing, *as an aid and subsidy*, because this destination, (which is a secret and will always remain one,) can have no other object than to favour the views and to assure advantages to the United States, and may be denominated *aid and subsidy*.

The present government of France has made all possible research, in order to enlighten its equity and its justice in an affair, which interests a family, whose head employed all the fortune which he ought to have left it, to the support of the American cause; and it is after the most intimate conviction, that it has charged its minister plenipotentiary to declare a-new, that the million given on the 10th June, 1776, to M. de Beaumarchais, was employed in a secret service, that an account of it has been rendered to the King, and approved by him, and that it was not given on account of supplies furnished by the said Beaumarchais to the United States.

(Signed) TURREAU.

Washington, Jan. 14, 1807.

Faithfully translated,

JACOB WAGNER,
Chief Clerk Dep. State.

NOTE,

Addressed by His Excellency the Minister of France, to the Senate of Hamburg, on the 24th of November, 1806.

"The undersigned minister plenipotentiary of the Emperor of the French and King of Italy, near the States of Lower Saxony, has received the order of his sovereign, to make known to the Senate of the City of Hamburg, that

"England not admitting the law of nations, as practised by every civilized people; making prisoners of war of individuals, who do not belong to the military; taking and confiscating private property; blockading places which lawfully cannot be blockaded, as well as commercial towns not fortified, bays, and the mouths of rivers; declared in a state of blockade, places that are not so, and that nature itself has rendered it impossible to blockade.

"France has been placed under the necessity of taking against the British Islands, the subjects of England, their property of every kind that may be found in the territories, cities, and harbors, which are, or shall be, occupied by the French armies; against the vessels that may come from the British Islands or Colonies, and that may enter these harbours, as well as against those that may attempt to leave the said harbours to repair to those of Great Britain, the same measures, which England has sanctioned by her maritime code

"That in consequence thereof, his Majesty the Emperor and King, has declared the British Islands in a state of blockade; and with regard to English subjects, their property, and the vessels that may come from the British Islands or possessions, or that may attempt to repair thither, has ordained measures to be taken, that are justified by the right of a natural defence.

"His Majesty the Emperor and King not having been induced to this step by the interest of France only, but having also the intention, and considering it his duty, to preserve the continent from the misfortune with which it is menaced, as the violences, practised by England, are evidently designed to destroy the intercourse of nations, and to establish her industry and her commerce on the ruins of the industry and commerce

of the continent; whence it results, that every person, who trades on the continent in English merchandize, seconds the views of England, and ought to be considered as her accomplice.

"A great portion of the inhabitants of the City of Hamburg, being in this predicament, and notoriously attached to England, his Majesty the Emperor and King, with regret, sees himself compelled to cause possession to be taken of this City, and to ordain the execution of measures required by the principles above recited; measures that the undersigned is directed to notify in the following manner.

"Art. I. All English merchandizes that may be found in the City, in the harbour, or in the territory of Hamburg, *no matter to whom they may belong*, (n'importe a qui elles appartiennent) shall be confiscated.

"II. All the English, or English subjects that may be found in the City, the harbour, or on the said territory, shall be prisoners of war.

"III. All moveable, or fixed property, belonging to the English, or English subjects in the City of Hamburg, its harbour, or territory, shall be confiscated.

"IV. No vessel coming from England, or that may have touched there, can enter the said port, or approach the said City.

"V. Any vessel that by means of a false declaration, shall attempt to leave the said harbour and City to repair to England, shall be confiscated.

"VI. No English courier, nor mail of English letters shall be received in the City, harbour, or territory of Hamburg, nor even permitted to pass.

"The undersigned, has the honour to renew to the Senate, the assurances of his high consideration.

"BOURRIENNE."

[A similar note has been sent to the Senate of the Cities of Bremen and Lubeck.]

From an English Periodical Publication.

"Guard we but our own hearts; with constant view
To ancient morals, ancient manners true;
Guard we the manlier virtues, such as nerv'd
The father's breasts, and this proud Isle preserv'd
For many a rugged age—and scorn the whines,
(Her arms we fear not) Gallia's specious wiles,
The soft seductions, the refinements nice,
Of gay morality and easy vice——
So shall we brave the storm—our 'stablished pow'r
Thy refuge Europe in some happier hour."
The last Poem of the Anti-Jacobin Newspaper.

I believe it is not often that national morals and manners have been considered by politicians in proportion to their real consequence; occupied in planning and executing projects of immediate and visible effect, such persons scarcely ever look either for good or evil, from the slower or more imperceptible operation of habits and opinions, and war and peace are for the most part estimated only as each may be the means of establishing our power, or encreasing our commerce. These are doubtless objects of the first magnitude; yet if ever there was an occasion on which a Statesman should act as a Moralist, and extend his views beyond mere political relations, it is in renewing our intercourse with France. It is unnecessary to observe, to those who are at all conversant with the history of both nations, that France has, even from very remote periods, been more licentious and frivolous in morals and manners than England: but, fortunately, during several ages past, various causes have tended to counteract the effect of local proximity and occasional connexion, and to preserve the British character uncorrupted, and distinct from that of our neighbours. A salutary and not ill-grounded prejudice—a difference of language—commercial rivalship—and, above all, the very notion that the French were more vicious than ourselves, prevented our imitating them, and acquiring their vices*. A Frenchman was in our eyes at once immoral and ridiculous, and if we are sometimes attempted to admire what we condemn, we seldom copy what we laugh at. These bulwarks, which served to defend us against the inroads of vice and folly, are now overthrown, and we, who had nothing to fear from the French as foes, have every thing to apprehend from them as friends and models. Were there yet a people to whom the enormities of the revolution were unknown, they would naturally conclude this change of sentiment in England to have been produced by some favourable change in France; that a pert vivacity had become a dignified seriousness; that purer morals had taken place of vice and luxury; and that political indifference had been succeeded by a rational and manly spirit of freedom.—Alas! By some fatality it happens, that the very æra which we have selected for admiring and imitating our enemies, is exactly that in which they are rendered odious by crimes, and contemptible by slavery, beyond all the nations of the earth.

To this unnatural partiality we sacrifice both our principles and taste.—Works which no English author would dare to produce are translated with zeal, and read with

* *The errors imputed to Anne Boylen, the less doubtful conduct of Mary Queen of Scots, the licentiousness of Charles the Second, are all ascribed by the historians of the time to French education; many other instances may be found which serve to prove the English always thought themselves superior in morals to their Gallic neighbours*

avidity :—Frenchmen recent from a thousand deeds, the least of which an Englishman could expiate only by a shameful death, are received, feasted, caressed, even by members of the British senate: the English country gentleman, the once plain Anti-Gallican tradesman, who would have scorned the embroidered clock'd stocking of a French marquis, eagerly adopts the slovenly pantaloon of low-born assassins: the transparent draperies which merely shade the forms they do not conceal, which we *could* not have borrowed from the more decent elegance of a French royal court, nor even from the seraglio, we copy from the profligate Parvenues of the Champs Elysees and Palais de l'Egalite. This is not the caprice of the day—the temporary empire of fashion. To investigate the real causes of such a change would far exceed the bounds of a letter; some of them will probably be found to have originated in the vapid and fanciful notions of liberality and cosmopolitism; in the pernicious rage for commerce which made us forget, in our solicitude to dispose of our manufactures, the corruption we imported in return; in the too general knowledge of the French language, and, more than all these, in the new and portentous calamity of a French faction in the heart of our country* We have therefore, in reviving our intercourse with our enemies, to guard not only against their designs, but against our own degenerate propensity to favour them; nor can those whose province it is to regulate the terms of this communication consider too seriously the consequences which may result from it. To the former licentiousness of France, is now added the immorality of her modern institutions. It is not the personal vices of individuals against which we are to take precautions, but those of a whole people, who are profligate by law, and atheists by their form of government. We may, under the auspices of a French ambassador, have theophilanthropist chapels; we may have Fouche himself here, dedicating temples to the goddess of reason. We may also have to witness scenes as revolting to our hearts as to our principles. It may happen that the wife of the republican diplomatist may ascend the stairs of St. James's, triumphant, decorated with the spoils of rapine and murder, while the unfortunate emigrant who is her lawful husband shivers amidst the pelting of a storm, as the attendant of the next carriage†.

Are we under such circumstances to sacrifice our national morals to our political discretion, or must we preserve them, at the risk of incurring the Grand Consul's resentment ?—If however in the "delirium of "joy," and the paroxysm of "sublime sa-"tisfaction," the decencies and proprieties which have hitherto marked the English character should be deemed of too little importance to claim the attention of ministers, it may at least be worth reflecting, that our *moral* is intended to be the means of our *political* corruption, that republican licentiousness is to introduce us to revolutionary treason, and that the government we have now acknowledged can be supported only while it maintains the rights of insurrection and regicide. A French author who appears to have written for the express purpose of paying his court to Bonaparte, will explain the future policy of the Grand Consul better than I can do. After describing the scenes of luxury exhibited in hotels, whose inhabitants were torn from them to expire on the scaffold, or who, yet more wretched, survive to wander houseless through the world, this prostituted writer thus apostrophises: "Oh! vous viendrez des quatre coins de l'univers, visiter la grande cité, vous qui vivez à quatre ou cinq cents lieues de nous; vos despotes auront beau vous contenir, vous enchainer-vous leur échapperez, vous viendrez parme nous, et nous vous apprendrons à vous moquer un peu de tous ces couronnes, en attendant que vous appreniez *á les traiter comme ils le meritent;* et nous vous apprendrons toute l'etendue de cette neuve et plaisante, signification, bonne equipoque qui nous a servie quelque fois marveilleusement†."—I am aware that no peace with republican France could have entirely secured us from the contagion of her manners and principles, but now when she is surrounded with the sort of glory which never fails to impose on vulgar and on weak minds, and when success has encouraged her partizans here, we ought to redouble the vigilance of our precautions, and to throw every warrantable obstacle in the way of idle curiosity and unnecessary intercourse. A continuation of the Alien act; of the act for preventing the purchase of French property by British subjects; and some modification of the Treason and Sedition bills, would be highly beneficial.

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* *I say now, for the French faction in the reign of Charles the second was not among the people. Those who were paid by Barillon were patriots by profession, Hampden, Sydney, &c. See Dalrymple's Memoirs.*

† *According to the laws and customs of republican France, one woman may be the wife of successive ambassadors—a sort of future attached to the "National Palace." We have no great reason to hope Bonaparte will, in the choice of his diplomatic agents, pay much regard to our national decorums, when the very first act of his plenipotentiary Lauriston was a violation of our laws.* † *Mercier.*

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THE

WEEKLY INSPECTOR.

"Of those men who have overturned the Liberties of Republics, the greatest number "have begun their career by paying an obsequious court to the People—commencing "Demagogues, and ending Tyrants." HAMILTON.

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FOR THE WEEKLY INSPECTOR.

BEHOLDER.

No. I.

The democratic party have ever evinced a fond partiality to France, and a most bitter antipathy to England. Hence have originated many of the evils which we have endured, and hence the dangers which we now anticipate.

To prove this partiality and this antipathy, little research is necessary. Their operation is discoverable in almost every important measure of our government, and it is less difficult to mention an hundred instances in which they have appeared, than to select those in which their appearance has been the most alarming.

When the revolutionists in France determined to make war upon England, it was a part of their plan that the United States should join them This is evincible from subsequent facts. This war was, doubtless, resolved on long before it was declared. Previously to its being declared, Mr. Jefferson was in France, enjoying the full confidence of the philosophers and plotters. After his return to this country, and after war was proclaimed, he used all his influence to ally us to France. As our commercial connexions with both the parties at war were extensive and important, it became a serious question what course we should pursue. In the cabinet of our executive contrariant opinions instantly discovered themselves; one for strict neutrality—the other for alliance with France. Of this latter opinion was Mr. Jefferson. He did not, indeed, openly avow his opposition to neutrality; an undisguised support of our war system, (during the derangement of our finances, and the distraction of our affairs,) was too bold and hazardous for success. He, therefore, jesuitically attempted to prevent the President from determining the question of neutrality. He tried to induce him to refer it to Congress. Full well Mr. Jefferson knew, that on Congress-floor, the talents of Hamilton could not be exerted in favour of the neutral system. Full well he knew, that the burning of effigies, and the huzzas of mobs, would have far more influence upon a popular assembly, than upon the executive cabinet. The President, however, perceived the danger of referring the question to Congress; and in April, 1793, he issued the proclamation of neutrality. Mr. Jefferson and his party were defeated; but they raised a hue and cry from state to state against the proceeding. They endeavoured to excite the popular indignation against it, by overloading the press with abuse, and pouring it forth upon Washington and his advisers. The clubs toasted, and Genet remonstrated. The proclamation, however, was approved by both houses of Congress, and thus the party received a heavy blow.

But the wound was not seared, and the Hydra survived it. The democrats attempted a practical construction of the proclamation, which amounted to an alliance with France. Genet contended for the right of arming ships, and enlisting crews in our ports for French service, and proceeded to practise upon this pretended right. The

democrats adopted his theory, and justified his practice. But for this shameful violation of all law, our executive demanded his recal. Accordingly, he was suspended from his ministry, and Fauchet deputed as his successor. He also contended for a construction of neutrality, equally partial and unjust, and his pretensions were supported with warmth and earnestness by the democrats. Who, that is not sunk below the milkiness of infancy, does not perceive that this construction was designed to embroil us with England, and draw us into the arms of French fraternity? To connect us with the great republic, in a conflict with Britain? And who, that has one spark of patriotism, does not glow with indignation, when he reviews these mad attempts; when he finds that some of those who should have been our pilots, were striving to push us into that political mælstrom, in which three-fourths of Europe are ingulfed?

The pretensions of the French minister and his adherents were, however, repelled, and a firm, independent, and fair neutrality established. After it was adopted, indeed, Mr. Jefferson defended it; but Genet reproached him with holding an official language different from his confidential. And as the party violently attacked the system, while their chief pretendedly supported it; as his previous and subsequent conduct evinced his hostility to it, we may fairly pronounce him insincere in vindicating it. The party never manifested an hour's acquiescence in the system. They incessantly clamoured against it, and against Hamilton, who advised and advocated it. They endeavoured even to impeach him; but his conduct defied the scrutiny of malice. Discomfited in their attack upon him, they for a moment were comparatively still; but it was the stillness which precedes the storm. The aggressions of England on our trade, soon awoke the tempest. The animosities of our revolution were revived, and the democrats exulted at the prospect of conflicting with Britain. All conciliatory measures were reprobated, and the most high-handed proceedings demanded. Attempts at peaceable adjustment, were declared to be pusillanimous, and negociation little short of treason. The government resolved, however, on one pacific movement. Mr. Jay was sent to England, with instructions to negociate a treaty. It was concluded in November, 1794. Fresh in the public mind is the abuse which was offered to the government, and to the envoy. He was denounced as a British agent, and the government as under British influence. Before the envoy was nominated, the opportunity of embroiling us with England, was thought to be a golden age. It was about this time that Edmund Randolph told Fauchet, "*the friends of liberty are for an intimate union with France.*"

The treaty was ratified in August, 1795. Was the ratification unopposed? Never were witnessed exertions more strenuous, and more alarming, than those of the democrats after the arrival, and before the confirmation of the treaty. The partizans of the French compassed sea and land for proselytes. Mobs were collected, petitions drawn, effigies burnt, and peals of clamour rung on all the changes of democracy. The leaven of French iniquity, put the whole union in fermentation. Even Washington, though convinced of the expediency of ratifying the treaty, feared a commotion might ensue. In a letter to one of the heads of department, dated July 31st, 1795, he says, "If the treaty is ratified, *the partizans of the French* (or rather of *war and confusion*) will excite them to hostile measures." He also says, "No stone has been left unturned, that could impress the people's minds with the most *arrant falsehoods.*" The treaty, however, was ratified, and democracy again defeated.

Unable, in any of these shapes, to elude the grasp of government, Proteus assumed another. The appropriations for the treaty had not yet been granted. The war party saw, that if it were carried into operation, all their plans would be frustrated; no cause of quarrel with England would remain. They, therefore, determined to refuse the necessary appropriations, and thus

destroy the treaty. The right of deciding whether it should be effective was claimed by the House of Representatives, a body, from which the constitution had wisely withheld it. This claim was the dernier resort of democracy, and worthy of its supporters. In their eyes, violated oaths, and a violated constitution, were not to be compared with a French alliance, and an English war. With a madness which God inflicts on those whom he intends to destroy, they attempted to sunder the ligaments of national faith, and involve us in a contest in which it would have been impiety to pray for success. Rapt in the gulf-stream of passion, they were borne far from the coast of reason, without even a wish to return. But the appropriation was voted, and the country saved. This vote was the plank on which our nation reached the shore. It was the scarf of Leucothoe on the bosom of Ulysses. The French minister and his partisans, however, whose element was destruction, and who, with exultation, were ready to plunder the wreck, deplored our escape, and, like envy, as described by Ovid, lamented that there was no cause for lamentation. All hopes of a war with England were blasted, and some new proof of hatred to her was to be exhibited in partiality to France. In the sequel we shall see how it was shown.

AMERICANUS.

FOR THE WEEKLY INSPECTOR.

There are often practices in community, passing altogether unheeded, which every man ought to feel himself imperiously called upon to oppose. At the head of the list, are the schemes of certain literary Charlatans to accumulate money, at the expense of the important interests of literature.

A custom is now becoming very common in America, of making trifling alterations in European works, republishing them with great pretensions of important improvements and additions, and claiming upon the ground of these a copy-right to secure the exclusive sale. When these tricks are confined to mere ephemeral productions, the evil consequences are trifling; but when they are practised, as is generally the case, upon works of acknowledged merit, and extensive circulation, the public are almost certain to sustain a loss through the real *injury* which the book receives.

It is very doubtful whether there can, in any instance, be legal grounds for an American copy-right of an English book. If it were legal, under any circumstances, it would be so only in cases where the work underwent so complete an alteration, as to bear the complexion of an entire new production. But what will be the opinion of a person possessing a knowledge of the laws of our country, of the notices occasionally seen in our newspapers, of copy-rights claimed for improved editions of Enfield's Philosophy, Ferguson's Astronomy, Ferguson's Lectures, and especially of Murray's English Grammar? Indeed, the books generally selected for the purpose of alterations, from their very nature, afford not the smallest grounds for expecting any real improvement. They are works which have gained an extensive circulation, in consequence of the merits which they possessed, as they came from the hands of the authors.

It will, therefore, require no moderate share of assurance in any individual, to attempt the improvement of *such* publications. But the *auri sacra fames* can embolden to any thing. A bookseller, who can succeed in producing a belief in the public, that he is possessed of an improved edition of a book of the above description, may name his own terms, and command his own profits. The absurdity and mischief of this practice, cannot be better exemplified, than by exhibiting the various "improvements" and copy rights which are sometimes claimed on a single book; and, for this purpose, we select that very popular and saleable work, Murray's English Grammar, and its Abridgment. This book has attained to a celebrity and a circulation, perhaps

unequalled by any other publication of our times.

In a review of Murray's works, in a late number of the "Panoplist," it is stated, that in England, the larger Grammar sells at the rate of twelve thousand copies a year, and the Abridgment at twenty-four thousand; and that in this country, their sale is not less considerable. So very *saleable* a work, presents to our honest book-improvers, and copy-right hunters, an object highly worthy of their attention: accordingly, we see a new Abridgment of Murray's Grammar, published at Boston, professing to have been executed by a "Teacher of Youth," and expressing in the title page, as a sort of *nolli me tangere*, "Improvements secured according to Law." The "improvements" contemplated in this edition, consist in shortening the work; Murray's own Abridgment being considered too long for the younger class of learners. This "Teacher of Youth," did not think it necessary to make any other essential alterations. Abridging, he supposes, secures a copy-right; and abridging is, therefore, alone attempted.

About the same period, there was published at Worcester, another edition of Murray's Abridgment. This neither lengthened nor shortened the original work; but claimed a copy-right for a "New System of Punctuation." This edition will probably be the last of the kind executed at Worcester; the "New System of Punctuation," here mentioned, is found to be so much inferior to that by MURRAY himself, that the bookseller will experience more difficulty in selling, than in altering the book.

But we have not done with Murray's Abridgment. A Dr Abercrombie, a teacher of an academy in Philadelphia, has laid claim to a third copy-right! Whether it is, that by advancing south, the capacities of youth are found to be greater, and therefore require more enlarged treatises, we shall not pretend to determine; but our copy-right holder in Philadelphia, appears to have altered the book, with views exactly opposite to those of his fellow-teacher at Boston. One makes it *shorter*, whilst the other makes it *longer!* "Who shall decide, when [teachers] disagree?"

As the publication of this Philadelphia edition, seems to be attended with circumstances very singular, (to say the least of them) we must take notice of it in a more particular manner. The first things that struck us on seeing the advertisement of it in the newspapers, were two recommendatory certificates from certain gentlemen and *ladies* of the doctor's acquaintance in Philadelphia. The first states, that the subscribers "highly approve both of the work itself, as it came from the pen of Mr. Murray, and of the additions which have been made to it!" Now we naturally marvel at all this; for, on casting our eyes at the book, we found that Abercrombie has, in fact, given the *imperfections* of Murray's Grammar, as his ostensible motive for publishing his "improved" edition. How, therefore, could they approve of *both?* The *well-meaning* signers of these certificates, will do well, in future, to examine a book, before they recommend it. They may, by that precaution, escape the embarrassing predicament into which they have foolishly precipitated themselves.

Here are a few quotations from Abercrombie; and, first, from his advertisement—"A frequent review of "Murray's Grammar, has led the pre-"sent editor to remark some *deficien-"cies*, which the experience of several "years in teaching, has convinced him "might be supplied with advantage." At the close of this advertisement, we are informed, that "An *improved* edi-"tion of Murray's larger Grammar, "by Dr. Abercrombie, will be pub-"lished in the course of a few weeks." The following is from his preface—— "From his (Murray's) not being in the "habit of teaching, *he cannot be so well* "acquainted with the questions which "may be proposed by an attentive and "inquisitive student, as he who is daily "engaged in inculcating and explaining "the elements of our language," &c. "This must be my apology for the

" present undertaking." Among the notes introduced by Abercrombie, we observe the following:—" This defini- " tion (by Murray) involves some de- " gree of obscurity. The *truth is*, that " the author here, with many other " Grammarians, gives to two tenses, " which are really distinct from each " other, the same name."

We have said before, that the publication of this work was attended with *singularities*. One we have exhibited, which, however, affects the editor's friends more than himself. That now to be mentioned, attaches to the *Editor;* and we apprehend that it will require *all* his ingenuity to extricate himself. When the advertisement of this "*improved*" edition was first presented to us, we thought we had seen, not 12 months ago, in the newspapers, published by this *same person*, an address to his pupils, in which Murray's Grammar was *most highly* extolled and recommended, as a performance which, one would have thought, the writer of the panegyric could hardly have ventured to represent *himself* as capable of " *improving*." We have hunted up this address, and from it now quote the following:

" In acquiring this valuable branch " of instruction, (Grammar) you have " been guided, not by the faint and un- " certain glimmerings of a *taper*, the " just emblem of the too generally re- " ceived abridgments, but by the strong " and steady TORCH-LIGHT (a truly *luminous* figure!) of the larger gram- " mar of Mr. LINDLEY MURRAY; a " gentleman, whose unwearied ex- " ertions on this subject, have done " more towards elucidating the obscu- " rities, and embellishing the structure " of our language, than any other wri- " ter upon that subject. To him the " world is indebted for an invaluable " work, which must immortalize his " name in the annals of science and po- " lite literature. Such a work has " long been wanted, and, from the suc- " cess with which it is executed, can- " not be too highly appreciated " While to this meritorious, this ines- " timable work, we attach that value " which its intrinsic excellence de- " mands, let us remember with grati- " tude and patriotic pride, that its pi- " ous and learned author, is a native of " *our* country. That Lindley Murray, " who has so successfully employed his " time and talents in establishing for " our language, a standard of gramma- " tical purity and elegance, is an *Ame- " rican*. It was the want of such a " work, which induced the celebrated " Dr. Knox, in his elaborate and learn- " ed treatise upon education, to lament " that the study of English Grammar " had been so long neglected, even in " the most approved schools." &c. &c.

An uncivil critic would, no doubt, have burst into an indecorous fit of laughter, at the ridiculous figure our editor displays on this occasion; but we shall preserve our gravity, and hear our *modest* Doctor announce HIS " improved" edition of the above Grammar, with all imaginable composure. Neither will we harbour any thing of that indignation, which many would experience at his *present* attempt to prove Murray not a competent judge, because he is not also a pedagogue; when, not twelve months ago, his Grammar was an " invaluable work," " a standard for grammatical purity," &c. &c. The grounds of our indifference will be understood without dwelling much upon them. Sentiments so contradictory, and contrivances so imbecile, carry their own refutation along them. Perhaps the most charitable construction we can give is, to conclude that our editor's " TORCH-LIGHT" is extinguished. He now, alas! sees only by aid of his " TAPER!" However, whilst upon this subject, it may perhaps be due to the author of that very excellent work, to state, that no publication within the last century, has experienced such unqualified approbation from *teachers*, who have *tried* its merits, as this grammar. It is needless, as it would be endless to adduce the numerous testimonies, which have been given to that effect; but we cannot resist an inclination to present the sentiments of a veteran in the field of education, and who, perhaps, has had as much experience in that department, as any teacher of the

present day. This is no other than the celebrated, the venerable WALKER; to whom the public are indebted for a standard of English pronunciation. "I need not acquaint the public with the success of Lindley Murray's Grammar, which appears to have superseded every other. Indeed, when we consider the *plain, simple mode of instruction* he has adopted, the extent of observation he has displayed, and the copious variety of illustration he has added, we shall not wonder that his Grammar has been so universally admired."—*Walker's outlines of English Grammar.*

Again:

"Mr. Murray's Grammar, and selections of lessons for reading, are the best in the English language."—*Walker's Elements of Elocution.*

With regard to the "improvements" pretended to have been made, we declare our conviction, that more insignificant, unnecessary, and irrelevant matter, was never conjured up to accomplish the object which our editor has had in view. A great proportion of the additions, consist in giving in notes at the bottom of the page, the etymology of the terms, all of which appear to have been derived from Johnson's dictionary. We will present a specimen from the first page we open. In this, the words *Number*, *Singular*, and *Plural*, occur in the text; to each of which, the *learned* Doctor attaches a *learned* note—thus;

"From the *Latin* word NUMERUS, number.

"From the *Latin* word SINGULARIS, single one, and no more.

"From the *Latin* word PLURALIS, more than one."

The public should lend their ear with great caution to all pretended "improvements" of European works; and when they see a bookseller, or any other mere money-making adventurer, hold up to view, a copy-right to secure him the profits arising from the *exclusive sale* of the article, they may safely regard it as the cloven foot, which leads to the detection of the unsoundness of the owner. What a contrast do these adventurers often form with the real authors of the works they profess to improve. Thus, Lindley Murray, whose legal right in the sale of his books in Great-Britain, produces an independent fortune, bestows, it is said, the whole avails upon charitable institutions. Is it not degrading, to think that there should be found in this country, so many who have no legal or equitable right, contriving such disgraceful means to make money from these books? We have a knowledge of a proposition being lately made by a bookseller to a dabbler in literature, to alter *all* of Murray's works, in order to secure a copy-right for them.

But it is time to take our leave of the copy-right holders, and copy-right seekers we have mentioned, and to return to the general principles we first endeavoured to discuss, and from which we have been imperceptibly drawn by descending to particulars. We shall give several specific reasons why the practice ought to be abandoned, and then dismiss the subject.

1. This practice marks great injustice to authors, especially to those who are living. What has cost them, perhaps, years of reflection, to bring into system and order, and to make correct and harmonious in all its parts, is deranged, mutilated, and distorted by the crude and hasty variations and additions of an interested bookseller, or one whom he employs for his purposes. The reputation of an author is frequently, by this means, very much affected. A conduct so unfair is peculiarly reprehensible in printers and booksellers, who derive their support from authors. Their interest and credit are indeed mutually dependent. On this ground they should honourably support one another.

2. The interests of science and literature demand the abolition of this ungenerous practice. Alterations made in books of education, or which may be much read by youth, will, we may reasonably suppose, be often improperly and irregularly made, when the motive for altering is interest, and when alteration alone is all that is requi-

red. By adhering to a work or system, that has met with public approbation, and to which the author's name is affixed; sound and regular instruction is more likely to be communicated, than by adopting unauthorized and anonymous additions and alterations.

3. This principle of variation must be continually extending itself. Each "editor" will, in pursuit of his object, insert his peculiar diversities, till, at length, amidst so many hands, the original work will be entirely metamorphosed or extremely heterogeneous.

4. So great a transformation of authors will, probably, in the end, defeat its own purpose. But, in the mean time, many liberally minded and conscientious booksellers, will be discouraged from printing the books in their original form; and many young persons will be irregularly and erroneously instructed. How much more rational and honourable for all booksellers to consult their own interest and credit, the reputation of authors, and the advancement of literature.

5. It is a mistake to suppose that any copy right can be legally attached to these interpolated editions. The law of copy-right was intended to promote literature. But injustice to authors, injury to works of science, and the encouragement of interested tricks of this nature, will never advance learning and rational improvement. They contravene the intent of the law, and will, therefore, never be countenanced by courts of equity or justice.

FOR THE WEEKLY INSPECTOR.

On taking a comparative view of the proceedings of the present administration; contrasting their actions with those of the former; an immeasurable distance expands itself, and a wide field of reprehension opens before us.

Under the auspices of a WASHINGTON and an ADAMS, our country was truly blessed. Firm, dignified, and energetic, they raised it to the summit of grandeur. Whilst on the one hand, the balmy sweets of peace were fostered, and the happiness of the people consulted; still, on the other hand, no invidious nation durst attempt to sever these paramount objects. On the least signal given, their "home-spun" pride immediately took the alarm. Energetic proceedings constituted their characteristic mark, and no cringing insipidity could be traced. By these means, our country stood high in the estimation of surrounding nations; and whilst that estimation increased with our energy, respect for ourselves was still more cherished. Treason was suppressed; all discontents were quelled; and the nation arrived at the highest pitch of sublimity.

Contrast this concise view with the proceedings of the imbecile faction now in power, and we observe our country insulted by the meanest of nations, and no energetic means taken for redress. Scoffed and menaced at by the Barbary powers; insults and depredations openly committed by the imbecile Dons, the foot-stools of France; still viewing those derogatory circumstances, our administration tamely and basely permitted them to pass without reprehension.

Let me ask, fellow-citizens, to what infamy, to what detestation, ought the patronizers of such acts be consigned? The question needs no answer—It strikes home to the demagogues.

Treason stalks in open day, and whilst discontent is manifesting itself amongst depraved men, our cabinet indolently views the operations of the country, and exerts no nerve to suppress them.

These, fellow-citizens, are incontestable facts—Federalists! to you the important care of the country is now confided. Let the same energy, firmness, and dignity, stimulate your actions, that were inculcated by WASHINGTON, and your country still may lift its drooping head. Let not vile demagogues infuse into your bosoms the poisonous liquid of despair: Let not their economical plans lure into false security, and all is safe. But, unless you are guided by the spirit of WASHINGTON, you are climbing a frightful precipice, to the summit of which you will never arrive.

BRUTUS.

To the Editor of the Weekly Inspector.

SIR,

The various opinions, and singular doctrines which have lately been advanced, both in the National Legislature and private conversation, on the system of naval defence by gun-boats, have induced me to examine the efficiency, and the economy of that system, with some attention:—the result of my examination has completely satisfied my mind, that the system is incomparably less efficient, less economical, and of course, more absurd, than it had previously appeared to me;—and, as the course of inquiry which has satisfied me, appears to be well calculated to convey the same conviction to the minds of others, I beg leave, through the medium of your useful paper, to convey some observations to my countrymen.

I have examined the gun-boats of the latest construction, which, I presume, are considered by government as built upon the most approved plan—They are of the following description, viz.

Length - - - - -	50 feet,
Breadth - - - - -	18
Height between decks for the accommodation of the crews,	4 feet nearly.

They are to be schooner rigged, and to carry, each, *one* heavy gun, working on a circle between the two masts.—Each boat to be manned with *fifty* men, officers included.

Fifty of these boats are considered by the President of the United States as adequate to the protection of this harbour, the sound, and the coast, as far as Cape Cod; and two hundred, he regards, as sufficient to the defence of the entire coast of the union.

We will consider first, the efficiency of the system.

The usual mode of estimating the relative importance of artillery, is to compare the weight of shot which can be thrown in a given time. A heavy gun cannot be loaded and discharged with the same celerity as a light one, and, therefore, the ratio of power does not correspond with the size of the calibre. I will, however, consider the fifty thirty-two pounders, on which we are to rely for safety, as capable of discharging in an hour, as great a weight of balls, as the eighty guns which are borne by what is usually called a seventy-four gun ship;—and this will be considered by every artillerist as a large concession.

The *essential* damage which can be done to vessels of war, is in a great degree confined to the water line and near it. Ships have fought until four port-holes have been beaten into one, and yet have not been taken or sunk, but have returned into port. Shot between wind and water, as it is usually called, or on the water line, are more dangerous.

The seventy-four gun ship, in the extreme length of her broadside, exposes a water line less than two hundred feet. Supposing the fifty gun-boats in action with her, to lye *bow on*, the *shortest* possible water line, exposed by each, is eighteen feet, amounting in the whole to nine hundred feet, and whenever they present their broadsides, as they sometimes must, their water line amounts to two thousand five hundred feet.

The disproportion in the relative strength of the two machines, is obviously much greater than that of the size of their guns. A twelve pound

shot will more easily penetrate a gun-boat, than a thirty-two pound shot will a ship of the line.

In a calm, I allow, that gun-boats, possessing the power, in some measure, of choosing their position by means of oars, will have the advantage of a heavy ship; in deep water this advantage might sometimes prove irresistible; but in a harbour, where the ship would anchor with springs on her cables, it would be trifling.

In a breeze, the seventy-four gun ship will outsail the gun-boats, and, unless they take shelter in shallow water, will have no more difficulty in running down a squadron of them, than a ship of three hundred tons would have in running down a fleet of Birch Canoes.

It results then, that in point of efficiency, the fifty gun-boats in a calm, may be considered as equal to one ship of seventy-four guns; but in rough water, or a fresh breeze, utterly inferior.

I ought, however, to state one further consideration, which gives to the ship, in every circumstance, an immense advantage; it is, that her force is compact, her crew disciplined—and under the eye and absolute command of one man: whereas, the fifty gun-boats must have fifty commanders, a number which can never be expected to act in concert, even if there existed the best discipline on board each boat.

Let us next consider the economy of the gun-boat system, with respect to human life, a consideration which ought not to have escaped the *friends of the people*.

A seventy-four gun ship, in the British service, is considered as fully manned with six hundred men.

The fifty gun-boats with which we are to oppose her, require *two thousand five hundred*.

The six hundred men on board the seventy-four, are sheltered in a great measure from the enemy's fire.

The two thousand five hundred men on board the fifty gun-boats, must all be upon deck in action, and completely exposed; the waist of the boat not being either high enough, or strong enough to shelter even their legs. The boats must of course never approach within the reach of musketry or grape. And, in addition to this *humane* exposure of lives and limbs, no provision is made on board for the comfort of the wounded.—So much for the humanity of the system.

Next let us consider the economy of expense.

Each boat, of the dimensions before described, has cost in this port, three thousand dollars for the naked hull; to rig and equip her for sea, I am informed, by experienced men, will cost four thousand dollars more, making a total for each gun that is water borne, of seven thousand dollars, or one thousand five hundred and seventy five pounds sterling.

In the British service, the estimate some years ago, was one thousand pounds a gun, for ships of the line;—allowing a rise of fifty per cent. in the expense of ship building, then the first cost of their ships per gun, will be equal to that of ours.

But the expense of a navy does not arise so much from the first cost of the machinery, as from the annual expense of manning and victualling. And here the wisdom of our legislators shines with splendid superiority;—for while, in the British service, eight men to a gun are considered a full compliment, for distant expeditions, we *economically*

employ fifty men to a gun, for harbour duty.

So that the two hundred gun-boats which, by the transcendent wisdom of our rulers, are destined to guard this happy land, will require to man them, *ten thousand* men.

While in the British service, ten thousand men would be a large compliment for fifteen ships of eighty guns each.

I will not calculate the immense disparity of expense of the wages of officers in the two systems—I will merely state their numbers, which must stand nearly thus:

In the Gun-Boats,

For six Flotillas, each one,		6 com.
200 Boats, captains, each one,		200 cap.
Lieutenants, each two,		400 lieut.
Total, commissioned officers,		606

In the British service,

For fifteen 80 gun ships,	Admirals	3
	Captains, each one,	15
	Lieutenants, each four,	60
Total, commissioned officers,		78

The economists then, in order to put afloat two hundred guns, will employ six hundred and six commissioned officers, and nine thousand three hundred and ninety four petty officers and men.

While the prodigal Britons, in fifteen ships, of eighty guns each, put afloat twelve hundred guns, and employ seventy-eight commissioned officers, and nine thousand nine hundred and thirty-two petty officers and men.

Thus, the annual expense of our two hundred guns, which are destined to lurk in mud-holes, will be equal to twelve hundred British cannon, a force sufficient to command the respect of mankind in every quarter of the ocean; for it is conceded in that model of naval, military, and economical wisdom, the late presidential message on the subject of gun-boats, that "this species "of naval armament can have little ef- "fect towards protecting our commerce "in *the open seas*, even upon our own "coasts."

But I am answered, that it is not intended to man all the boats except in in case of war;—doubtless. Neither are the British ships manned, except in case of war:—but when manned, and in whatever extent, both officers and men must be paid, and must eat; and the disparity of expense in the two systems, will be in the same proportion.

I presume that the same sublime strain of wisdom will pervade the whole system, and be displayed in the means of procuring men with the same splendour, as in the devising and building of the machines. The law which was passed some years since, will render useless the old fashioned and exploded forms of enlistment, and guard the liberties of the people from the abomination of impressment. According to that law, when danger menaces any harbour, or any foreign ship behaves naughty; somebody is to inform the governor, and the governor is to desire the marshal to call upon the militia general or colonel in the neighbourhood, to call upon the captains, to call upon the drummers (those gentlemen, who, we are informed, from high military authority, are all important in the day of battle,) to beat to arms, and call the militia men together; and from these men are to be *draughted* (not impressed) a sufficient number to go on board the gun-boats, and drive the naughty stranger away, unless he should have taken himself off during this long ceremonial.

My friends of the militia must permit me to describe the accommodations which they will find on board:—as the height between decks is not quite four feet, they will not only not be able to stand upright under cover, but cannot sit upright, unless they squat upon the floor like puppies in a dog kennel;—a most elegant situation, in which we are all liable in turn to be placed by those admirable *friends of the people*, our sagacious rulers.

Such is the gun-boat system. Yet there are legislators who call this prodigality, this wasteful imbecility, by the name of economy; and men in the community who, from want of reflection, suffer themselves to be duped by this palpable falsehood and nonsense.

MESSAGE,

From the President of the United States, communicating information of the effect of Gun-Boats in the protection and defence of harbours; of the numbers thought necessary, and of the proposed distribution of them, among the ports and harbours of the United States, in compliance with a resolution of the house of the 5th instant. February 19, 1807, ordered to lie on the table.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

In compliance with the request of the House of Representatives, expressed in their resolution of the 5th instant, I proceed to give such information, as is possessed, of the effect of Gun-Boats in the protection and defence of harbours, of the numbers thought necessary, and of the proposed distribution of them, among the ports and harbours of the U. States.

Under present circumstances, and governed by the intentions of the legislature, as manifested by their annual appropriations of money for the purposes of defence, it has been concluded to combine, 1st, land batteries, furnished with heavy cannon and mortars, and established on all the points around the place favourable for preventing vessels from lying before it; 2d, moveable artillery, which may be carried, as occasion may require, to points unprovided with fixed batteries; 3d, floating batteries; and 4th, gun-boats, which may oppose an enemy at the entrance, and co-operate with the batteries for his expulsion.

On this subject professional men were consulted as far as we had opportunity.—General Wilkinson, and the late Gen. Gates, gave their opinions in writing, in favour of the system, as will be seen by their letters now communicated. The higher officers of the navy gave the same opinions, in separate conferences, as their presence at the seat of government offered occasions of consulting them, and no difference of judgment appeared on the subject. Those of Com. Barron and Capt. Tingey, now here, are recently furnished in writing, and transmitted herewith to the Legislature.

The efficacy of Gun-Boats for the defence of harbours, and of other smooth and enclosed waters, may be estimated, in part, from that of Gallies, formerly much used, but less powerful, more costly in their construction and maintenance, and requiring more men. But the Gun-Boat itself is believed to be in use with every modern maritime nation, for the purposes of defence. In the Mediterranean, on which are several small powers, whose system, like ours, is peace and defence, few harbours are without this article of protection. Our own experience there of the effect of Gun-Boats, for harbour service, is recent. Algiers is particularly known to have owed to a great provision of these vessels, the safety of its City, since the epoch of their construction. Before that, it had been repeatedly insulted and injured. The effect of Gun-Boats, at present, in the neighbourhood of Gibraltar, is well known, and how much they were used, both in attack and defence of that place, during a former war. The extensive resort to them by the two greatest naval powers in the world, on an enteprise of invasion not long since in prospect, shows their confidence in their efficacy, for the purposes for which they are suited. By the northern powers of Europe, whose seas are particularly adapted to them, they are still more used. The remarkable action, between the Russian flotilla of Gun-Boats and Gallies, and a Turkish Fleet of Ships of the Line and Frigates, in the Liman Sea, (in one thousand seven hundred and eighty eight) will be readily recollected. The latter, commanded by their most celebeated Admiral, were completely defeated, and several of their Ships of the Line destroyed.

From the opinions given, as to the number of Gun-Boats necessary for some of the principal Sea Ports, and from a view of all the towns and ports, from Orleans to Main, inclusive, entitled to protection, in proportion to their situation and circumstances, it is concluded that, to give them a due measure of protection in times of war, about 200 Gun-Boats will be requisite. According to first ideas, the following would be their general distribution; liable to be varied, on more

mature examination, and as circumstances shall vary ; that is to say,

To the Missisippi and its neighbouring waters, 40 Gun-Boats.

To Savannah and Charleston, and the harbours on each side, from St. Mary's to Curratuck, 25.

To the Chesapeake and its waters, 20.

To Delaware bay and river, 15.

To New-York, the Sound, and waters as far as Cape Cod, 50.

To Boston and the harbours north of Cape Cod, 50.

The flotillas assigned to these several stations might each be under the care of particular commandants, and the vessels composing them would, in ordinary, be distributed among the harbours within the station, in proportion to their importance.

Of these boats, a proper proportion would be of the larger size, such as those heretofore built, capable of navigating any seas, and of reinforcing occasionally the strength even of the most distant parts, when menaced with danger. The residue would be confided to their own, or the neighbouring harbours ; would be smaller, less furnished for accommodation, and consequently less costly. Of the number supposed necessary, 73 are built or building, and the hundred and 27 still to be provided, would cost from five to six hundred thousand dollars. Having regard to the convenience of the treasury, as well as to the resources for building, it has been thought that the one half of these might be built in the present year, and the other half the next. With the legislature, however, it will rest to stop where we are, or at any further point, when they shall be of opinion that the number provided shall be sufficient for the object.

At times, when Europe, as well as the United States shall be at peace, it would not be proposed that more than six or eight of these vessels should be kept afloat. When Europe is in war, treble that number might be necessary, to be distributed among those particular harbours which foreign vessels of war are in the habit of frequenting, for the purpose of preserving order therein. But they would be manned in ordinary, with only their complement for navigation, relying on the seaman and militia of the port, if called into action on any sudden emergency. It would be only when the U. States should themselves be at war, that the whole number would be brought into active service, and would be ready in the first moments of the war, to co-operate with other means for covering at once the line of our seaports. At all times, those unemployed, would be withdrawn into places not exposed to sudden enterprise, hauled up under sheds covered from the sun and weather, and kept in preservation with little expense for repairs or maintenance.

It must be superfluous to observe, that this species of naval armament is proposed merely for defensive operation ; that it can have but little effect towards protecting our commerce in the open sea, even on our own coast ; and still less can it become an excitement to engage in offensive maritime war, towards which it would furnish no means.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

Feb. 10, 1807.

THE ANSWER,

Of the House of Assembly of the State of New-York, to the Speech of his Excellency the Governor.

To his Excellency MORGAN LEWIS, Esq. *Govenor of the State of New-York.*

SIR—We are duly sensible of the blessings and benefits which, under a kind Providence, we have enjoyed for the last year; more particularly have we reason to be grateful that our Commercial Cities have been exempt from the scourge of that pestilence with which they have heretofore so often been afflicted.

Under a wise and prudent Administration of our national concerns, our country enjoys a degree of prosperity which seldom, if ever, has been paralleled.

And we embrace this occasion to testfy our approbation of the firmness, independence, and liberality of the administration of this state, and fondly anticipate that the period is not far distant, when tranquillity and harmony will be restored among us ; when we may become one people, firmly united in the support of a mild and liberal policy, calculated to ensure order, protection and true liberty.

We concur with your Excellency in opinion, that the militia of our country constitutes its chief bulwark and only legitimate defence, the well organization of which, we conceive of the first importance in a free country. We promise vigilantly to investigate the errors and defects in the present militia system, and to use our best endeavours to correct them.

Your Excellency's unremitted and extraordinary attention to this important object, merits our warmest approbation, and we have the fullest confidence, will prove ultimately of great public utility.

The other matters referred to by your excellency, shall receive that attention from us, that their relative importance may seem to require.

We unite with your Excellency in the wish, that nothing may be wanting to render our session beneficial to our country.

—

HIS EXCELLENCY'S REPLY.

GENTLEMEN,

To a grateful people sensible of the many blessings they enjoy, new motives to the performance of duties, and the exertions of

means promising a continuance of the divine favour, need not be urged.

Professing to look forward with pleasing expectation, to the period which shall restore tranquility and harmony, to a divided people, you give a pledge of mutual forbearance that will facilitate the public business, and of comity which shall preserve the dignity of a legislative assembly.

In the honourable, though delicate post to which my countrymen have thought proper to call me, the jealousies of others, and the passions of all whom interest or ambition may excite, no virtue, no integrity can oppose an impenetrable shield to censure. If the most essential services and superior elevation of character, could not save the father of his country from reproach, even after a silent tomb had received the ashes of the illustrious chief; if mildness of manners and benevolence of heart cannot protect the statesman and philosophic friend of man, the chief of our confederacy, from aspersion, it were vanity consummate, in one far inferior to either, to hope for universal approbation. It was not to be found in what I considered the straightway path, and I could not turn aside to seek it.

Sensible of my own imperfections, I am willing to believe I may have committed errors; but I had fondly hoped they were such, if any, as merited indulgence rather than asperity. Conscious that, to the extent of my ability, the public good has been the leading object of my political career; I have submitted to obloquy with no little resignation. The approving voice of the immediate representatives of my fellow citizens is, however, an ample recompense, and affords a gratification which can only be expressed in acknowledgments of your liberality and candour.

MORGAN LEWIS.

FROM THE EVENING POST.

Verbum sat.—It is an excellent observation of Lord Chesterfield, (and no man understood human nature better) that *a wise man, when he sees difficulties in his way, stands still—fools only rush on and act.*

Beaumarchais.—In the revolutionary war, America received supplies of cloathing and military stores from Mr. de Beaumarchais. It was notorious that this gentleman was incapable of furnishing them from his own resources—it was believed, therefore, that he derived his means from the royal treasury. Afterwards, when Mr. Franklin, the American minister, settled our accounts with Monsieur de Vergennes, the United States were charged under three distinct heads, viz:—Loans, Subsidies, and Free Gift. The payments under each of these heads was distinctly pointed out, except that of one million, given in 1776; and when Mr. Franklin desired to know what had become of that money, he was told, that being a gift, no explanation was necessary. Mr Franklin was, or appeared to be satisfied. Before that settlement, however, Mr. Beaumarchais, who had an agent in America, pressed for payment of supplies furnished, and obtained from Congress, bills for two millions four hundred thousand livres on their ministers in Europe, who, by the bye, had no means of payment. Mr. Gerard, the French minister at Philadelphia, (brother to Mr Rayneval, a secretary in the count de Vergennes' office,) patronized Mr. de Beaumarchais' demand, which, however, was represented by some of the public servants in Europe as wholly unfounded, and a mere scheme to put money in the pockets of individuals. There was not much opposition, therefore, in Congress. The resolution was carried, on the principle, that America, having received the supplies, ought to pay for them: That, to say the court furnished funds, was an assertion without proof; and the claim being made with the privity and countenance of the French ministers, it was to be presumed, agreeable to his superiors:—Finally, that as the American minister in Paris would hardly accept the bills before he was assured of means to pay them. the court could, if they pleased, set matters right there.

These bills made afterwards a serious deduction from a subsidy of six millions, granted by the king for carrying on the war. When Monsieur de Luzerne, the successor of Monsieur Gerard learnt that the subsidy had been anticipated in that manner, he expressed dissatisfaction in strong terms, and desired that if Mr. de Beaumar-

chais made any more claims, he might be referred for payment to the French court.

The claim slept for a long time, and as it seemed pretty clear that the million unaccounted for, had been fingered by Mr. de Beaumarchais, it was natural to press for a disclosure, in order that it might be charged to him here, in the settlement of his accounts:—but Mr. Franklin conceiving, perhaps, that the circumstance was not important, made the settlement above mentioned. Perhaps he could obtain no other—perhaps he did not feel himself in a condition to insist that the alleged gift should not appear in the account, till the application of it was disclosed.—Perhaps the old gentleman thought it most prudent to let the article stand open for such elucidation as time might afford.

Two reasons may be assigned for secrecy. The one of a public nature, certainly had weight. France had affected a strict neutrality previous to the treaty by which our neutrality was acknowledged, and had occasionally given assurances to that effect; and, even at lord Stormont's instigation, had seized goods, and embargoed vessels destined for this country. On these occasions, Beaumarchais made strong representations, claiming his rights as a citizen, and complaining of the injury to his property. These, which were calculated for lord Stormont's inspection, proved a little too much. Persons who understood the French government, knew that such remonstrances would not have been hazarded by any one, not previously sure of protection. If, however, after so many assurances, it had been acknowledged that this very Mr. Beaumarchais was employed by the ministry to send out these very goods at the king's expense, it would have furnished the British government with the proof they wanted.

The second was, perhaps, the efficient reason, though of a private nature Perhaps the French minister, good naturedly, wished that America, in prosperity, should refund to the king's subjects, what had been granted by his majesty's bounty in our adverse condition, and he might not be unwilling that Mr. Rayneval, an old and able servant, should share a handsome sum with Mr. de Beaumarchais.

After the king was dethroned, the American minister in France was so fortunate as to obtain a copy of Mr. de Beaumarchais' receipt. Now as the French government formerly alleged the free gift of a million, and as the receipt of Mr. de Beaumarchais has been since given to show how that million was disposed of, it seems no more than reasonable at this time, when they demand payment for Mr. de Beaumarchais that they should prove the million in question, was applied to our use in some other way.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 28.

A message has been received from the President of the United States, transmitting a letter from the American ministers in London, on the subject of the negociation; and a letter from the minister at Paris, relative to the late imperial decree; also, a letter from Cowles Mead, acting governor of the Missisippi territory, respecting the surrender of Aaron Burr.

THOMAS MORRIS, Esq. is appointed clerk of the city, in the room of Tunis Wortman, removed; and Archibald Kirley, one of the wardens of the port.

Messrs. Bollman and Swartwout have been discharged by the supreme court.

The House of Representatives of the United States appropriated on the 21st instant, 150,000 dollars for gunboats, and the same sum for fortifications.

The editor of the Political Register, Philadelphia, in commenting on the late proceedings of administration, relative to Burr's conspiracy, has the following:

"Whence, we ask, has it happened that a suspected attack by some Americans against the possessions of Spain, should have excited so much alarm, as to prostrate all the barriers of our civil rights—while a flagrant and an avowed

attempt, by that very power, to dismember our union, and to spread the flame of civil war throughout our country, has been entirely overlooked by the administration, and, as it would seem, buried in oblivion.

Is the protection of the Spanish mines, an object of greater consideration with our rulers than the quiet possession of our own farms? Or, (admitting as a fact what remains yet to be ascertained) is the projected invasion of her territories by a band of free-booters, of less consequence than the systematized subversion of our own government, liberty, and laws, by the commissioned agents of the Spanish crown?

We repeat these questions, and shall reiterate them, until the proceedings of the administration shall satisfy the public mind, whether the pensions of Spain have been limited to those who are already accused and convicted of having received them.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The "BEHOLDER" appears not to have been a careless spectator of the proceedings in the American body politic. We are proud of his correspondence, and court the continuance of his favours.

The Gentleman who has obliged us with a communication, relative to the practices of certain literary quacks, in *manufacturing* copy-rights of English, and other books, to the prejudice of the authors, has expressed sentiments much to our mind. We have had it in contemplation for some time to offer a few observations on the same subject, and we may still, at some future period, take further notice of this infringement on the rights of authors.

We would earnestly solicit all Americans, of all parties, to attend to the communication which we this day publish, respecting the inefficacy of gun-boats as a defence for the nation. Editors of newspapers would act a very patriotic part, by giving it a place in their papers.

The Silli-kickaby gents.—hereafter, if we think them *high enough to hit.*

For the Weekly Inspector.

THE ORPHAN.

'Twas on a winter's eve, when all was cold,
And the sad north blew desolation wide,
Along the azure vault of Heaven was roll'd
One universal, foaming, fleecy tide.

Amid the darken'd air, the snow was blown,
The troubled winds their anger murmur'd round;
And mad'ning clouds, with wildest tempest torn,
Shed their cold wrath upon the frozen ground.

A lovely female at this lonely hour,
With steps bewilder'd, trod the trackless plain;
Her bosom heav'd beneath the snowy shower,
And her hair floated wild like one insane.

No neighbouring cottage cheer'd with taper bright,
Or hope imparted to her chilly breast,
But all around was lost in gloomy night,—
Her trembling limbs could find no place of rest.

Her eyes one moment beam'd with horror wild,
As if by hideous spectres, they were pain'd;
By grief then soften'd, they became more mild,
On her pale cheek the frozen tear remain'd.

Mercy! ye Heavens! with anguish, loud she cried;
Oh! spare an *Orphan* 'mid this scene of death;
She hush'd—the cruel winds around her sigh'd,
And still the snow drove o'er the frigid heath.

"Unpitying elements, why spend thy rage
Upon the breast which throbs with grief and wo;
Why wilt thou then, thy ireful warfare wage,
And crush the unprotected female low?"

Soft wails her youth, beguil'd from virtue's way,
Her angel innocence and spotless fame
Became to faithless promises a prey,
And fell from virtuous pride to lawless shame.

Wide on the world the ruin'd helpless maid
Was by her faithless lover left to stray,
To tread, distracted, through the valley's shade,
Or court with desperate step, the ocean's spray.

Wilt thou then aid, increase the wretch's pain,
To beat to earth the flow'r which droops its head?
Rather with vernal winds its life sustain,
And raise it healthful from its lowly bed.

Anguish had given way to milder grief—
She droop'd her head, exclaim'd in accents low,
On thy drear heath I need not such relief,
Here must I die, here must I end my wo.

Why should I grieve, alas! I have no home,
No kindred, friend, my wounded breast to heal;
And if I live, 'tis living but to roam,
'Mid those who seldom for the wretched feel.

As the rude wind, which passes with a sigh,
And heedless of its victim, on is flown,
So the unpitying, cruel world moves by,
And leaves the solitary wretch to mourn.

On Julia then, beat thou, inclement blast!
'Tis time this cruel world her griefs should fly;
Rock'd by thy tempest, she will breathe her last,
And 'mid thy warring clamours learn to die.

Scarce from her lips had the sad accents fled,
E'er she fell lifeless on the drifting snow;
The blast-howl'd o'er her corpse and frozen bed,
And with the blast fled hapless Julia's wo.

OWEN.

We are happy in being able to present our readers the following morceau, the production of an American poet, who has obtained high and well deserved celebrity. It bears marks of the *mens divinior*; and to the inspiration of the *poet* seems to be added that of the *prophet*. The author of "The Pursuits of Literature," and some of the British essayists have, at times, indulged in apprehensions similar to those which this author has here expressed.

We think, however, that reflections of the melancholy kind, ought not to be carried so far as to impede the exertions of good men to counteract this tendency in nations, to moulder and crumble to pieces. The fallacy of the idea, that a nation like an individual in society, has, *of necessity*, its infancy, youth, manhood, and decrepitude, has been exposed by Burke. Sometimes, indeed, the destiny of a nation, and even that of the civilized world, may depend on the exertions of an individual. A Cromwell, a Joan of Arc, or a Bonaparte, may change the face of the moral, and even in a measure, that of the natural world;—and a Philosopher like Voltaire, may stamp the character and fix the destiny of the human race for centuries.

The following lines, taken from an unpublished Poem, were written in March, 1791, and were suggested by the retrospect of the fortunes of some of the most powerful nations, and most celebrated cities of antiquity.

Is this of realms the fate, the mournful end
To which must all inevitably tend?
Must each, in turn, lament the same sad doom,
By Heaven prescrib'd for nations yet to come;
And as their fame has shone, their empire spread,
Oblivion o'er them roll its deep'ning shade?
Ere long, perhaps, by barb'rous rule opprest,
Shall Europe's realms this fatal truth attest;
Ere long shall, haply, o'er her beauteous land,
Stern Desolation wave his sterile wand;
Her fairest plains to desert wastes be turn'd,
Her arts neglected, her refinements spurn'd;
While moss-grown walls, and heaps of ruins rude,
Shall mark the place where once her cities stood;
Where gay Lutetia's splendid scenes are spread,
Shall the rank thistle wave its lonely head;
And London's domes, in wide destruction hurld,
Convey a future moral to the world?
Yon cities, too, in infant pride that rise,
And shine, Columbia, 'mid thy favour'd skies,
Some future day may see, in dust o'erthrown,
With brambles shadowed, and with moss o'ergrown;
Some future day the trav'ler, haply, come,
To view their ruins from his distant home;
From western shores, with brilliant cities grac'd,
The seats of science, elegance, and taste,
Where now Alaska lifts her forests rude,
Or Nootka rolls its solitary flood;
While o'er the spot, contemplative, he strays,
Where Philadelphia caught the admiring gaze;
'Mid ambient waves, York's proud emporium shone,
Or fair Bostonia grac'd her eastern throne;
No peopled domes, no spires ascending high,
No scenes of culture please his pensive eye;
No human voice he hears—the desert plain
Knows but the Whipperwill's funereal strain:
The hern's hoarse clang, or sea-gull's piercing cry,
Mix'd with the moan of winds that sadly sigh.
O'er many a shatter'd pile, and broken stone,
Of sculptur'd form in mournful unison;
Save, haply, startled at the human tread,
From some gray tomb by withering fern o'erspread.
Slow rears the rattle-snake his glistening crest,
And sounds of horror fill the dreary waste.

Published for THOMAS GREEN FESSENDEN, at E. Sargeant's Bookstore, No. 39, Wall-street, opposite the U. S. Bank.
PRINTED BY HOPKINS AND SEYMOUR, AT WASHINGTON'S HEAD.

THE

WEEKLY INSPECTOR.

" Of those men who have overturned the Liberties of Republics, the greatest number
" have begun their career by paying an obsequious court to the People—commencing
" DEMAGOGUES, and ending TYRANTS." HAMILTON.

Vol. II.] NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1807. [No. 28.

MONITOR.

No. X.

(CONTINUED FROM VOL. I. PAGE 284.)

Luctificam Alecto dirarum ab sede sororum
Infernisque ciet tenebris; cui tristia bella,
Iræque, insidiæque, et crimina noxia cordi.

Calls dire Alecto from the realms of hell,
Crimes, frauds, and murders are the fiends delight,
The rage of death, and slaughters of the fight.

Perhaps no one circumstance has contributed more to the success of France in her career of conquest, than the false, but almost universally prevalent opinion, that she took arms originally in her own defence—That a coalition of despots had been framed in order to extinguish the fire which she had kindled on the altar of freedom; were foiled in the impious attempt, and their subsequent disasters have been, by many, imputed to the frowns of heaven on this sacrilege of the deepest die. Not only have the jacobin presses in Europe and America teemed with assertions of this nature, but many of our politicians who have been, in other respects, totally free from the French mania, and have wished that bounds might be set to the all-grasping ambition of that terrible power, have execrated the authors of the coalition against France; and to them have attributed the unparalleled miseries under which Europe has groaned since the epoch of the French revolution.

The opinion that the French revolution would terminate favourably to human happiness, accorded with the wishes of every real philanthropist; and men are easily induced to *believe* what they *wish* may prove true. But those men who, to advantages for accurate observation, combined that strength of mind, that reach of intellect, which alone could enable them to form a correct idea of the nature of this portentous phenomenon, saw in it the seeds of a volcano, which threatened the human race with wide wasting destruction.

Horrificis Juxta tonat Ætna ruinis.

They saw that the philosophists and politicians of revolution, " had made a schism with the universe; and that schism extended to almost every thing great and small*." The correctness of the views of the *real philosophers*, who dreaded the Gallic rage for innovation and revolutionizing, was tested by the proceedings of the French revolutionary leaders. They soon declared war against civilized man, and laid the axe at the root of all society.

The pretended coalitions against France at *Pavia* and *Pilnitz*, existed in jacobin gazettes only. They were base, clumsy LIES, manufactured for the sole purpose of making the cause of France popular, and paving the way for the domination of the jacobin sect.

We should not be at the trouble now to contradict this vile *forgery*, were it not that the jacobins in this country are perpetually attempting to justify the *aggressions* of France, and to support her cause, under the pretence that she was stimulated by surrounding

* BURKE.

powers to call forth her energies, and that her war was originally that of self defence *.

The treaty of Pavia is alleged to have been concluded in July, 1791, at *Pavia*, a town in *Italy*, and it is signed "LEOPOLD"—"PRINCE NASSAU"—Count "FLORIDA BLANCA"—"BISCHOPSWERDER."

The comparison of dates and signatures prove this to have been a jacobin forgery. Of the four persons therein named, only two were in Italy at the time, and neither of them at *Pavia*. There were other marks of falsehood relating to this forgery, which it is useless to specify.

When it was made evident that the treaty of *Pavia* was a jacobin forgery, the sect manufactured another *lie*.—The story of a projected invasion, and partition of her territory, was too valuable to be renounced.

The pretended treaty at Pilnitz, was called by the jacobins the memorable PARTITION TREATY; was said to have been entered into for purposes similar to what took place in Poland. The Pilnitz treaty was represented as having been concluded in August, 1791, but one month after that of Pavia. The treaties of Pilnitz and Pavia, were alleged to have been concluded between the same parties for the same purpose. But we cannot better show the falsehood of any pretence of that kind, than by quoting a passage in the ANTI-JACOBIN NEWSPAPER, No. XX.

"If the *Treaty of Pilnitz* be really the same in substance with that of *Pavia*, it has already received an ample refutation. If it be different, why is it not produced? Why do not they, who rest their cause upon it, inform us by whom it was signed, and between what parties; what its stipulations were; and above all, on what authority or evidence it rests? If they confess their own ignorance of the contents of this pretended instrument, to which they have so often triumphantly appealed, let them at least acquaint us in whose possession the important secret may really be found.

"For if such a treaty had in fact existed, must not every article, provision, and clause of this great confederacy, have been long ago published to the world? How can it have happened, that no trace should ever have appeared of this extensive and complicated machine? Have those who framed these stipulations, and those who signed them, those who acceded to them, and those who took up arms to resist them, all continued to this hour equally ignorant of their contents? The British government* has publicly disclaimed all knowledge of this Secret Partition-Treaty. In all their mutual recriminations, on the subject of the calamities which *their* disunion has produced, the Austrian and Prussian governments have never once appealed to these stipulations, which, had they existed, must have decided the dispute. A feeble attempt was made by *Spain*, to accuse this country of withholding aid from its allies, but no reference was made to the *Treaty of Pilnitz*. The same remark applies to all the other powers who have successively yielded to *France*, and purchased ruin by disgrace. But what shall we say of *France* herself? With every means of knowledge that corruption, intimidation, or conquest could supply, can she be ignorant of the contents of this Partition-Treaty, which drove her into a bloody and ruinous war? Is she unapprized of the injuries which she took up arms to resist? Or has she studiously suppressed her own vindication, out of her abundant respect and tenderness for the honour of other governments? In either shape the argument is decisive. If the treaty existed, she must have known its stipulations. If known, she could have no inducement to conceal them; if not known, they were no part of the motives on which she acted, they can supply no materials for her defence.

"The truth unquestionably is, that at *Pilnitz*, no act was done, except the signature of the unmeaning declaration published at the time; and that neither at *Pavia*, nor at *Pilnitz*, nor elsewhere, was any treaty concluded either for enslaving or dividing *France*."

In the preceding we have proof that the jacobin sect have promulgated most infamous falsehoods as respects the coalition said to have been formed against France. We, however, do not deny that after France had declared war against every existing government, throughout the civilized world, and thus forced the nations of Europe to stand in their own defence, that in some instances they might have carried their opposition too far.

Thus we find in the memoirs of a

* See the Aurora, *passim*.

* See Lord Grenville's letter to Lord Malmesbury, dated July 20, 1797, and published in the papers of the negociation at Lisle.

General Danican, a famous revolutionary commander, that in some instances, the allied armies hoisted the standards of their own particular nations, and thus made their cause odious to the natives of the country. But from the same writer, (a prime actor in the scenes of revolutionary horror) we extract the following:

"Next in the democratic list, stand the public and private agents of the directory, who frequent every ordinary in Europe, arrayed in different liveries. The new French government, which can only support itself by making the people participate in their atrocious acts of frenzy, HAS ORGANIZED REGULAR CONSPIRACIES AGAINST EVERY LAWFUL AUTHORITY."

How dreadfully has the truth of this been testified in Prussia. Fortresses which would have baffled a Duke of Marlborough for a whole campaign, have been surrendered with barely the appearance of a defence!

Extracts from "Democracy," a manuscript Poem.

(Continued from The Weekly Inspector, *vol.* I. *page* 304.*)*

One of the leaders of a mob, met in order to condemn the British treaty—makes a harangue, in the course of which he hits on a notable expedient to make the advocates of that instrument unpopular. This was merely to fix on their opponents some odious appellation; such as *British Agents*, or *Aristocrats*, and thus render them unpopular with that class of the community who never think nor examine for themselves. The same artifice is in use to this day.

—

Ye noble Democrats, exalted few,
How shall I best my ardent gladness show,
What have we not this day achiev'd, my friends?
What left undone that may promote our ends?
Yet those vile merchants,—miscreants, shall I say?
Though all in trade concern'd all staid away.
But let us loud of *British influence*, bawl,
And d***'d Aristocrat, each merchant call;
Before the cry, his influence, power, and name,
Shall sink, nor ever grace the roll of fame;
Before this fierce and comprehensive cry,
His strength shall wither, his importance die,
Nor difficult the task;—who e'er shall dare
Against our high proceedings to declare,
The name Aristocrat, shall strike him dead,
And deep damnation settle on his head;
For argument like these none need to want,
And these alone will e'en the boldest daunt.
Hence, on this day, such bright success hath shone,
And faction's triumph mark'd it for her own;
And hence my soul a happy omen draws
Of routed order, and demolish'd laws,
A sweet millennial age, in whose long reign,
Nor rule shall hold, nor decency restrain.

The *shibboleth* of the Frenchman, who harangues the crowd on the same occasion, would figure in one of Foote's farces.

—

"Good gentlemen, and Messieurs si'l vous plait,
I vil a little parlez on dis day,
I tinks it be no matters, Je declare,
To talk about dis dam, dam peace, be gar!
Peace is no bon, but Vor is all de fashion,
Vid French, and Anglois, *oui*, and every nation—
All but Amerique—and we hear no fight,
Ven all de vorld, *mon Dieu!* in dat delight.
I tinks dat liberté in dis consist,
To knock down every mans, with sword or fist,
To guillotine, or to de lanterne porte,
If dat he be of any but our sort;
Vat, sal de Risticat, who don't tink so,
As us, and all *bon* Democrats *now* do;
Sal he with head upon his shoulders walk,
And, 'gainst such citizens as us dare talk?
For every mans be Risticat who stay
Ven he be ask from dis societé.
V'ell make de rascals to de CAP to bow,
Or else ve'll cut deir trote, and learn dem how.
And gentlemans, I makes no doubt all,
Dat ve shall soon upon de Anglois fall,
Eat all deir beef, and leave lem but de bone;
Den all sing ca ira, and *vive le son.*"

To the Editor of the Weekly Inspector.

Sir,

The following account of an extraordinary female character, is taken from Barry's history of Music; a work, not only valuable to the amateurs of that art, but replete with much general information, containing a rich fund of entertainment for every reader of taste.

If you think that it may be pleasing to some palates, by way of a desert after a dish

of politics, you will please to serve it up in the INSPECTOR.

LA MAUSSIN, the successor of the celebrated Opera singer La Rorhois, was a most extraordinary personage. She was equally fond of both sexes; fought, and loved like a man; and resisted and fell like a woman. Her adventures are of a very romantic kind. Married to a young husband, who was soon obliged to absent himself from her to enter on an office he had obtained in Provence—she ran away with a fencing master, of whom she learned the small sword, and became an excellent fencer, which was afterwards a useful qualification to her on several occasions. The lovers first retreated to Marseilles; but necessity soon obliged them to solicit employment there at the opera; and, as both had naturally good voices, they were received without difficulty. But soon after she was seized with a passion for one of her own sex, whom she seduced, but the object of her whimsical affection being pursued by her friends, and taken, she was thrown into a convent at Avignon, where La Maussin soon followed her; and, having presented herself as a novice, obtained admission. Some time after, she set fire to the convent, and, availing herself of the confusion she had occasioned, carried off her favourite. But being pursued and taken, she was condemned to the flames for contumacy; a sentence, however, which was not executed, as the young Marsellaise was found and restored to her friends.

She then went to Paris, and made her first appearance on the opera stage in 1695, when she performed the part of Pallas, in Cadmus, with the greatest success. The applause was so violent, that she was obliged, in her car, to take off her masque to salute and thank the public, which redoubled their marks of approbation. From that time her success was uninterrupted. Dumeni, the singer, having affronted her, she put on men's clothes, watched for him in the Place des Victoires, and insisted on his drawing his sword and fighting her; which he refusing, she caned him, and took from him his watch and snuff-box. Next day, Dumeni, having boasted at the opera house, that he had defended himself against three men who had attempted to rob him, she related the whole story, and produced his watch and snuff box in proof of her having caned him for his cowardice. Thevenard was nearly treated in the same manner, and had no other way of escaping her chastisement, than by publicly asking her pardon, after hiding himself at the Palais Royal three weeks.

At a ball given by Monsieur, the brother of Louis XIV. she again put on men's clothes, and having behaved impertinently to a lady, three of her friends, supposing La Maussin to be a man, called her out. She might easily have avoided the combat by discovering her sex, but she instantly drew, and killed them all three. Afterwards, returning very coolly to the ball, she told the story to Monsieur, who obtained her pardon.

After other adventures, she went to Brussels, and there became the mistress of the Elector of Bavaria. This prince quitting her for the Countess of Arcos, sent her, by the Count, husband of that lady, a purse of forty thousand livres, with an order to quit Brussels. This extraordinary heroine threw the purse at the Count's head, telling him it was a recompense worthy of such a scoundrel, and ——— as himself. After this, she returned to the opera stage, which she quitted in 1705. Being at length seized with a fit of devotion, she recalled her husband, who had remained in Provence, and passed with him the last years of her life in a very pious manner, dying in 1707, at the age of thirty-four.

—

The following interesting account of the unfortunate STRADELLA, a celebrated musician, is from Burney's History of Music.

ALESSANDRO STRADELLA, of Naples, was not only an excellent composer, but a great performer on the violin; and, besides these qualifications, was possessed of a fine voice, and an exquisite manner of singing. His com-

positions, which are all vocal, seem superior to any that were produced in the last century, (the 17th) except by Carissimi; and if he had enjoyed equal longevity, he would, perhaps, be inferior in no respect to that great musician.

This musician, probably at an early period of his life, having acquired great reputation at Venice by his talents, was employed by a noble Venetian to teach a young lady of a noble Roman family, named HORTENSIA, to sing. This lady, on whom nature had bestowed a beautiful person, and an exquisite voice, notwithstanding her illustrious birth, had been seduced from her friends, and submitted to live with this Venetian in a criminal manner.

Hortensia's love for music, and admiration for the talents of her instructor, by frequent access, soon gave birth to a passion of a different kind, and she and her master became mutually enamoured of each other. Before their secret was disclosed, of which the consequences might have been fatal to Stradella, they agreed to quit Venice together, and fly to Naples; and, after travelling in the most secret manner possible, they arrived at Rome in their way to that city. The Venetian, on discovering their flight, determined to gratify his revenge by having them assassinated in whatever part of the world they could be found; and having engaged two desperate ruffians to pursue them, by a large sum of ready money, and a promise of a still greater reward when the work was accomplished—they proceeded directly to Naples, the place of Stradella's nativity, supposing that he would naturally retire thither for shelter, preferably to any other part of Italy. But, after seeking him in vain for some time in that city, they were informed that he and the lady were still at Rome, where she was regarded as his wife. Of this, they communicated intelligence to their employer, assuring him of their determination to go through with the business they had undertaken, provided he would procure them letters of recommendation to the Venetian ambassador at Rome, to grant them an asylum as soon as the deed was perpetrated.

After waiting at Naples for the necessary letters and instructions, they proceeded to Rome, where, such was the celebrity of Stradella, they were not long before they discovered his residence. But hearing that he was soon to conduct an oratorio of his own composition, in the church of St. John Lateran, in which he was not only to play, but to sing the principal part; and as this performance was to begin at five o'clock in the evening, they determined to avail themselves of the darkness of the night, when he and his mistress should return home.

On their arrival at the church, the oratorio was begun, and the excellence of the music and its performance, joined to the rapture that was expressed by the whole congregation, made an impression, and softened the *rocky* hearts, even of these *savage beasts*, to such a degree, as to incline them to relent; and to think that it would be a pity to take away the life of a man whose genius and abilities were the delight of all Italy. An instance of the *miraculous powers of modern* music, superior, perhaps, to any that could be well authenticated by the *ancient*.

Both these assassins being equally affected by the performance, alike inclined to mercy! And accosting him in the street when he quitted the church, after complimenting him upon his oratorio, confessed to him the business on which they had been sent by the Venetian nobleman, whose mistress he had stolen; adding, that charmed by the music, they had changed their minds; and advised him and the lady to fly to some place of safety as soon as possible; they determined to relinquish the rest of the reward that was promised them, and tell their employer, that Stradella and his mistress had quitted Rome the night before their arrival in that city.

After this wonderful escape, the lovers did not wait for a new counsel to quit Rome, but set out that very night for Turin, as a place most remote from their implacable enemy and his emis-

saries. The assassins returning to Venice, told the enraged Venetian that they had traced the fugitives to Turin, a place where the laws being not only severe, but the difficulty of escaping so much greater than in any other part of Italy, on account of the garrison, they should decline any further concern in the business. This intelligence, however, did not incline the offended nobleman to relinquish his purpose, but rather stimulated him to new attempts. He, therefore, engaged two other assassins in his service, procuring for them letters of recommendation from the Abbe d'Estrade, at that time the French ambassador at Venice, addressed to the Marquis de Villars, ambassador from France to Turin. The Abbe d'Estrade requesting, at the desire of the Venetian ambassador, protection for two merchants, who intended to reside some time in that city, which being delivered by the new assassins, they paid their court regularly to the ambassador, while they waited for a favourable opportunity to accomplish their undertaking with safety.

The Duchess of Savoy, at this time regent, having been informed of the sudden flight of Stradella and Hortensia from Rome, and their arrival at Turin, and knowing the danger they were in from the vindictive spirit of their enemy, placed the lady in a convent, and retained Stradella in her palace, as her Maestro di Capella. In a situation, apparently so secure, Stradella's fears for his safety began to abate; till one day, at six o'clock in the evening, as he was walking for the air, on the ramparts of the city, he was set upon by two ruffians, who each gave him a stab in the breast with a dagger, and immediately flew to the house of the French ambassador as a sanctuary.

The assault having been seen by numbers of people who were walking on the same place, occasioned such an uproar in the city, that the news soon reached the Duchess, who ordered the gates to be shut, and the assassins to be demanded of the French ambassador; but he insisting on the priviliges granted to men of his function by the law of nations, refused to give them up. This transaction, however, made a great noise all over Italy, and M. de Villars wrote immediately to the Abbe d'Estrade to know the reason of the attack upon Stradella by the two men whom he had recommended; and was informed by the Abbe, that he had been surprised into a recommendation of those assassins by one of the most powerful of the Venetian nobility. In the mean time, Stradella's wounds, though extremely dangerous, proved not to be mortal, and the Marquis de Villars having been informed by the surgeons that he would recover, in order to prevent any further dispute about the privileges of the *corps diplomatique*, suffered the assassins to escape.

But such was the implacability of the enraged Venetian, that, never relinquishing his purpose, he continued to have Stradella constantly watched by spies, whom he maintained in Turin. A year having elapsed after the cure of his wounds, and no fresh disturbance happening, he thought himself secure from any further attempts upon his life. The Duchess Regent, interesting herself in the happiness of two persons who had suffered so much, and who seemed born for each other, had them married in her palace. After which ceremony, Stradella having an invitation to Genoa to compose an opera for that city, went thither with his wife, determining to return to Turin after the carnival; but the Venetian being informed of this motion, sent assassins after them, who, watching a favourable opportunity, rushed into their chamber early one morning, and stabbed them both to the heart. The murderers having secured a bark, which lay in the port, by instantly retreating to it, escaped from justice, and were never heard of more.

STATE PAPER.

BY HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF PRUSSIA.

As inserted by authority in the Gazette of Konigsberg, of the 1st Dec. 1806.

" The battle of the 14th of October,

notwithstanding the courageous efforts of his majesty's armies, has been so unfortunate for the Prussian arms, the road to the capital, and even to the very heart of his majesty's dominions, has been left open to the enemy; the king was, therefore, induced to offer terms for an armistice, of which he had every reason to expect a cordial acceptance on the part of the enemy, as in the midst of the battle he received a letter from the emperor Napoleon, full of friendly expressions; but to this offer of the armistice, the door of acceptance was shut, unless the king consented, as the basis of peace, to certain sacrifices, incompatible with his honour and dignity.

"The king, who saw the full extent and magnitude of the misfortunes and dangers which unavoidably surrounded his faithful subjects, preferred an immediate and certain tranquillity, to the remote and uncertain prospect of the return of the fortune of war in his favour; his majesty, therefore, immediately took the resolution of making such sacrifices, however great they might be, as were compatible with the interests of his throne, and accordingly sent the minister of state, the marquis Lucchessini, as early as the 18th of October, with ample diplomatic powers, to the head-quarters of the emperor and king Napoleon. The sacrifices which the king had agreed to, on receiving the first dispatches from marquis Lucchessini, (to whom, in order to accellerate the business, his majesty has sent major-general Zastrow,) were so adequate to the advantages which the enemy, by the fortune of a single day had gained, that so early as the 30th of October, they were respectfully acknowledged, and received as the basis for a treaty of peace, by the plenipotentiary, the grand marshal of the palace, Duroc; upon this basis the peace itself was to have been concluded without delay, and the king, on his own part, took all the necessary measures to provide that those conditions of peace should be punctually fulfilled, immediately after the signing of the preliminaries thereof. The emperor Napoleon, on the contrary, refused to put a stop to hostilities, and allowed his army not only to enjoy the advantages they already possessed, but to proceed in acquiring new conquests, and even all the provinces of the king, on the Oder and the Warte, destitute of garrisons, were inundated with French troops, and thus these defenceless provinces felt all the horrors of a war, as well as the capital.

"At the head-quarters of the emperor, even four days after the acceptance of the conditions of peace, a seditious proclamation was printed, published, and distributed, tending to produce an insurrection, or disturbances and rebellion among the subjects of his majesty in south Prussia. Wherever the enemy's troops could find their way, the property of the king was taken possession of; the royal treasures were seized, and it was attempted to seduce the servants of his majesty from their lawful allegiance, and an oath was even tendered to them, whereby they were required to swear fealty to the enemy.

"Those facts created a suspicion that the emperor was not serious in his intention of concluding a peace upon the basis already understood by the plenipotentiaries of both nations. The unceasing, but ineffectual endeavours of the plenipotentiaries of the king, and to break off entirely the thread of communication between the two belligerent powers, proved clearly to his majesty, that this suspicion was well grounded, more particularly as the positive declaration, "That the emperor, knowing the situation in which Prussia has been placed, since the unfortunate battle of the 14th, must take advantage of that situation for the conclusion of his peace with England and Russia," leaves no doubt remaining with respect to the intentions of France.

"After this, the formally concluded basis for peace was entirely set aside, and instead of it, an armistice was proposed, on the part of the French, at the very moment that it was thought that the basis of a definitive peace had been settled, and each new advantage,

gained in the interim by the French now increased the severity of the demands made upon Prussia.

" After having indulged themselves in so many illusory hopes the plenipotentiary of the king at last thought themselves justified in concluding on the 10th of November, the armistice hereafter inserted, *verbatim*, in order to put a stop to the continually increasing demands of the enemy. This document was accompanied by the official declaration of the imperial minister for foreign affairs, M. Talleyrand, prince of Benevento, the contents of which prove more clearly than any thing that had gone before, that Prussia would only flatter herself in vain, if she cherished a most distant hope of a secure or lasting peace, notwithstanding the unheard of sacrifices which the armistice imposed upon her.

" But if the king himself even had indulged such a hope, it was no longer in his power to fulfil those conditions in that armistice with regard to the return of the Russian armies, because, as the French troops during the negociation, had advanced even to the Vistula, his majesty was not in a situation to stop the march of the Russian armies, when their own frontiers were menaced by the enemy. Thus no choice was left to the king; he was obliged to refuse his ratification o the armistice, which the grand marshal Duroc brought to his head-quarters, at Osterode, on the 22d of November.

" If any alternative remained, it was one that implied the accomplishing of impossibilities, viz. to invite the cabinets of St. James and St. Petersburgh, to unite with his majesty, and agree upon the basis of a negociation with the emperor Napoleon for a general peace.

" This has been done, and though there were but feeble hopes of the success of such an attempt, yet the king did not recal the marquis Lucchessini from the head-quarters of the emperor and king.

" During the time that the king was thus exhausting all the resources in his power to stop the shedding of human blood, he was, nevertheless, busily occupied in bringing forward all the means of resistance which God has given him.

" While the fortresses, provided with ample means of defence, such as those of Settin, Custin, Magdeburgh, &c. have been delivered up to the enemy in a most scandalous manner by their respective commanders; the other fortresses of the country, particularly those on the banks of the Vistula have been now put in the best possible state of defence, and intrusted to the command of brave and honourable officers. The rest of the marching regiments which were quartered or encamped near the Vistula and Warte, shall be united with the numerous, well disciplined, and brave army brought to the assistance of the king, by his true friend and faithful ally, the emperor Alexander.

" While these united troops attack the enemy, a new and numerous army, which is began to be collected, well disciplined, and equipped for war, shall follow their fellow-soldiers to the field of glory. Above all, the king relies on the support of that people, who gloriously fought the battles in the seven years war, against almost all Europe, and who did not despond nor waver in their allegiance to their monarch, even when the capital and the greatest part of the kingdom were in possession of the enemy; his majesty looks with confidence to the support of that people, who, upon that occasion, in the midst of unheard of perils and calamities, evinced an energy and firmness which has merited the applause of the present age, and secured them that of future generations.

" At the present moment, there are even greater calls upon our energies, than there were at the period of the above calamities. We now struggle for all that is dear and honourable to us as a nation, or sacred to humanity. To preserve the independence and existence of the nation alone, the king took up arms: this the nation, nay the whole world knows: and the enemy will not be able to deceive the people by the phantom of a pretended coali-

tion, of the existence of which he cannot produce the least evidence.

" In her former struggles in the seven years war, Prussia stood alone, or at least without any material assistance from any other power. She then stood up against the first powers of Europe. In the present struggle she can reckon upon the assistance of the powerful and magnanimous Alexander, who, with his whole strength stands forward to the preservation of Prussia. Prussia in this great struggle has only one interest in common with Russia; both will stand or fall together. With such an intimate union of both powers in such a holy struggle against an enemy whose success has raised him to such a giddy height that he knows no limits to his career, the issue of the struggle cannot long remain doubtful

" Perseverance in danger, according to the glorious example of our forefathers, can, and will lead us on to victory."

[Here follows the Armistice concluded at Charlottenburgh, on the 16th November, 1806, between Marquis Lucchessini, and General Zastrow, on the part of Prussia, and Marshal Duroc on the part of France.]

NOTE OF CHARLES MAURICE TALLEYRAND, Prince of Benevento, delivered in after the above Armistice was signed.

" The undersigned, minister for foreign affairs, has received his imperial and royal majesty's commands, to declare to their excellencies the marquis Lucchessini, and the general Von Zastrow, plenipotentiaries of his majesty the king of Prussia, as follows:

" Four coalitions, of which the last has brought on the present war, were formed against France—all four have been conquered; the victories which his imperial and royal majesty has gained over them, have subjected under his power very extensive dominions. Thrice has France, actuated by a moderation unexampled in history, determined to give back the whole, or at least the greater part of her conquests, and has re-established princes upon their thrones, without any great diminution of that power, which they had forfeited in consequence of the emperor's victories.

" Although the emperor has thrice acted in this manner, yet he is willing once more to display his extraordinary moderation, though it might produce, before the lapse of ten years, even a fifth coalition.

" In the course of those continually renewed wars, France, Spain, and Holland, have lost their colonies. It is natural, it is just, that those countries which by the laws of war have come into the possession of the emperor, should serve as compensations for those colonies. But the most material injury which the fourth coalition has done to France is, that the Porte has lost his independence. Wallachia and Moldavia were governed by two men who were justly deposed by the Porte; but she has been forced to reinstate them in their dignities by the threats of Russia; and those concessions on the part of the Porte, may be reckoned as actual conquests by Russia:—If, therefore, the total dependence of the Porte, ought to be a chief point to France, his majesty the emperor, would lose the greatest advantage of his victories, if he were not to obtain the guarantee of the future independence of that power.

" His imperial majesty, therefore, cannot in the least consent to the restoration of the conquered countries, until the full enjoyments of the rights of the Porte over Wallachia and Moldavia is acknowledged, and its total independence recognized and guaranteed.

" The undersigned has the honour to renew to their excellencies the marquis Lucchessini, and the general Von Zastrow, the assurance of his high consideration.

" C. M. TALLEYRAND,
" Prince of Benevento.
" *Berlin, November* 16, 1806."

PROCLAMATION,

CONCERNING THE ABOLISHING SEVERAL ABUSES IN THE ARMY.

In consequence of the unfortunate

and almost total dissolution of several corps of the army, sent into the field against the French, it has been impossible for his Prussian majesty, on account of a total want of authentic information, to distinguish truth from falsehood, rumours from facts, to reward merit, or to inflict punishment. His majesty, therefore, must postpone drawing any conclusions until that period, when his majesty shall be enabled to do so with more certainty and precision. His majesty is far from the idea of ascribing to his brave armies, all the calamities and misfortunes which he himself and his dominions have experienced. It is, on the contrary, very satisfactory to his majesty, that many of his soldiers, from the highest to the lowest rank, have distinguished themselves by a steady courage, continued perseverance, and a true sense of honour. But, unfortunately, instances have occurred (proved by facts that speak for themselves) of such a nature, as not to be passed over any longer in silence; on the contrary, they ought most severely and most publicly to be animadverted on, as an example for the future. Amongst those whose conduct is most highly reprehensible, are

1. All those officers who have more or less participated in the unheard of conduct of the surrender to the enemy of the fortresses of Stettin, Custrin, Spandau, and Magdeburgh.

2. All those officers who, not being present at the capitulation of their respective corps, nevertheless offered themselves voluntarily to surrender, as belonging to such corps, nay, even persuaded their comrades and their subalterns to take a similar scandalous resolution.

3. Lastly, all those who, without having received any furlough, or having been made prisoners, have absented themselves from the armies, and went either home or elsewhere, &c.

In consequence of which, his majesty has, for the present, dismissed his service with disgrace, for ever, the major and commander at Erfurth, Von Pruschenck, because, though the city of Erfurth surrendered, there was no necessity to deliver up the forts of Petersburgh and Cirianburgh, if the commandant had taken the necessary precautions. At Stettin, the lieutenant general and governor, Von Romberg, is cashiered, as well as the major general Von Knobelsdorff. Major general Von Rauch, as commander in second, is dismissed with disgrace, and for ever.

The major and fort engineer at Stettin, Von Harenberg, is broke.

In Custrin, the colonel and commander, Von Ingersleben, is condemned to be shot.

In Spandau, the major and commander, Von Benkennorff, is dismissed with disgrace.

In Magdeburgh, the general of infantry, Von Kleist, and the commander, colonel du Trocsell, are dismissed with disgrace.

1stly. All the remaining generals who were at Magdeburgh at the time, and who, in the council of war, voted for the surrender of the fortress, are likewise dismissed with disgrace; as also all those officers who have signed any of the above mentioned capitulations.

2dly. All the officers of the corps of Hohenlohe, who belonged to it at the affairs of Pasenwalk and Prestzlow, who arrived at Stettin before the capitulation of that place, and who joined those that were included in that capitulation, are also dismissed the service for ever. All officers who, previous to the capitulation concluded at Aclam, had passed that town, but returned in order to surrender themselves prisoners, are also dismissed the service.

3dly. All officers who, during the retreat of their corps, left them without having a furlough, or without having been taken prisoners, and shall have returned home or elsewhere; and all officers not belonging to any corps that was obliged to capitulate, and who have gone over to the enemy in order to get passports that they might return without molestation, are all dismissed the service for ever.

Further, his majesty reserves to himself to bring to account all those officers, high or low, particularly those in the commissary department, whose actions still remain doubtful, or who in the eyes of the army have shown themselves unworthy of the trust reposed in them; and, if upon the future investigation of their conduct, the above stated facts are found to be more criminal than at present appears, then, and in that case, the punishment will be proportionably severe; but, in order to prevent future dereliction from duty, his majesty has thought proper to publish the following ordinances:—

1. All governors and commandants who in future, from fear of a bombardment, or under the pretext of a want of the necessary

requisites for supporting a siege, or under any groundless pretence whatever, be it what it may, shall neglect, or refuse to defend with whatever means they possess, the fortress intrusted to their charge, shall be shot without any mercy.

Every commander or governor of a fortress who shall consent to any secret articles, (in the capitulation which the enemy may force them to conclude) for their own benefit or that of any of their subalterns, as has been the case at Magdeburgh, shall be cashiered.

2. Every regiment which does not obey the orders received to attack, or without orders leaves the field of battle, after it has been made known to his majesty, shall be cassnered and drafted into other regiments.

3. Every officer who in future shall be guilty of the misdemeanors first above described in Nos. 2d and 3d, or shall leave the field of battle without being wounded, shall be cashiered with infamy: each soldier who in running away throws away his arms, shall be immediately shot.

4. Every officer who shall meet with any dispersed soldiers shall rally them, and lead them to the first corps, or to another place of rendezvous. If he does not perform this duty he shall be accountable for his conduct.

5. The regimental and company surgeons are to be as near their respective corps on the day of battle as possible, and they must be provided with all the requisites of their profession, under pain of being dismissed with disgrace.

6. The ammunition waggons of each corps ought always to be attended by a staff officer or captain, to preserve regularity in the march. Those officers commanded to attend this duty shall be cashiered in case of negiecting the same.

Whoever wantonly fires a musket to create a false alarm, shall be immediately shot.

Any waggon driver who shall unyoke his horses from his waggon, in order to run away with them, shall be shot. But as it is absolutely necessary to produce a serious alteration in the commissary department of the army, the plan of reform to be adopted shall be communicated as soon as possible to the different corps.

7. On any unforeseen occurrences, for example, on extraordinary forced marches, retreats, &c. every commanding officer of a corps shall be entitled to make a requisition upon the inhabitants for the necessary quantity of provisions and forage for men and horses under his command, giving his receipt for the same; but if he exceeds the necessary quantity in his requisition, he shall be shot.

8. The officers of the general staff, with their adjutants, are to take charge of conducting the several corps, and are never to leave their respective commands. The pioneers are to be at the head of each column, that they may be ready to repair the roads or to cut out new communications. The officers of the general staff must take care of every thing that can facilitate or accelerate the march of their respective corps. If the army is to form before the enemy, those officers must reconnoitre and discover the best ways of retreat, as also to mark out the ground.

9. As long as the war continues, the subalterns as well as the privates, if they distinguish themselves for courage and presence of mind, shall be equally entitled to promotion as any prince or nobleman in the Prussian dominions. He alone who has committed crimes shall be excluded from being an officer.

10. The widows of every Soldier, who has distinguished himself and dies in the field of battle, shall receive a pension proportionate to the rank of her husband.

11. It is hardly necessary to say that every act of insubordination is severely punishable. Every one is already well acquainted with the regulations of the army on this subject. Yet as experience has late shown the contrary on several occasions, it is now brought to the serious recollection of the army, that every one may be completely aware of the punishment attending insubordination.

12. Extortion of money from, or plundering and illusage of the inhabitants, and such like outrageous conduct, shall be punished with death.

13. All Prussian subjects who are found serving the enemy, and taken with arms in their hands, shall be shot without mercy.

This proclamation, which it is intended shall be made known to every individual in the army, shall not only be read at the head of every regiment, but every individual shall take a copy thereof for the better regulation of his conduct.

An abstract shall be made of this proclamation, so far as regards the subalterns, privates, and waggon drivers, which shall be read to them in their native language; and the reading thereof shall be repeated every week or fourteen days; as also the same measures shall be taken with our former proclamation respecting the distribution of Medals of merit.

FREDERICK WILLIAM.

Ortelsburg, 1st Dec. 1806.

The following observations on the above document, were communicated by an obliging correspondent.

The king of Prussia's declaration is a state paper uncommonly luminous and satisfactory. It is a round, and apparently, unvarnished tale; and will, probably, dispose every reader to the cause of the power by which it is issued, The simplicity of its language

and thoughts, afford a striking contrast to the inflated, hypocritical, and artful notes and bunetins of France.

His proclamation concerning the abolishing several abuses in the armies, deserves to fix a large share of attention. The state of the Prussian armies, so long regarded as only censurable on the side of a too strict discipline, cannot fail of exciting our astonishment, when we find the sovereign, at this day, directing that " the regimental " and company surgeons must be pro- " vided with all the requisites of their " profession, and that the pioneers are " to be at the head of each column, " that they may be ready to repair the " roads, or to cut out new communi- " cations."

The misconduct, treachery, and villany of the officers, next fix our regard; but lastly, and most of all, the ninth ordinance, by which it is provided that, during the war, the *subalterns* and *privates*, if they distinguish themselves for courage and presence of mind, shall be entitled to promotion, equally with any prince or nobleman in the Prussian dominions.

When we recollect the strictness with which, in Germany, nobility and military command have hitherto been united, we must perceive, in this ordinance, a vast revolution, tending to change the face of society throughout Europe. It was indeed from Prussia, whose court has never been charged with prejudices, that this rupture of the ancient system was to be expected; but even for her, it might have seemed a blow too daring. Circumstances, however, have rendered it a measure of the first necessity to her, and removed the appearance of designing, or romantic innovation. Betrayed, as the king has been, by those who, having estates and dignities to save, may have, therefore, been foremost to make their private peace with the public enemy, it is natural for him to turn to another class of subjects, in search of faithful servants; but whether this has been his motive, or whether in the hour of difficulty he be willing to propose new incentives to valour, even in the ranks, its consequences are equally important, and equally obvious.

The first is, that of putting the Prussian army, in this respect, upon the same advantageous footing with that of France, and thus raising a new bulwark against French aggression:—the second, that of operating a reform through all the ramifications of society, such as will render Europe less open to French seduction. It ought never to be doubted, that the state of Europe is one powerful cause of the successes of France.

On the whole, whether we consider this ordinance alone, or add the tenth, in which provision is promised to the widows of those who fall, together with the wholesome rigour threatened to be exercised against traitors and others, there seems foundation for an opinion, that if Prussia, at the date of the proclamation, was not already lost beyond recovery, much may be hoped from her future system, not only for herself, but for Europe, and the world. The late advices present a ray of consolation, deceitful perhaps, but such as have not lately visited us. If Napoleon be once discovered to be not invincible, an important change in his affairs will follow. Misfortunes will not fall upon him singly. He may by no means be ruined, but he will be restrained Those who are prostrate before him, either through admiration, or through fear, will start upon their feet and be themselves, like the victims of an enchanter, upon the destruction of his talisman.

Cheetham, " an *able editor*," and a *scholar like*WISE—This *knowing one* tells us, that Gideon Granger has become the *Amicus publicum*. And pray what is that in English?

The Massachusetts Legislature and the President, have been addressing and re-addressing each other with much zeal and sincerity. The old cant of *peace! peace!* abounds in both. As

if destroying a nation's means of defence, was the way to preserve *peace!*

The following toasts, drank by the *Washington Fire Club*, at Salem, Massachusetts, at the celebration of the anniversary of our *political saviour's* birth, are happy and appropriate sentiments of what ought to be our national sentiments.

When our country is in danger, cursed be the man who quits the *lane* till the *pump sucks.* Soldier's joy.

Frigates or Gun-boats?—A strait jacket for those who would substitute pop-squirts for *engines.*

O dear, what can the matter be.

A speedy change in an administration who can do nothing but *unset* the *buckets* which were filled by the prudence of their predecessors. Harum Scarum.

Let every American rip to pieces the *suction-hose* which French alliance has introduced into our national treasury.

Ploner's March.

The generous American, ready to extinguish every *flame*, except that of true patriotism, and what the *fair* excite.

Yankee Doodle.

In times that tried men's souls, may we have a Trenton for our heroes, and a Carter's Mountain for our women and children.

President's March.

May we be always able to meet an enemy or an *incendiary* with a more efficacious weapon than a proclamation.

Brisk Young Soldier.

The Non-Importation Act—or a philosophical experiment to *stifle fire* with dry straw.

Fal Lal La.

Philosophical Rulers—Alas! *empty buckets! empty buckets! empty buckets!*

Hob or Nob.

The approaching elections—The spirit of Washington calls to the friends of order, "*Form a lane! form a lane!*

A wag of an Anti-Jacobin, in the Hampshire Gazette, Northampton, has volunteered his services for a club of Jacobins in manufacturing toasts, which *should have been drunk* on the 4th of March, 1807. We will present a few.

New-Hampshire, Vermont, and Rhode-Island—May the Federalists in these states never realize their numbers, or exert their strength. 1 *softly cheer.*

Song—Hush my dear, lie still and slumber.

New-York—As Mr. Jefferon said in another case, "They act as if the D——l were in them."

Connecticut—Confound their *steady habits*—they give us the Megrims.

Song—Pompey's Ghost.

Dr. Leib's Report in favour of Libels—A blow at the root of Courts and Juries.

By the Orator of the Day.

Thomas Paine—The friend of Jefferson and Virtue. 12 *cheers.*

By Major Taylor.

Bonaparte's Grand Legion of Honour—May the republicans of America soon wear its insignia.—15 *cheers* by the *knowing ones*—the rest sit still.

By Mr. Louis Baral.

De French and de Merican be all good republican broders—dey vill soon form vun great republican vamily.

The American Fair—No aristocratic monopolies. 18 *cheers.*

(Signal given to gun-boat Jefferson, No 23.)

"Wiggle, wiggle went her tail,
"Pop—went her gun;
"Tremble, tremble, went the earth,
"And down went the—Sun."

A Sneer.—In the "Statesman," an English paper, of September last, we find the following article, which looks a little like quizzing.

Copied from an American newspaper.

"To be let, the most enchanting Farm in America, which in truth may be called the *Eden* of Columbia. A spot selected by the hand of *taste*, from the *volume* of nature, and afterwards embellished by *art.* This *paradise* in miniature, is planted with the whispering pine, and trembling aspin; watered with rivers that warble as they roll, and encircled with hedges, flowered with eglantine, and even vocal with sylvan song. This delicious retreat, lies within two miles of Bennington," &c.—Let novel writers excel this description, if they can.

Puns from London Papers.—A certain evening print is very much in the habit of stopping the press to *catch a lie*—those lies in the end, will *stop their press in earnest.*

A coachmaker, remarking the fashionable stages of carriages, said, "that a *sociable* was all the *ton* during the *honeymoon*—and a *sulky* after."

A provincial paper, giving an account of a bruising match between two men of the names of *Hill* and *Potter*, concluded by saying, "that after sixteen rounds, *Hill* beat his antagonist *hollow*."

It is rather extraordinary that the cocknies should be such bad *marksmen*, when it is known that scarce one out of ten can write his name.

SQUIBS.

"And talk so like a waiting gentlewoman."

The Silly-kickaby scribbler, may well be compared to the silly sprite in the Mid-Summer Night's Dream:

"Neighing in likeness of a silly foal."

Or rather,

"In very likeness of a *roasted crab*."

DR. CAUSTIC declares, that he will bet any sum, from one mill to three cents, that he can blow the conductor of a certain liliputian journal, through a goose quill, out of the top of the tallest chimney. This he can perform forty-nine times in one ninety-ninth part of less than no time at all, any day in the year, and all day long "OLD-STYLE."

Toto cantabitur urbe.—If the shade of the departed *Toby Allspice*, does not like this motto, *it* will hie into a gimlet hole, and remain silent as a "neat's tongue dried."

"If thou'n ore murmurs't, I will rend an oak
And peg thee in its knotty entrails till
Thou'st howl'd away twelve winters."

Or, as Pope expresses it, *nearly*:

Malignant sprite, if careless of this charge,
Thou shoot'st thy e-fin arrows thus at large,
Sharp vengeance shall o'ertake thy crying sins,
Stopp'd in small vials, or transfix'd with pins
Or plung'd in bitter washes, thou shalt lie,
Or wedg'd whole ages in a bodkin's eye;
Or alum styptics, with contracting power,
Shall shrink thy essence to a shrivell'd flower.

If Toby Allspice should chance to be well *peppered*, *it* will be in a fine *pickle*.

The liliputian Journalist tells us (*silly*-kickaby, No. III.) that *it* proposes to continue to paddle in "ass's milk." This is judicious. "Microscopic animalculæ, cannot exist out of their *native element*."

[Vide Lewen*hoax* on gnat-essences, 67th vol. folio *passim*.]

That the liliputian Journalist has a particular attachment to a certain patient animal, is evident, for that

"His mouth he cannot ope,"
"But out there flies a—"jack-ass,"

as Butler would have said, if he could have made it rhyme. Indeed, the *Morning Chronicle* absolutely *brayed* some time since with certain of the same species, which stun us in Silly-kickaby.

Mathematical.—If nine *taylors* make a man, how many *man-milliners* will make a fop? Or more properly in figures, in the Single Rule of Three Inverse.

Tay ors.	Man.	Man. Mil.	Fop.
9 :	1 ::	0's :	O

So much "for fun," as Burns says. If we should pounce upon our tiny game, we shall run the risque of annihilating *it*, whereas we wish to *preserve it*, for our amusement.

A *good thing* for the *Liliputian Journal*.

"Old Busby there, (I forget the fellow's right name—the head pedagogue, however,) has thought proper to tell me that my boy is half mad! Though, for all I can see, the whole offence is, that he is a little *wild* or so in his *way of reading*; and by running from one book to another, and dashing

from this part of the volume to that, has stuffed his head with more words than he knows well how to manage; and so, by dint of *good memory*, without quite *brains enough to ballast it, he flirts out crude scraps of authors upon all occasions, without stopping to think where he is, or who are his hearers.*"—

(Miseries of Human Life.)

The liliputian Journalist says he made Dr. Caustic *run*. And so you did, honey, but as the paddy said, you ran, and the Doctor ran *after you*.

FOREIGN.

London, Jan. 10.

The report, which we mentioned yesterday of Bonaparte being on his return to Paris, obtained much credit in the course of the day; and though no certain advice upon the subject has been received, the funds experienced in the early part of the day a material rise.

Hamburgh Dec. 30.

Bonaparte, in his conversation with the Deputies of this City, made several violent sallies against Great Britain; and, among other things, is reported to have said—"I hate the English, and the more I can injure them, the happier shall I be!"—It is hinted in a popular French Journal, that the three Hanse towns will have to pay a forced loan of 30,000,000 of Franks, out of which Hamburgh alone is to contribute 15 Millions!

The white flux continues to rage among the French army in Poland, besides another shocking disorder called the *Vistula queues*, (Plica Polonica.) In the latter, purulent matter flows out of the end of every hair on the head, and the hairs swell and grow down to the middle of the body in the form of queues.—The disease is almost incurable. The body of the patient is also in general covered with a leprous eruption. The faculty of medicine at Vienna having been consulted, about the best medicine of curing the white flux, have returned for answer, that the patient must eat very strengthening food, and drink choice white wine. The Emperor of Austra has, it is said, offered 14,300 barrels of Hungarian wine, for the relief of the French sick.

Eight P. M.—It is now strongly reported, that the French have been defeated by the Russians on the Narva."

Tonningen, Dec. 30.

All private letters from the neighbourhood of the French armies, agree in representing the scarcity and sickness which prevails amongst them, to be extreme. The Empress Josephine and the Queen of Holland have fled from the contagion.

The Poles are organizing themselves into military squadrons under the orders of Gen. Dombrowski.

A national gendarmerie is organizing throughout the couquered Prussian states, to protect the high roads, insure the arrival of subsistence, and cause persons and property to be respected.

Burr's project (extracted from an American paper) is mentioned in the Paris papers.

Several ships of the line are going to be fitted out in the greatest haste at Copenhagen. The ramparts of the citadel have had cannon planted on them lately, and the guards are doubled, as are those in the harbour.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The second number of the "BEHOLDER" is received, and shall appear in our next.

Our Correspondent, who tunes his poetical reed right merrily, to the air of "Moggy Lauder," may exclaim with the Shepherd in Virgil,

Et me Phœbus amat: Phœbo sua semper apud me
Munera sunt.

A Communication, in answer to the piece in our last, relative to American copy-rights to European books, came too late for insertion in this day's paper. It shall appear in our next.

Our sentiments do not, in all respects, coincide with those of our Correspondent, respecting the causes of the disasters of the Prussians. We thiuk that we must look to *propagandism* as the great and prime efficient in the destruction of Europe.

BURKE'S WORKS.

Proposals by John West and O. C. Greenleaf, for publishing the Works of the Right Honourable

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The London Edition sells for 20 Dollars in boards, and is in many respects inferior.

Subscriptions received, by E. Sargeant, No. 39, Wall street.

For the Weekly Inspector.

A Song, to the tune of "*Moggy Lawder.*"

I.

GOOD people all, both great and small,
Give ear to my relation;
Pray rest your shoes to hear my news,
And join the lamentation,
'Bout Aaron Burr's a mighty stir,
Some say he'll come and beat us;
Whilst others swear we've cause to fear
H'ell murder us and eat us.

II.

Kentucky, too, sends her rough crew
To take us by surprise, sir;
They'll beat our faces black and blue,
And then gouge out our eyes, sir.
Perhaps by bribes the Indian tribes
May join poor us to scare, Oh!
Those barbers dread, who shave the head,
And take off skin and hair, Oh!

III.

And what's much worse, a monstrous force
Of hungry alligators,
We understand, have join'd the band,
Of bloody minded traitors.
Hard crocodile, who at the Nile,
Learn'd fighting as a science,
Has to the throats of our gun-boats,
Thrown out a bold defiance.

IV.

'Twas Wilkinson, of great renown,
Who quieted the dons, sir,
And so complete made them retreat,
He boasts the line he won, sir,
Come piping hot to tell the plot,
And boldly did relate, sir,
The nest of traitors he had caught,
Conspiring 'gainst the state, sir.

V.

And more than that, he told them flat,
With speed he had come down, sir,
It was for fear the traitors here
Would run off with the town, sir.
He did pretend to be their friend,
And would be of their party,
Until he got hold of the plot,
And then he damn'd them hearty.

VI.

But Wilkie now, I do avow,
I dont like double dealing,
Like them you may poor us betray,
In case this scheme you fail in.
He pledg'd himself, for lack of pelf,
To extirpate the faction,
And make them swing in hempen string,
For this most daring action.

VII.

And, to be short, in public court,
This daring man of war, sir,
Proclaim'd this news, and did accuse
Some members of the bar, sir.
To make it out beyond a doubt,
And prove it was no slander,
He was not loath to take an oath
'Gainst Ned and Alexander.

VIII.

But of the tale this part will fail,
There's few or none believe it;
We only think that one in drink
Or madness could conceive it:
For Livingston it is well known
Sticks to the constitution;
And in this state his fame's too great
To need a revolution.

IX.

It was a sport for some in court,
And well worth observation,
To see how scar'd the folk's appear'd,
And in what consternation:
The judges too look'd mighty blue,
And plaguily perplex'd, sir;
And both appear'd as if they fear'd
Their turn would come the next, sir,

X.

And first judge Sprig, he scratch'd his wig,
And then pull'd out his quid, sir,
Got off his seat to make retreat,
Not knowing what he did, sir.
And as for Mat. he look'd so flat,
So pale about the gills, sir;
As if made sick by emetic,
Or monstrous dose of pills, sir,

XI.

The worthy pair gave way to fear,
In dread of this commander;
Nor did they dare to interfere
To save poor Alexander.
Poor long leg'd Ogden, too, was lugg'd in,
And, with some others, taken,
By the same fetch on board the ketch,
To be hung up like bacon.

XII.

'Tis thought that Wilkinson, set on
By some conceal'd employers,
On mischief bent—'tis their intent
To kidnap all the lawyers.
Then Wilkinson, for sake of fun,
Continue still their fudges,
And when you've got the lawyers off,
Then kidnap both the judges.

XIII.

And if your boat be not too full
To take another load, sir,
Pray give the Governor a pull
And have him safely stow'd, sir.
But no, he is a weathercock,
As all the town doth know, sir;
And now with every puff must rock,
Which you may please to blow, sir.

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PRINTED BY HOPKINS AND SEYMOUR, AT WASHINGTON'S HEAD.

THE

WEEKLY INSPECTOR.

" Of those men who have overturned the Liberties of Republics, the greatest number
" have begun their career by paying an obsequious court to the People—commencing
" Demagogues, and ending Tyrants." Hamilton.

Vol. II.] New-York, Saturday, March 14, 1807. [No. 29

FOR THE WEEKLY INSPECTOR.

BEHOLDER.

No. II.

When the vote of appropriation was passed to carry the treaty into effect, the hopes of war and alliance were at an end. The French and the Democrats raved with madness: the French began to plunder our commerce, and the Democrats applauded them. A system of pillage was commenced, the most outrageous and insufferable the world ever saw. Without any reason but her will, the Great Republic subjected us on the ocean to all the evils she could inflict. It was, indeed, as a pretext, contended that our treaty with England, violated our treaty with France: but this was never believed, except by those whose ignorance subjected them to democratic imposition The very words of the treaty guard against partiality. In the twenty-fifth article it is said, " Nothing in this " treaty contained, shall be construed " to operate contrary to former, and " existing public treaties with other " sovereigns or states." How then can it be pretended that our faith with France was violated? Moreover—previous to the ratification of the treaty, it was presented to Adet, the French minister, with a request that he would communicate his remarks upon it. Accordingly he examined it, and complained to Mr. Randolph, the Secretary of State, that some of the articles were contrary to our engagements with France. Mr. Adet's objections were dated 30th June, 1795. On the 6th July, Mr. Randolph, a democrat, replied to the objections, and assured the minister that they were founded on entire misconception or misconstruction of the treaty. He requested Mr. Adet to communicate any further objections he might have, and intimated that he should be happy to remove or obviate them. Mr. Adet made no further objections, and from the state of the correspondence, it was presumable he had none. If any thing further were necessary to prove that there was nothing in the treaty partial to England, we would observe, that under the present administration, Munroe has renewed it, and Duane asserts that he acted with the wisest policy

The hostility of France, therefore, in 1797 and '98, may be called unprovoked. But where was the spirit that roused when England plundered us? Though our property on the ocean was not secure from capture; though our coasts were infested with privateers, and our harbours blockaded by pirates; though France assumed to nominate our ambassadors, and demanded tribute as the condition of their being received; though our embassies were rejected, and the proffered olive was twice disdainfully trodden under foot; still the democrats retained their love for France, and justified all her proceedings. They invited attack, and opposed defence. They condemned the augmentation of our navy as a prodigal measure, though privateers were sweeping our commerce from the ocean; and clamoured against the levy of troops as destructive of liberty,

though a hundred thousand men would have swept us from the land. Why this change of spirit? When England captured our ships, and detained our posts, no measures were too energetic, no measures too rash. The powers of Neptune and Æolus were insufficient to avenge our injured trade. But when we were pirated by France, and on demanding explanation, subjected to the haughtiest rebuffs, in what cave was pent the whirlwind of democratic wrath? Why did we see those who had just been raging at insult and abuse, now placid and unresisting? If so fearless of the British lion, were they terrified by the Gallic tiger? "*When the French government raised its voice*," were they awed into silence, or soothed into tenderness? To what can this non-resistance be attributed? To the same spisit which opposed the British treaty, and which now opposes the fortification of our harbours. The Democrats sigh for a foreign master, and like tame oxen, are ready to come under the yoke at his beck. So desirous of subjugation are they, that they refuse to make even the show of resistance. In 1798, they condemned all preparations for defence; and in 1807, their highest bid for the preservation of liberty, is twenty thousand dollars. In 1798, they accused the Federalists of seeking war; in 1807 they accuse them of cowardice. Of war the Federalists were never desirous. They indeed prefer it to slavery; they prefer it to disgrace; but not to honourable peace. They know that though Neptune elicited the war horse in all his array, Minerva called forth the peaceful olive, and the victory of utility was adjudged to her by an heavenly umpirage. The accusation of cowardice, they scorn to answer.

From this prepossession for France, of which we are tracing the effects, arose the difficulties we had to encounter in our attempts at negociation. The French well knew the strength of their party in this country, and, by its servility, were emboldened to pursue the most insolent measures. Monroe had informed them that we would *take joyfully the spoiling of our goods*, if it would injure England, or benefit France. He informed them that we would cheerfully acquiesce in all infractions of treaty, and all violations of right, if they were advantageous to our sister REPUBLIC. The history of diplomacy exhibits no instance of baseness like Monroe's. In serviility of devotion to France; in transgression of instructions; in sacrifice of his country's dignity; and in neglect of his country's rights; James Monroe stands unrivalled. When recalled for his misconduct, he wrote a book, and with his own hand, set the seal to his infamy. Were the effects of his conduct confined to himself, and his disgrace among the worthy and the good, his name would not here be mentioned. He might quietly pass down to oblivion, and sooth his declining years by contemplating the character and conduct of D'Oubril. But the evils he brought on our country, forbid him to rest in quiet. It is the duty of every man to hold him up to abhorrence. From his behaviour while minister, resulted the repulse of his successor, and the unparalelled treatment of our envoys extraordinary. His representations of American spirit, and his exhibition of it, occasioned the demand of tribute from those who succeeded him.

Nor while examining the pernicious effects of partiality to France upon our negociation with her, should the dark and suspicious conduct of Mr. Gerry be unnoticed. Why was he the favourite and the confidant of the French cabinet? Why was he selected as the individual with whom a treaty could be formed? Why did he stay cringing round the court, after the departure of his colleagues? Did Talleyrand discover in him no partiality to France? And did the discovery not delay, and even thwart the negociation? And what shall we say of Logan? Of him who was deputed by the Democrats to counteract the measures of our executive? He is the same Logan who urged, as an argument for prohibiting intercourse with St. Domingo, that France demanded it. Let this suffice. His vote counts one.

To Monroe, Gerry, and Logan, this trio, this sweet unleavened mass of treachery, servility, and incapacity we have to attribute much of the evil we suffered from France. They embarrassed negociation by irresolution and compliance, and invited aggression by representing it as agreeable to us, if useful to the French. Had it not been for Monroe and his party here, Pinckney would not have been rejected. Had it not been for Gerry, our second embassage would have terminated our disputes. Had not Logan crept to the footstool of Gallic tyranny, and meanly presented a servile memorial——his name would never have reached across the Atlantic.

Thus we have seen some of the evils which partiality to France, and antipathy to England, were able to produce, even before the change in our administration. After peace was established with France, and Jefferson came to the presidency, no obstacle remained to check the indulgence of this partiality and this antipathy, and the history of the present administration bears witness to their destructive influence.

AMERICANUS.

FOR THE WEEKLY INSPECTOR.

In consequence of my observations in the "WEEKLY INSPECTOR" of the 28th ult. on the growing practice in America of altering English publications, with a view of obtaining a copy-right, to secure the profits arising from their exclusive sale, a champion of our copy-right seekers, under the signature of VINDEX, has appeared in "THE PEOPLE'S FRIEND," and "bespattered and besplashed" with no sparing hand. I must request the Editor to grace the columns of "THE WEEKLY INSPECTOR" with this production. If the public shall not be convinced by the validity of his arguments, they may, perhaps, be amused by the Napoleon-like style in which our intrepid assailant advances to the charge.

However, whether angry or mild, impudent or civil, I should not have declined a patient discussion of any point, tending to elucidate the merits of the *principle* in question, could I have discovered in his attack, one position really controverted, that I had endeavoured to establish. I see nothing deserving my notice, unless it be one or two misrepresentations and ridiculous contradictions. I am accused of "making the most unfounded assertions and misrepresentations in regard to his (Abercrombie's) Grammar." But a few lines below, he admits that he has not seen it!! We are also told, that the writer is probably one, "who having, as he thought, secured to himself the exclusive sale of Murray's Grammar, finds his golden dreams vanished, by the preference likely to be given to Dr. Abercrombie's improved edition." We will not say in return, that VINDEX is a bookseller, nor violate probability so far as to suppose that he knows much about the bookselling business; for he would, in that case, have known that no bookseller in this city, nor any other person south of Massachusetts, (Dr. Abererombie excepted) ever pretended to "secure to himself," or claim "the exclusive sale" of any of Murray's works. Perhaps one half of the booksellers of New-York have, at different times, been concerned in publishing Murray's Grammar, as also many of his other works; and to their commendation, it may be added, that they have printed the works entire, without alterations or mutilations of any kind.

VINDEX, who appears to be *intimately* acquainted with Dr. Abercrombie, next informs us that that gentleman corresponds with LINDLEY MURRAY; and has sent him a copy of his edition. All this is very possible, but I have good reasons for asserting that LINDLEY MURRAY considers all attempts TO ALTER ANY AUTHOR'S WORKS AS UNGENEROUS AND UNJUST; THAT EVERY AUTHOR OUGHT TO STAND OR FALL ON WHAT HE HIMSELF HAS DONE, AND NOT ON THE DOINGS OF ANOTHER; AND THAT EVERY MAN WHO WISHES TO BUILD UP HIS FORTUNE OR

HIS FAME BY THE PROFESSION OF AUTHORSHIP, SHOULD WRITE BOOKS FOR HIMSELF, AND NOT CALCULATE TO RAISE HIMSELF BY THE LABOURS OF OTHERS. These positions are founded on the broad basis of REASON and JUSTICE; and are, therefore, not to be shaken by all the sophistry which interest and prejudice can invent.

With regard to the charge of my uncivil treatment of Dr. Abercrombie, the public, and not VINDEX, must judge. I disclaim every intention of wounding that gentleman's feelings, or those of his friends; and *if* I have, in fact, been improperly severe, and imputed to him mercenary motives, which did not exist, it will be to me a cause of sincere regret. Dr. Abercrombie was known to me only as the head of an Academy in Philadelphia; and whether he was a D. D. an L. L. D. or an M. D. had never been mentioned in my presence. A considerable part of the remarks which have given VINDEX so much uneasiness, were penned above six months ago; and, therefore, long before Dr. Abercrombie's edition was in being. The evils which I have endeavoured to portray, I considered as deeply affecting the interests of literature; and since my observations have been published, I have derived much satisfaction in learning how very favourably they have been received.

That the *friends* of Dr. Abercrombie should come forward to *justify* him for enlarging Murray's Grammar, because it was before *too short*, was to have been expected; and in due time, (the time required for a communication to come from Boston) I have no doubt but that other vindications of the Boston edition will arrive, justifying the abridgement made by a clergyman in that place, because Murray's Grammar is *too long*. A third vindication will, probably, about the same time, reach us from Worcester, declaring that a "New System of Punctuation" only was required. However, as soon as the Boston VINDEX, and the Worcester VINDEX arrive, I intend to retire from the field, and turn the Philadelphia VINDEX into the "arena." As one will have the work longer, another shorter, and a third neither longer nor shorter, but an alteration in the system of punctuation only, I trust there will be no difficulty in bringing the three combatants into action; and then the readers of "THE WEEKLY INSPECTOR" may thank me as the instrument of presenting them with an entertainment highly worthy of their enjoyment. I would not for the world pretend to suggest that this combat will bear any resemblance to that hinted at by Pope, which, he says, is "barbarous civil war."

As a preliminary to this re-encounter, take the following from the *Philadelphia* VINDEX.

[The following, to which the above has reference, was received too late for insertion last week.—*Ed. W. I.*]

FOR THE WEEKLY INSPECTOR.

No might nor greatness in mortality
Can censure 'scape: back-wounding calumny
The whitest virtues strike.

SHAKSPEARE.

It was with emotions of surprise mingled with indignation, that I saw in the "Weekly Inspector" of the 28th ult. and since copied into the "Commercial Advertiser," a most illiberal, ungentlemanly, and abusive attack on Dr. Abercrombie, of Philadelphia, a Clergyman of the Episcopal Church, no less distinguished for his virtues, his learning, and his acquirements in every branch of science and literature, than he is reverenced, beloved, and esteemed for his piety, liberality, and the amiable qualities of his heart. The writer of that communication sets out with some observations on the practice of republishing English works of merit in this country, with alterations and improvements, and thereby obtaining the benefit of copy-rights to the injury of the original works. The editors of publications of this sort, this learned writer very civilly calls literary charlatans, and accuses them of being guilty of tricks to secure an exclusive sale. He thinks it very doubtful whether any English elementary work *of merit*, can

be altered for the better, or if altered, whether any legal claim can lay for a copy-right. To the former of these assertions, it seems hardly necessary to make any reply. Its absurdity must strike every common understanding. Perfection is the lot of no mortal being; and however valuable and meritorious may be the productions of any author, there is always room for improvement. The very circumstance of any work of the kind above mentioned, possessing merit, naturally invites investigations, and sharpens ingenuity to detect errors, and to make such alterations and improvements, as experience and critical examination shall have pointed out.

The greater the merit of the original work, the greater the service any person renders the community, who discovers faults in it, and exerts his talents and industry to correct them, and to improve upon the plan and arrangement of the author, wherever it may be possible.

These are the books that are put into the hands of youth, and the bias they give to their ripening minds, often determine their future character through life. Surely, then, he renders an important service to mankind, who employs his time and talents in bringing as near to perfection as possible, any elementary work, though of "acknowledged merit." The correction of the smallest fault, or the improvement of any hint or idea of the original author, has an undoubted claim upon the gratitude and patronage of the public. And who, let me ask, is so capable of making improvements in books intended for the instruction of youth, as men of abilities and learning, who devote their lives to that important office?

With respect to the legal claim to a copy-right for publications of this nature, which the writer above mentioned seems to call in question; a ready answer can be given. The property of every member of the community is entitled to the protection of the law, be that property literary or any other. Whether a man writes a whole book himself, or only alters, enlarges, or improves upon one from a foreign country, as far as his own labours go, he has an undoubted claim to this protection. How far he may have promoted the welfare of society, or advanced the interests of learning and literature, are other questions to be determined upon by the public, to whom he appeals; but totally unconnected with his rights under the law. From that he claims the protection of his property, equally whether it proceeds from the exertions of his mind, or the labour of his hands.

The sapient writer above mentioned then proceeds to state the great injuries the public have sustained by the republication of Murray's abridged Grammar, very kindly taking upon himself to judge for the public in this matter. He mentions two publications of this work to the eastward, where the original has been shortened; but concludes by conjecturing that no further attempts of this sort would be made in that quarter, as the "bookseller would find more difficulty in selling than altering the book." One would naturally suppose that this were punishment enough, and that others who undertook the same thing would meet with the like fate; consequently neither the public nor the proprietor of the original work would sustain any injury. It seems, however, that a Philadelphia publication has claimed the honest zeal of this literary champion, for he appears so much afraid that the public will be imposed on by Dr. Abercrombie's improved edition of Murray's abridgement, that the moment he comes to speak of it, he quite looses sight of the disinterested character he had assumed at the beginning.

Instead of that cool and candid discussion of the question that we are taught at first to expect—instead of that disinterested anxiety for the interests of literature, with which he begins his communication—instead of that total disregard of the *auri sacra fames*, which he manifests at his setting out, we find him speaking of Dr. Abercrombie in terms of the most illi-

beral abuse, and making the most unfounded assertions and misrepresentations in regard to this Grammar. We are, therefore, irresistably led to conclude, that this heroic guardian of the rights of literature, can be no other than some avaricious vender of children's books, who having, as he thought, secured to himself the exclusive sale of Murray's Grammar, finds his golden dreams vanished by the preference likely to be given to Dr. Abercrombie's improved edition.

In noticing this edition, the writer of the communication does not condescend to point out any further defects than the introduction on the first page of a note, giving the Latin origin of three words. And this, because it is not to be found in Murray's Grammar, this *candid* writer considers as part of the improvements, which, with one sweep of the pen, he styles "insignificant, unnecessary, and irrelevant." To justify this round assertion, instead of appealing to the Grammar itself, and contrasting it with Murray's, that the public might judge of the truth or falsehood of the charge, he quotes several passages from an address delivered by Dr. Abercrombie to the students in his academy, in which Murray's Grammar is very highly commended, as if it were not possible to think very favourable of a work, and yet see faults in it that might be corrected. Whether Dr. Abercrombie's edition be really better than the original work of Murray, I cannot say, not having ever seen it. But it may afford some satisfaction to the reader to be informed, that this gentleman has for some time corresponded with Lindley Murray, and that on the publication of the Philadelphia edition of the abridgment, he sent him a copy of it, stating his reasons for the alterations he had made. Of Murray's Grammar I have a very high opinion, and, considering it a work of real merit, if any improvements have been inroduced by Dr. Abercrombie, (of which I have not the smallest doubt, from the knowledge I have of his learning and abilities,) he will, in my estimation, and I trust also in that of every liberal mind, be entitled to the applause and remuneration of the public.

If the author of the communication thinks by bold assertions and personal abuse, either to discourage the sale of Dr. Abercrombie's improved edition of Murray's Abridgment, or his publication of the larger Grammar; or if he flatters himself he can injure the feelings of that gentleman, or diminish his well-earned reputation, by holding him up to public ridicule, I can assure him he will be greatly mistaken. The Grammar, whatever it may be, will rest upon its own merits, and the public are as competent to judge of them, as this sapient critic. As it respects Dr. Abercrombie personally, I am confident he will treat the publication with deserved contempt. Secure in the *mens sibi conscia recti*, the abuse of an anonymous writer will neither disturb the tranquility of his mind, nor discourage the exertion of his talents, his learning, and his piety, in the cause of religion, of morals, of virtue, and of literature.

VINDEX.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, January 12.

By information derived from a secret but authentic source, we are compelled to believe that our suspicions respecting the nature of the new American treaty are but too well founded. We understand, that by the provisions of this treaty, the Americans are to be permitted to carry goods from the colonies of our enemies, to France, Spain, &c. upon condition of their touching at an American port in their passage, and there paying a duty of two per cent. on their cargoes. This being the case, (truly happy should we be to find it otherwise) all our navigaion acts, all our maritime code, all our right of search, may be considered as abrogated and abandoned; for, from the moment this treaty shall be ratified, the whole become useless. From that moment, we may be at war with France, Spain, and Holland, but with their colonies we shall be at peace. Their trade will be carried on with complete security by the Americans; the circuitous route, by touching at an American port with the two per cent. duty, will not produce a charge so heavy as our war insurance; and the enemy

will thus retain in war, the full benefit of their colonial system, except in the article of freight.

We find by our port letters, that some American vessels have been permitted to depart from Holland. One of these, the Æriel, is arrived at Dover, the captain of which reports, that the embargo has been, in some measure, relaxed, and taken off at Flushing, with respect to the American vessels which were at that port.

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JANUARY 14.

A gentleman, just arrived from Holland, states, that he read in a Dutch paper of the 8th instant, an account of a battle having been fought on the Vistula, between the French and Russian armies. The conflict is rumoured to have been one of the most dreadful ever recorded. The enemy were repeatedly attacked in their entrenchments, and their assailants as often repulsed. At length, however, the Russian reserve coming up, the fate of the day, which was till then doubtful, was decided in their favour; and the vanquished enemy driven, with the loss of their artillery, and an immense number of men, (their entrenchments being choaked with the dying and the dead,) to the left bank of the Vistula. This report we give precisely as it reached us. We have not seen the paper which is stated to contain the account, and of course do not presume to vouch for the accuracy of the statement.

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JANUARY 22.

We are happy to have it in our power to lay before our readers some most important and gratifying intelligence from the continent. A gentleman arrived this morning at the Foreign Office from Poland; he has brought letters for Lord Howick, from Mr. Adair, at Vienna, and was also able, from his own observation, to communicate very important information. The substance of the intelligence which he brings is, that the French army is in a most deplorable condition; the number of men carried off by the disease, is estimated at not less than 40,000. It does not appear that any decisive battle has been fought, although there has been a great many skirmishes, which have terminated with various success; but generally in favour of the Russians.

The American plenipotentiaries to the British government, received dispatches on Saturday last, from the American minister, Mr. Armstrong, at Paris. They were brought to this country by an American gentleman, who quitted Paris on the 10th instant. Mr. Armstrong, it appears, had received officia assurances from the French government, that American vessels coming from America, or returning from England to the United States, will not be annoyed by French cruisers, and that orders to that effect had also been given to the privateers fitted out from St. Maloes, Cherbourgh, &c. &c.

Price of Stocks this day at one o'clock.—Consols 59 7-8—Red. Ann. 59 2-4.

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HOUSE OF COMMONS, Jan. 14.

American trade.—General Gascoigne seeing the noble lord opposite (Howick) in his place, wished to put a question to him on a subject of much importance to the commercial world, and involving in a very great extent, the interests of his constituents. A letter had been published lately, written by the noble lord to a principal American merchant, (Mr. Sansom) which letter required some further explanation to remove an uncertainty that had been created by it, as to the safety of resuming the exportation to America, which had been prohibited by the non-importation act of that country. He wished to know from the noble lord, whether that act had undergone any alteration. It had not come within the range of his information, that Congress had been assembled so as to make any legislative alteration with respect to the act; and he was not aware whether the President of the United States may have power to modify, or suspend the execution of it. In this uncertainty, he had addressed himself to the noble lord for such information as may make it generally known, if the trade could be resumed with safety; or if it was still attended with all its recent hazard of confiscation, in order that, if there was no risk, the benefit of the trade should be enjoyed universally; and if there was risk, that no individual should want warning to avoid it. He hoped that the treaty recently signed, into the provisions of which he did not mean to pry, would be the means of establishing lasting concord and amity between the two countries.

Lord Howick was desirous to give all possible publicity to every thing which it was of importance to the commercial world to make generally known. He did not know to what extent the honourable gentleman's idea of proper publicity may go; but the house must be aware, that it was impossible to give the particular and circumstantial information which the honourable gentleman desired in this case. The communication made by him to the chairman of the committee of American merchants, was a communication of the mere fact of the signing of the treaty. Undoubtedly, if the treaty should be ratified, as there was every reason to expect it would be, the non importation act would be repealed of course, and all proceedings had under it, would be reversed. This was all the information he could give. He took this opportunity of answering a question put by the learned gentleman (Mr. Percival) on a former night, which had escaped attention in the speech he had then made. The learned gentleman wished to know whether there was in this treaty any

reserve to his majesty of the right to exercise a control, and to enforce restrictions corresponding to those with the imposition of which the enemy presumed to menace the trade of his majesty's subjects with neutral nations. He had now to state, that there certainly was in this treaty, a full reservation to his majesty of the right to exercise restrictions equivalent to those which neutral nations may submit to allow the enemy to exercise by their means against the commerce of his majesty's subjects.

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From the London Gazette, Jan. 10.

At the court of the Queen's palace, the 7th of January, 1807, present, the king's most excellent majesty in council.

Whereas the French government has issued certain orders which, in violation of the usages of war, purport to prohibit the commerce of all neutral nations with his majesty's dominions; and also to prevent such nations from trading with any other country in any articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of his majesty's dominions; and whereas the said government has also taken upon itself to declare all his majesty's dominions to be in a state of blockade, at a time when the fleets of France and her allies are themselves confined within their own ports by the superior valour and discipline of the British navy; and whereas such attempts on the part of the enemy would give to his majesty an unquestionable right of retaliation, and would warrant his majesty in enforcing the same prohibition of all commerce with France, which that power vainly hopes to effect against the commerce of his majesty's subjects, a prohibition which the superiority of his majesty's naval forces might enable him to support, by actually investing the ports and coasts of the enemy with numerous squadrons and cruisers, so as to make the entrance or approach thereto manifestly dangerous; and whereas, his majesty, though unwilling to follow the example of his enemies, by proceeding to an extremity so distressing to all nations not engaged in the war, and carrying on their accustomed trade, yet feels himself bound by a due regard to the just defence of the rights and interests of his people, not to suffer such measures to be taken by the enemy, without taking some steps on his part to restrain this violence, and to retort upon them the evils of their own injuries. His majesty is thereupon pleased, by and with the advice of his privy council to order, and it is hereby ordered, that no vessel shall be permitted to trade from one port to another, both which ports shall belong to or be in the possession of France or her allies, or shall be so far under their control as that British vessels may not freely trade thereat; and the commanders of his majesty's ships of war and privateers shall be, and are hereby instructed to warn every neutral vessel coming from any such port, and destined to another such port, to discontinue her voyage, and not to proceed to any such port; and any vessel after being so warned, or any vessel coming from any such port, after a reasonable time shall have been afforded for receiving information of his majesty's order, which shall be found proceeding to another such port, shall be captured and brought in, and together with her cargo, shall be condemned as a lawful prize. And his majesty's principal secretaries of state, the lords commissioners of the admiralty, and the judges of the high court of admiralty, and courts of vice-admiralty are to take the necessary measures herein as to them shall respectively appertain.

W. FAWKENER.

Orders have been issued by the British government for remitting £500,000 to the continent. This sum is a balance of the subsidy due to the allies by the last treaty.

A gentleman, who has recently travelled through a great part of France, states, that the interior of that country is in a most deplorable condition. The coast is left bare of regular troops, and the defence of the country confided solely to the national guards. The people wish to throw off the yoke of Bonaparte, and the first reverse of fortune, will be the signal of revolt.

The news of the re-capture of Buenos Ayres, reached England January 18. This event will very much affect the mercantile and manufacturing interests of Great-Britain.

In the British House of Commons, Sir T. Furto observed, that "he firmly believed the existence of an artful and insidious understanding between France and America," respecting the blockade of the British islands.

Lord Howick replied in answer, that the treaty between Great-Britain and America, would not prevent the former from distressing the commerce of her enemies, when carried on in neutral ships. He should, however, decline further explanation upon that subject for the present, as he might be led into a premature discussion of the matters contained in the treaty, which had not yet been ratified. With regard to the blockade of the French islands, the right of blockade naturally grew out of a state of war, and the enforcement of the blockade depended upon his majesty's directions.

The French emperor has decreed, that all the English merchandize, and productions of the English colonies, which have been placed in requisition at Hamburgh, Lubec, and Bremen, shall be immediately removed to France; and has made provision for establishing magazines on the frontiers of France for the deposit of this merchandize.

Alteration of English Publications.

The literary champions who have made this a subject of controversy, conduct the dispute with much adroitness on both sides. We hope that the *suaviter* will not be merged in the *fortitur*, but that the principles involved in the contest, may receive a *candid*, as well as thorough discussion. In the mean time, if we were made umpire, we should express sentiments similar to those of Mr. CARPENTER. In that gentleman's paper of the 11th instant, we find the following remarks, preliminary to the republication of the article on this subject, which made its original appearance in our paper of the 28th ult.

" We give without reluctance, a place in our columns to the following piece. A question of much greater magnitude than our correspondent Vindex seemed to have had in view, is involved in it. In fair play, therefore, to the writer—in justice to the subject, and in duty to the public, we are bound to give the argument on one side, as we have already given that on the other. For Mr. Abercrombie we entertain very high respect —but we cannot lay a principle of unbounded importance at the feet of ceremony, or private feeling; and our opinion, founded on a long consideration of the subject, and fortified by the decisions of some of the wisest men that have ever existed, is, on this occasion, point blank against Mr. Abercrombie's friend, and we believe our's too.—*Amicus Plato, sed magis Amicus Veritas.*

The gentleman who favoured us with his sentiments in opposition to alterations and mutilations of English copyright publications, accompanied his request for their republication in Mr. CARPENTER's paper, with the following observations:

" The author of some observations in a late number of the " WEEKLY INSPECTOR," relative to the practice of altering English publications, with a view of obtaining a copy-right, has seen, with satisfaction, in the " PEOPLE'S FRIEND" of this day, the effort of VINDEX to support that untenable cause. The whole tenour of his piece was precisely what was to have been expected.

" A cause which will admit of no reasonable arguments in its support, must, to use an emphatical modern expression, be " *written down.*" Hurl the bolts of indignation against the presumptuous intruder, and, *perhaps*, if he be of the chicken-hearted class, he may be driven from the field It has, however, happened, in the present instance, that this plan, faithfully tried by VINDEX, has not *yet* accomplished that desirable object; but, what is still more remarkable, it has confirmed the writer in the *justness* of the *principle* he has espoused! This induces him to request the Editor of the " People's Friend," to copy from the " Weekly Inspector," those observations. The public will then be in possession of both sides of the question; and it is the *public*, and not the testy VINDEX, who are to decide it."

BRITISH TREATY.—Much alarm has been excited in this place in consequence of the circulation of a report, that Mr. Jefferson had rejected the treaty, which had been negociated with Great-Britain. This report, although disbelieved by some, has at length assumed a shape, which cannot be thought questionable. The Editor of the Baltimore Federal Gazette declares, that he waited on the hon. S. White, and the hon. J. A. Bayard, and from their politeness obtained information, which rendered the report no longer doubtful. The former gentleman declared, that " he did not mean to express any opinion of his own in relation to the treaty, as he had no knowledge of its contents, or whether its conditions were hard, or otherwise, except such as had been communicated to him with many others, the day before, by Dr. Mitchell, of the Senate; and other gentlemen, who had received their information personally from Mr. Jefferson, with permission to mention it generally, and which was substantially as follows:—that the treaty would not render a call of the Senate necessary, during the recess, as he (the President) had determined to send it back to England, without submitting it to the Senate. The chief reasons he assigned were, 1st. It contained no stipulation on the subject of the impressment of seamen—and, 2diy, That annexed to, or accompanying it, was a note, which went to declare, that if the government of the United States ratified the treaty, it was understood they were to unite with England in resisting the decree of the French emperor, relative to neu-

tral commerce; or that, notwithstanding the treaty, his majesty was at liberty to pursue such measures of retaliation on that subject as he thought proper."

The President, by this measure, has taken on himself a degree of responsibility which, one would suppose, would put his popularity to a more severe ordeal than it has ever before experienced.

It appears to us impossible for Mr. Jefferson to answer satisfactorily the questions of the Editor of the Commercial Advertiser.

"Have our negociators obeyed the instructions received from the executive, in forming the British treaty? If they *have not*, ought they not to be re-called in disgrace? If they *have*, has not the executive, in thus indignantly spurning at the treaty, violated the plainest rules of decorum?"

"The President" says the constitution, "shall have power, by and with the advice of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two thirds of the Senators present concur."

Now it would seem to us, that the *spirit* of the constitution requires that the treaty so to be made, should be *laid before the Senate*, and that the President is not authorized to come to a conclusive determination on the subject, till the treaty has been in fact, placed before the Senate. The President has power, "by and with the advice of the Senate, to make treaties," &c. Is it not then plainly his *duty* to *lay them before the Senate?* But any thing for what good democrats call a free government!

It is very possible that the American ambassadors, being near the scene of action, and having a clear view of the danger which impends over England, and of course threatens the civilized world, may have gone beyond what would seem to be correct, by the cold, calculating, philosophistical politicians of their sect in this country. They must see that, unless America makes a common cause with England, and her every nerve is exerted to the utmost, we shall soon be at the foot of the universal tyrant. We may shut our eyes against danger; but the hour is at hand, in which every resource of the nation must be called into action; or we shall be as Holland, and a great part of Europe already is. Our petty local pursuits, our party politics, must soon be merged in the concerns of the nation; and the great national question must be, what shall we do to be saved? Our ambassadors, Mess. Monroe and Pinckney, are within the reach of the lava of the great volcano, are alarmed, and have probably conceded some points, in consequence of their apprehensions.

But unless we are greatly deceived, which we wish might be found to be the case, as we would hope even against hope, America will soon be willing to cling to Great-Britain, as the vine embraces the elm.

These sentiments are those of a *native American*, who has no interest distinct from the best interests of his country, and has no inducement, motive, nor aim, in which every honest man in America ought not to participate.

From the Philadelphia Register.

MORE MILITARY NOMINATIONS. Although we can readily account for the settled dislike of a *recreant soldier* to those who have grown gray in the military service of their country, we are utterly at a loss to penetrate the steady policy, which seeks to bestow the superior commissions in the regular troops of the United States on men who are either strangers to the army, or subalterns of recent appointment.

Our readers will recollect that, in the first session of the last Congress, Mr. Jefferson nominated a certain Mr. Hammond, (who was not only an entire stranger to the army, but who, in violation of the laws, had enlisted men within the United States, under a French commission, and with those very troops, had attacked the possessions of a neighbouring and friendly power,) to be lieutenant colonel in the second United States regiment of in-

fantry—and that the Senate, with a sense of justice to the injured officers of the army, a due attention to the good of the service, and an independence worthy of them, as a co-ordinate branch of the government, indignantly rejected the nomination. It was to have been presumed, that such a check would have damped Mr. Jefferson's endeavours to destroy the emulation of the army, and, in its consequences, to subvert the service.

It seems, however, that no such salutary effect has been produced—that he has not relinquished his object, *whatever that may be*, and, that his innovation on the rights of seniority and service, has shown itself, in the last session of Congress, with the same pertinacity, though with no better success, than when he attempted to foist in his friend Hammond, over the heads of all the subalterns, captains, and majors of the army.

This second attempt has been made in the case of a Mr. Clarke, who was the companion of Captain Lewis, in the late expedition of discovery, and who, however deserving he may be as a man, is but a lieutenant of artillery, junior in commission to many other subalterns, and inferior in rank to all the captains and majors of the army.

In defiance, however, of all their claims, and the claims of the nation, Mr. Jefferson nominated this gentleman to the Senate, to be lieutenant-colonel of the infantry, in the room of Col. Cushing, promoted. Nor did he blush to insert in the nomination, that Mr. Clark was only a *first lieutenant of Artillery*.

The Senate, adhering to their sense of duty and independence, rejected the nomination.

We owe it to the public weal, and to the meritorious officers of our army, whose pretensions of rank and service are thus contumeliously set aside, to expose such proceedings.

Any of the addressers may answer the following questions, which this "*abuse of power, and neglect of right*," obviously suggest.

Was it decorous to trespass a second time on the dignity, justice, and feelings of a *co-ordinate* branch of government?

Would such a nomination, at any moment, be justified by the established rules of succession, or the good of the service?

At this particular period, when, according to his own communications to Congress, treason and conspiracy menace the public weal—was it just to the army, or loyal to the state, to dissatisfy those very men, on whose courage and fidelity the country reposes so large a portion of her happiness and safety?

Does Mr. Jefferson hold two opinions on the promotion of military men—one of which he applies to the army, and the other to the navy? or has he forgotten that his secretary of the navy was instructed to tell Commodore Truxton (whose *assigned reasons* for declining the Mediterranean command were construed into a resignation of his commission) that he could not be reinstated in his rank, without injury to other officers?

We should have supposed that even Mr. Jefferson's brief acquaintance with military service, might have taught him better, more especially as he offered as a reason to the Legislature of Virginia for resigning his appointment, when that state was under invasion, "*that his want of experience did not admit of his conciliating the troops!*"

Now let THE ADDRESSERS compare these facts with the ostentatious cant of "*equal and exact justice to all men*," and let them blush for the depravity which worships at the shrine of hypocrisy and deception.

—

From the same.

The Treaty.—Letters by the last mail from Washington, give the following reasons for believing that the Senate will be convened to consider the treaty lately negociated with Great-Britain:

"The President has said that the carrying trade was placed on a footing favourable to American shipping.

"That the American intercourse with India was favourably adjusted.

"That the general system of blockade was abandoned—and that of the twenty-five articles, which compose the treaty, twenty-three were altogether unexceptionable."

Such being the President's opinion, on a perusal of the *naked copy* of the Treaty, which was handed to him by the British minister at Washington, we cannot doubt, for a moment, that when he receives the original, accompanied by the explanatory notes and observations of his ministers, Monroe and Pinckney, he will deem it not only expedient, but essential to the public welfare, to assemble the Senate, and to submit to their consideration, an instrument, on the rejection or adoption of which, so much anxiety is discovered, and so many important interests depend.

We learn, with sincere regret, that the shafts of Dr. Caustic in our last, were aimed at an individual, who had not been concerned in the attack on him in "*Salmagundi*." We would, on this occasion, repeat the substance of a sentiment expressed in the introduction to "*Democracy Unveiled*;" that we wish not to draw our bow at random, and if through precipitance, or misrepresentation, we find that we have wounded the feelings, or sported with the reputation of any gentleman, we will make any recompense in our power.

We would not, however, be understood as conceding away our right to make such further strictures on the merits of the publication in question, as we may deem proper.

We are sorry to find that the literary controversy respecting copy-right publications, partakes a little more of the piquant, than what is pleasing to our palates. The gentlemen who have entered the lists on either side, are persons whom we highly esteem, and whose friendship we wish to cultivate.

Mistake corrected.—In our last, we attributed the *correct* Latin phrase, "*Amicus publicum*," to Cheetham; whereas, in fact, Duane is exclusively entitled to the honour of the manufacture of this pig-latin. However, this is a matter of little consequence, as they are both men of very vast *larnin*, and belong to the same political family.

Qui Bavium non odit amet tua carmina [Mævi

Anglice.

The difference need not cause a pother,
For one's a fool, and—so is t'other.

IMPORTANT.—By the arrival of the schooner Perseverance, captain Messervy, at Marblehead, in 30 days from Bordeaux, French papers have been received to the 21st of January. From these, we learn that several engagements have taken place between the French and Russian armies, in which the French were successful. Captain Messervy confirms the report of a dreadful malady having made its appearance in the French armies, and reports that the Emperor had returned to Paris.

The battles of Pultusk and Golmyn, prove that Russia cannot set bounds to the power of Bonaparte, and that there is no barier to his ambition on the continent.

FORTY-FIFTH BULLETIN,
OF THE GRAND ARMY.

Pultusk, Dec. 30, 1806.

The battle of Czarnowo, that of Nassielks, that of Cursomb, the affair of cavalry at Lopaczyn, have been followed by the battles of Golymin and Pultusk— and the entire and precipitate retreat of the Russian armies has terminated both the year and the campaign.

BATTLE OF PULTUSK.

Marshal Lannes could not arrive opposite Pultusk, before the morning of the 26th.—All the corps of Benigsen were concentrated in the night. The Russian division which had been beat at Nasielks, and pursued by the 3d division, commanded by Marshal Davoust, entered the camp of Pultusk two hours after

midnight. At 10 o'clock Marshal Lannes attacked, having Suchet's division in the first line, that of Gaza in the second, and that of Gudin in the third division of the army, commanded by General Darltanna, upon his left.

The combat was spirited. After a few struggles, the enemy was overpowered.—The 17th regiment of the light infantry, and the 34th, covered themselves with glory.—Generals Vedel and Claparede, were wounded. Gen. Treillard, commanding the light cavalry of the army, Gen. Baussard, commanding a brigade of the division of the dragoons of Beker; Col. Barthelemy of the 15th regiment of dragoons, were wounded by grape shot. Voisin, aid to Marshal Lannes, and Curial, aid to Gen. Suchet, both fell with glory.

Marshal Lannes was slightly touched with a ball. The 5th corps of the army here, exhibited what brave men are able to perform, and the immense superiority of the French infantry over that of other nations. Marshal Lannes, although he had been for 10 days sick, would follow his corps. The 85th regiment sustained many charges of the enemy's cavalry, with coolness and succes. The enemy the same night sounded a retreat and retired to Ostroderka.

BATTLE OF GOLYMIN.

While the corps of Benignsen was at Pultusk and beaten there, that of Buxhouden joined Golymin at night. The division Panin of this corps, which was attacked the evening before by the Grand Duke of Berg, another division which had been beaten at Nasielsk, arrived by different routs at the camp of Golymin.

Marshal Devoust, who pursued the enemy from Nasielsk, came up with, charged them and chased them from a wood near the camp of Golymin

At the same time Marshal Augereau, arriving at Golaczima, took the enemy in flank. The Gen. of brigade, Lapine, with the 16th light infantry carried at the point of the beyonet a village which served as a point of support to the enemy. The division of Heudelait displayed and marched for it. Three hours after noon, the fire was the hottest. The Grand Duke of Berg executed with the greatest success many charges, in which Klein's division of dragoons distinguished themselves Notwithstanding evening came on too soon; the combat continued till 11 at night. The enemy retreated in disorder, leaving their artillery and baggage, and many dead.—All the enemy's columns retired to Ostrokerka.

Gen. Fenerolle, commanding a brigade of dragoons, was killed. The intrepid Gen. Rapp, the Emperor's aid du camp, was wounded at the head of of a division of dragoons. Col. Smith, of the brave 24th of the line, was wounded. Marshal Augereau had a horse killed under him.

Nevertheless, Marshal Soult, with his corps, had already arrived at Molati, two leagues from Makow: by the badness of the roads, from the rains and thaws, retarded his march, and saved the Russian army, of which, without this accident, not a man would have escaped. The good fortune of the army of Benigsen, and that of Buxhouden, should have terminated on the other side of the Orcye; but all the intended movements were defeated by the thaws, which caused the artillery to be two days in marching three leagues.

Altogether, the Russians have lost 80 pieces of cannon, all their waggons, more than 1200 baggage carriages; 12,000 men killed, wounded, or made prisoners. The movements of the French and Russian columns, will be an object of curiosity for military men, when they are traced upon the map. They will then see upon how slender a thread hung the capture or annihilation of this army, and all the effect of a single fault committed by the Russian general.

We have lost 800 men killed, and have had 200 wounded.

BURR'S CONSPIRACY.

We confess we cannot satisfy ourselves respecting the proceedings of Burr. He has surrendered himself to a party of militia, and now denounces Wilkinson. We believe that there is not much to choose between them. The overstrained zeal of Wilkinson; his palpable violation of law and justice, in apprehending Adair, Swartwout, and others, goes to corroborate the suspicions which have been long entertained, of his being originally a conspirator.

Again—If Burr is innocent, why all this mystery? Why so much secrecy, and at the same time, such formidable preparations, merely to settle a tract of land in a wilderness? Why should Blennerhasset, Tyler, and others of Burr's adherents, fly the officers of justice, if they were conscious of their own innocence? The whole complexion of this affair goes strongly to implicate certain of the leaders as contemplating "a deed without a name." Probably the plans of the conspirators were attempted to be carried into execution prematurely; but all this parade cannot have been for the simple purpose of settling a patch of land in the wilderness.

☞ We propose shortly to supply our Subscribers with an Index and Preface to the first volume of THE WEEKLY INSPECTOR. In the mean time, the Editor begs leave to intimate to a few, who may have overlooked the circumstance, that a semi-annual payment has become due, and that his finances are, at present, upon a somewhat of a *poetical establishment.*

According to a statement made in the Aurora, Bonaparte's principal paper in America, we should be led to conclude, that the active force of France amounts to near a million of men.

ACTIVE FORCE OF FRANCE.

GRAND ARMY.

Head-Quarters, Warsaw, January 1.

1	legion, marshal Murat,	30,000 men	
2	Bernadotte,	25,000	
3	Devoust,	30,000	
4	Angereau,	25,000	
5	Soult,	35,000	
6	Ney,	20,000	
7	Lasnes,	25,000	
8	Mortier,	30,000	
Reserve and imperial guard marshal Bessiers,		35,000	
			245,000
Grand reserve, marshal Lefebvre,			70,000

CONTINGENT OF THE RHINE.

Bavaria,	Gen. Deroi,	20,000	
	Gen. Wrede,	15,000	
			35,000
Wirtemberg,	Vadamme	12,000	
Baden,		10,000	
Isemberg,	Pr. Jerome	2,000	
Nassau Usingen,		1,500	
Hesse Darmstadt,		4,000	
			29,500

REINFORCEMENTS.

The Italian corps, general Lecchi,	10,000	
Old Polish legion from Italy, Melachowski,	10,000	
Army of Holland,	30,000	
Irish legion,	7,000	
		57,000

GRAND ARMY OF RESERVE—*At Mentz.*

Four legions, marshal Kellerman,	100,000	

CONSCRIPTION OF 1806.

Marched by cohorts,	60,000	
		160,000

ARMY IN THE ITALIAN KINGDOM.

Head-Quarters, Milan.

Grand army, Menon,	50,000	
Conscripts of 1805,	40,000	
Corps in Dalmatia, Marnont, Lauriston	35,000	
Corps in Styria, Gen.——,	10,000	
		150,000

NEAPOLITAN ARMY.

French, marshal Massena,	35,000	
Lombards, &c.	25,000	
Neapolitans,	50,000	
		110,000

NORTHERN NEW LEVIES.

Royal Saxons,	30,000	
Saxe Weimar,	15,000	
Hohenzollern,	5,000	
Hanoverians,	20,000	
Poles from Prussian corps,	25,000	
Anspach and Bayreuth,	2,5000	
Hesse Cassel,	22,000	
Curiassiers new, gen. D'Espagne,	3,000	
Picked corps of Oudinot,	15,000	
Legion of the north,	20,000	
Polish national guards,	130,000	
		287,500
		160,000
		57,000
		29,500
		35,000
		70,000
		245,000
		884,000

So says Duane, and he knows, undoubtedly.

PROPOSALS

For publishing by Subscription, a new work, entitled, AN INTRODUCTION TO THE MOST USEFUL MODERN LANGUAGES; divided into two parts.

Part I.—Vocabularies, Dialogues, and Familiar Phrases, in the English, French, Italian, and Spanish Languages.

Part II.—Select passages, with literal translations, from the most celebrated authors in those languages, so disposed in columns as to give, in one view, the manner of expressing the same sentence in each language.

Intended for the use of Foreigners, Merchants, and persons desirous of acquiring any of those languages.—By A. H. PALMER, Teacher and Translator of Languages, in New-York.

Merchants, Supercargoes, and Captains of vessels in the European and West-India trades, to whom a knowledge of some one of those languages is indispensably necessary, often experience the want of a work of this nature. The author has long observed this deficiency, which he has endeavoured to supply by compiling copious vocabularies of the terms used in commerce and navigation, and other words most necessary to be known; with a collection of dialogues, familiar phrases, and select sentences in those languages.

To foreigners, studying the English language, and the youth of both sexes, desirous of acquiring the most useful and polite of the modern languages, the author hopes this work will be found advantageous and instructive.

CONDITIONS.

I. The work will be printed on fine paper and good type, and will contain between four and five hundred pages, octavo.

II. The price to subscribers will be two dollars and fifty cents, in boards, to be paid on delivery.

III. Any person who procures ten subscribers, and becomes responsible for the pay-

ment, shall be allowed an eleventh copy, gratis.

IV. The work will be put to press as soon as 500 subscribers are obtained.

V. Subscribers names will be printed at the end of the volume.

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The following are specimens of the execution of this work:

Part first.—Vocabularies, Dialogues, &c.

Section I.

English.	*French.*
Academy.	Académie.
Academician.	Académicien.
Anatomy.	Anatomie.
Architecture.	Architecture.
Arithmetic.	Arithmitique.
Astrology.	Astrologie.
Astronomy.	Astronomie.
Botany.	Botanique.
Surgery.	Chirurgie.
Italian.	*Spanish.*
Academia.	Academia.
Accadémico.	Academico.
Annatomia.	Anatomia.
Architectura.	Arquitectura
Aritmetica.	Aritmitica.
Astrologia.	Astrologia.
Astronomia.	Astronomia.
Botanica.	Botánica.
Chirurgia.	Cirugia.

—

Section second—Part first.

Dialogues, Familiar Phrases, &c.

English.	*French.*
How do you do?	Comment vous portez vous?
I am very well.	Je me porte fort bien.
How does he do?	Comment se porte-t-il?
He is very ill.	Il se porte fort mal.
How is it with you?	Comment vous en va?
As usual, tolerably well.	A mon ordinaire, passablement bien
Italian.	*Spanish.*
Como state?	Como está usted?
Jo sto multo bene.	Estoy bueno.
Como state egli?	Como ertá el?
Egli e molto male.	El está muy infermo.
Como state in salute?	Como va?
Passabilmenti bene.	Ordinariamente bueno.

—

Part second.

Select passages, with literal translations, &c.

French.	*Italian.*
Parallele entre Corneille et Raccine, par Mos. de la Bruyere.	Cornelio e Raune paragonati dal Signore de la Bruyere.
Corneille ne peut être egalé dans les endroits où il excelle.	Non è possibile agguagliar Cornelia quandosi alza alto.
Il a pour lors un caractère original et inimitable: mais il est in égal.	Egli ha allora un carattere originale ed inimitabile: ma egli è ineguale.

English	*Spanish.*
Corneille and Raccine, compared by M. la Bruyere.	Cornelio e Racino comparados, per el Senor de la Bruiere.
Corneille is not to be equalled wherever he excels.	No es possible iguabar à Cornelio quando se levanta demasiado.
He has there a character peculiar and immitable; but he is not equal throughout.	El entonces bleva an caracter original è inimitable; mas no tiene igualidad.

The following lines are extracted from a Monody, written by a gentleman on the decease of his consort. They are elegant and pathetic; the emanations of genius, virtue, and sensibility.

THE REMBRANCERS OF STELLA.

A MONODY.

CHILD of the Brain, thou, whose reflecting power
Recalls each passage of the former hour,
Wakes in the mind bright scenes of rapture past,
Too strong to be forgot, too frail to last;
Inhuman Memory! why so oft, in vain,
Have I implor'd thy aid with anxious pain,
Whilst thou, averse, refus'd thy suppliant's prayer,
Yet now, unask'd, pursuest me every where?
Oft' at my Board, when spread with wholesome fare,
A sigh reminds me—Stella is not there!
I wake, as from a trance, and all surprise,
Behold the tasteless food before my eyes.
If I to Friendship's cheering circles fly,
I find thee there in ev'ry sparkling eye;
So look'd my Charmer when her Colin smil'd,
And thus the flitting moment she beguil'd.
If o'er the verdant lawns I chance to stray,
In various shapes thou hauntest all my way:
With tear-fraught eye and pitiable tone,
Thou say'st—why, Colin, art thou here alone?
Far other transports did thy bosom fill,
When Stella climb'd with thee her favourite hill;
When ev'ry bird that chirp'd among the boughs,
And ev'ry blossom witness'd to thy vows:
Nor birds, nor blossoms only lent an ear,
But Heaven and Stella heard thy vows sincere.
Ye Birds, ye Blossoms quit the leaffy spray,
For Heaven is wroth, and Stella torn away:
No more those charms like blooming Nature smile,
Inspire my song, and crown my pleasing toil.
If to those sacred courts I bend my way,
Where Youth and Age their grateful tribute pay,

As through the Church-yard walk I pace along
And mix my footsteps with the sober throng,
Each new rais'd mound of earth, each letter'd stone,
Swells my sad bosom with a plaintive groan;
But when in sight the holy letter stands,
Where faithfully we plighted hearts and hands—
What Lover's tongue could those fond transports speak!
What Lover's heart but for their loss must break?
O pardon, gracious Power, whose piercing eye
Can ev'ry thought in ev'ry mind descry,
When in thy house I join the sacred strain;
If pious joy my impious griefs profane;
If the full heart, that would be all thy own,
Debase thy service with its sensual moan!
Can I forget, sweet Saint! what honest pride
I felt when thou wert kneeling by my side?
Throbbing with heart felt joy, when thou wert near,
My thanks were ardent and my vows sincere.
Cease, cease, affective memory, thus to tear
A wounded breast with pangs too sharp to bear!
I know thou wilt not—yet, for once be kind,
Bring all my Stella's virtues to my mind;
Her piety sincere, her love unfeign'd,
Her social kindness, chastity unstain'd.
That meek deportment, which no thought betray'd
Unworthy of a pure and bashful maid,
Those thousand decencies that swell delight,
All these were hers——all sunk in endless night.
To life's last moment can it be forgot
A lovely Wife and Infant were my lot.
Oft have I then with raptur'd fondness gaz'd,
Now the sweet Child, and then its Mother prais'd.
Long has the little Cherub been no more—
Now I its Angel-Mother's loss deplore.
The vernal Powers, in pity to my pain,
Before my eyes display their genial train;
But bursting verdure and unfolding flowers,
No more can sooth my grief-distracted hours;
The flush of Beauty and the Warbler's lay
No more can make my bleeding bosom gay;
Oh! were her folding arm once closed in mine,
Then might their charms with pristine beauty shine!
Why do I rove in search of lost delight,
Whilst each new object brings new woes in sight?
Let me return and seek my lonely shed,
And hide in sweet forgetfulness my head.
Ah! 'tis in vain—for there my thoughts review
The happiest hours affection ever knew.
Where are those eyes which more than words could prove
The softest feelings of the purest love?
Where is that tongue that could at once impart
Kindness and Prudence to my aching heart?
Where are those lips that Hyblas' sweets distil,
And all my soul with balmy raptures fill?
Where is that radiant form that shone around
And made my humble dwelling fairy ground?
Those moments were so tranquil and so bright,
When Love could revel in supreme delight,
And from intrusion free and guileful art,
Ope'd all the tender sluices of the heart?
All, all are past, and like the rushing wind,
Leave only ruin, wrecks, and deaths behind!

Extracts from "Democracy," a manuscript Poem.

(Continued from The Weekly Inspector, *vol.* I. *page* 304.*)*

Here ceas'd the chief to speak, but still his voice
Pour'd the full torrent of accustomed noise;
Song after song he bellows into birth,
Warming his comrades with unusual mirth,
Who in full chorus learned GARLIC join,
And praise his noise, and theirs with his combine.
Loud ring the interdicted walls, the sound
Mounts up the chimnies, fills the rooms around,
Scar'd politicians cease the long debate,
And guests disturb'd, forget they came to eat.
Such was the sound, when, from ten thousand lungs,
At lofty Babel, burst as many tongues.
Such music makes theatric galleries ring,
When some bad actor first attempts to sing;
Such route disturbed the loud-resounding room,
As erst, confus'dly filled the assembly room,
When feather-cinctured chiefs, from western wild,
Our legislators to a dance beguil'd.
Transported now, the democratic throng
Rush from the room "all extacy and song."
As Congress once adjourned, when good Genet
Sent them his news, composed that very day,
How York's proud Duke, that brave, heroic youth,
So fill'd with sense, and wit, and modest truth,
To Paris gone, in iron cage was chain'd,
And General Cartaux Toulon had regain'd.
So, they adjourn'd, as members on their feet,
Were so disturb'd they could not keep their seat.

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PRINTED BY HOPKINS AND SEYMOUR, AT WASHINGTON'S HEAD.

THE

WEEKLY INSPECTOR.

" Of those men who have overturned the Liberties of Republics, the greatest number
" have begun their career by paying an obsequious court to the People—commencing
" DEMAGOGUES, and ending TYRANTS." HAMILTON.

Vol. II.] NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1807. [No. 30.

MONITOR.

No. XI.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 19.)

" By faction, I understand a number of citizens, whether amounting to a majority, or minority of the whole, who are actuated by some common impulse of passion, or of interest, adverse to the rights of other citizens, or to the permanent and aggregate interests of the community."

(Federalist, vol. 1. p. 56.)

It requires but little wisdom to contrive, and little prowess to execute, plans for the demolition of the social fabrick. A palace may be razed with more facility than a hovel can be erected; and a Tom Paine may pull down, but a Washington or a Hamilton must build a nation.

The party now in power in the United States are reaping the harvest which was sown by their federal predecessors. Like heirs to a large estate, they were made rich by the industry and exertions of those who preceded them in office. A Jefferson receives the reward of the labours of a Washington and an Adams, with no further claim than having aided in calumniating those patriots;—having encouraged, *and paid* the Callenders of faction to misrepresent their views, and asperse their characters, till they lost the confidence of the community; and a Gallatin enjoys the emoluments of an office, which owed its origin and utility to the talents and labours of a Hamilton, with no other claim than his having been the inveterate political and personal enemy of his illustrious predecessor.

While the Federalists were laying the foundation, and placing the pillars of civilized society in the United States, their opponents were insidiously and indefatigably employed in undermining their popularity. Falsehood after falsehood was invented and circulated with the most astonishing industry, and the most infernal ingenuity. Even those laws which were most favourable to the liberties of the people; an act, which had a tendency to relieve the burthens of the poorer classes, and place them on those who were better able to sustain them; and a law, which guaranteed the liberty of the press, were represented as intolerably oppressive. The faction not only spurned the friendly hand which the Federalists extended, although full of proffered benefits, but made those very proffers the topics of accusation against the donors.

Those men, who had expended their property, sacrificed their health, and hazarded their lives in our arduous contest with G. Britain, were accused of being the dupes of British policy, and even the immortal WASHINGTON was declared to possess an improper bias towards the country, from whose domination his efforts had been the principal means of our freedom. At length the public mind was wrought to a pitch of frenzy—the torrent could no longer be resisted, and the friends and disciples of Washington were borne down by the gulf stream of democratic opposition.

It appears to us, that one of the most fruitful sources of error in statesmen, may be found in their propensity to apply improperly general maxims to a particular subject. Such men

will stun you with some silly saw, which has no bearing on the case in hand, instead of arguing from existing facts and circumstances. Such men will lead you a jaunt to Greece, Rome, and, perhaps, to China and Japan for precedents, which have not the least application to the present state of society throughout the world, or the situation of the country, the political body, or the individual upon whom their sweeping maxims are intended to operate. They will find you notable precedents for crushing Burr's conspiracy, from the strangling of Lentulus and Cethegus, and would justify the conduct of Gen. Wilkinson, from the example of Henry V. in France, when his prisoners exceeded in number his whole army.

We would not contend that precedents are not useful in politics, as well as in law; but much judgment and caution is requisite in their application. Otherwise, the statesman acts as absurdly as would the mathematician who should take a standard for mensuration from the length of Prester John's foot, or, what would be equally preposterous, Mr. Jefferson's famous treatise on the subject.

Thus the contest between the Federalists and the Democrats in the United States, has been said to be a mere strife for office; a struggle between the *ins* and the *outs*. But this is by no means the case. The principles maintained by the contending partizans, are as opposite as light and darkness. The Federalists have been uniformly anxious to increase, and the Democrats to destroy the resources of the nation. The Federalists would, probably, have overlooked the means by which Mr. Jefferson obtained his ascendency, and have yielded him their support, had not his conduct contradicted his professions, and had he shown the same zeal to provide the means of defence, that he has to cripple the energies of the nation.

We are likewise told, that the contests between the parties in this country, may be compared to that between the whigs and tories of England, which, it is asserted, was, after all that was professed on either side respecting the rights of the crown, and the liberty of the people, little more than a dispute, whether Tom, Dick, or Harry, should possess the bauble of power. Of this, again we may say in the words of Burke, "Parallels of this sort rather furnish similitudes to illustrate, or to adorn, than to supply analogies from whence to reason."

The Federalists have generally been compared to the tories; and the Democrats have pretended to possess an affinity to the whigs of Great-Britain. But the former never professed nor entertained principles similar to those which actuated the Bute faction; nor have the latter acted a part similar to that of the English whigs. They have not shown a wish to increase the strength, and promote the prosperity of the country. Under the direction of whig councils, Great-Britain rose to an eminence, it would have seemed physically impossible for that nation ever to have attained. The victories of the Duke of Marlborough, and those achieved while the Earl of Chatham stood at the helm, were the result of the councils of English whigs. But the Democrats, who arrogate the title of American whigs, have set themselves uniformly and systematically to destroy the power and resources of the nation.

Had Burke, Fox, or any of the whig champions in England, proposed plans in the least similar to our dry-dock and gun-boat measures, or aimed their blows at the judiciary: had they, or any of them, been so wofully infatuated as to propose to depend on the friendship of nations as security against the aggressions of nations in the vicinage, they would have been hooted from the stage of political action. The very populace would not have endured such outrageous and treacherous insults offered to the common sense of the community.

We would not, however, be understood as impeaching the motives of *all* who have been active on the democratic side in this country. We believe that the idea of a sort of millenni-

um, which will be a kind of golden age, in which there will be no necessity for law, nor coercion, nor punishment, has, strange as it may appear, perverted the understandings of many who have been active in the democratic party. Men of strong minds, and correct in other particulars, seem to be troubled with this insanity, *quoad hoc*. They have, therefore, with the best intentions, seconded the efforts of those who have been breaking down the barriers of national defence and individual security.

But we fear there is another class, whose *intentions* are unfavourable to the welfare of this country; who hope for emolument and distinction under a new order of things, and who would

"Barter their God for his image in gold."

We should be happy, if possible, to attribute to the force of false philosophy merely, the stripping of the nation of its means of defence. But we fear that there must be *design*, *deep*, and *dark*, existing. We apprehend that dry-docks, gun-boats, the destruction of the navy, and other debilitating measures, could not be altogether the result of a foolish economy.

In future numbers, we intend to be more explicit on this subject.

To the Editor of the Weekly Inspector.

"Je n'entends pas trop bien le Grec, dit le geant. Ni moi non plus. Pourquoi, donc, citez vous un certain Aristote en Grec? C'est, repliqua le savant, qu'il faut citer ce qu'on ne comprend pas du tout dans la langue qu'on entend le moins."—VOLTAIRE.

SIR,

"I know no royal road to knowledge," was a remark made by an ancient philosopher to a prince, whose thirst for literary fame far exceeded either his learning or his application. That "primrose path" to the temple of science, of which the philosopher was not ashamed to confess his ignorance, modern ingenuity has discovered; and it now lies open to every man who is desirous of being a critic and a scholar, without judgment, and without industry. The age of folios is gone. The student no longer "crudely fattens at gross Burman's stall," but sips honied drops of literature from pamphlets, and newspapers, reviews, and magazines. The year books "and statutes at large," which once bent the groaning shelves in every lawyer's library, have given way to compends, and systems, digests, and abridgements; while the divine has thrown aside his polyglott and his St. Chrysostom, for the more portable compendium of Bishop Prettyman, or Doctor Gill. Perhaps little has been lost by these innovations. If science be less profound, it is more universal; and professional learning is not less useful to society, because it is at second hand. It little matters the client whether his counsel draws from his own stock of legal knowledge, or from that of Viner or Bacon; and if scripture be rightly expounded, what care the laity whether their pastor be indebted to Le Clerc, Grotius, and Hammond, or to Henry, and Mrs. Trimmer? In one respect the change has been even advantageous. With some of the literature, we have lost most of the pedantry of our grandsires. A hundred years ago, a plain man could scarcely open a book in which he would not be insulted in every other line, for his want of classic lore, and continually tantalized by seeing some morsel of wit or eloquence, locked up from him in Latin and Greek. Nay, lucky was he to escape even thus, without being perplexed and tormented by quotations from the Hebrew, Arabic, Chaldaic, or Syro-phœnician. Yet all this was just and proper. The learned have, doubtless, some claim on the community for a reward of their laborious application; this reward they found in the admiration or envy of their readers. Ignorance was awed into humility, and he who had not read, did not dare to write. But, Sir, within some few years past, this peculiar privilege of learned labour, has been boldly usurped by a set of writers, who unite the superficial acquirements of the modern scholar, with the solemn

pedantry of the ancient. The mottos of the Spectator, and the notes of Gibbon, have often furnished a stock of quotations large enough to bespangle the pages of a dozen modern quartos.

I might give a hundred instances of this literary *chalatanerie*, but I hasten to the subject which gave rise to these remarks.

Some time last year, proposals were issued in this city, for a publication called the MONTHLY REGISTER, edited (as we were given to understand) "by a young gentleman of the first acquirements in every department of literature." A good literary journal I had long considered as a desideratum, and I subscribed. At first I was somewhat puzzled to form an opinion of the work. Some passages I thought puerile, and others betrayed gross ignorance of men and manners. Yet the language was often strong, energetic, and impassioned, and the dictatorial tone with which the author pronounced his opinion on every topic of religion, science, politics, or morals, was such as I conceived could be caused only by the consciousness of superior talents. But the various literature, the extensive classical reading which this gentleman displayed, overwhelmed me with astonishment. Citations from all languages decked his pages. Law, physic, divinity, seemed equally familiar to him. We were now treated with a passage from D'Alembert, or Le Sage, and now from Xenophon, Plato, Thucydides, and (heaven bless the mark) Theodorus Gardareus, and the Deiphnosophist. of Atheneaus. Behold! often did I exclaim, no unworthy successor of Grœvius, and Gronovius, of Wakefield, and Heyne. Every number served to increase my respect for this gentleman's "acquirements;" and when I cut open the pages of one of his magazines, I felt as much profound veneration and awe, as if I had been about to accost Bentley in his study, or Porson in his lecture room. Another trait in the character of the editor, pleased me not a little; this was his humanity and condescension, in so often kindly translating his multifarious citations "*for the benefit of the English reader.*" This was the more grateful to me, as, like Voltaire's giant in my motto, "*Je ne sais pas trop bien le Grec.*" Under these impressions, I took up the last number of the Register, and read, not without some degree of enthusiasm, the noble exhortation to the study of the Greek language, in p. 228.

There is a fine passage on the same subject in the Pursuits of Literature, said I, as I rose to reach the volume. I turned to the place, where—Vox faucibus hœsit—to my utter amazement, I read the very same words which I had just admired in the Register. I rubbed my eyes, looked again at the book, and turned again to the magazine—no marks of quotation; nay, some slight changes and inversions, made it evident that it was *not* intended as a quotation. I took up the Pursuits of Literature a second time—a few leaves turned over, and presented to my astonished gaze, the remainder of the page in the Register. At that moment the recollection of my old friend, Dr. Primrose, in the jail with Jenkinson, flashed upon me—"Sanconiathon Manetho Berosus and Ocellus Lucanus, have all attempted it in vain. The latter has these words—Anarchon kai ateliutaion to pan"—which implies—"I beg pardon, Sir, for interrupting so much learning, but I think I have heard all this before."—*Vicar of Wakefield.*

But in good truth, our monthly friend is somewhat more prudent than Jenkinson; for in place of a single solitary scrap of learning, he has fortified himself with a whole book of scraps. But let us see what use he has made of it. I pursued my research in the Pursuits of Literature, and successfully traced to that source, two thirds of the brilliant passages and learned citations, which have decked the pages of the Monthly Register.

So serious a charge on one who affects so high a standing in the republic of letters, ought not to be unaccompanied with the strongest and most convincing proof. I shall, therefore, trespass on your columns, and perhaps on

the patience of your readers, a little longer, while I adduce some testimony of this bold and barefaced plagiarism.

Speaking of the Greek language, the author of the Pursuits of Literature says: "When I consider that every subject "in philosophy, in history, in oratory, "and in poetry, whatever can dignify "or embellish human society in the "most cultivated state, has there found "the highest authors, that the princi- "ples of composition are better taught, "and more fully exemplified, than in "any other language; that the Greek "writers are the universal legislators "in taste, criticism, and just compo- "sition, from whom there is no appeal, "and who will be found unerring di- "rectors. I would" &c.—*P. L. page 227, Philadelphia edition.*

And again:

"Men of learning have always had "a proper value for the Greek lan- "guage, for reasons too obvious for "me to state. In general the French are "ignorant of it. The French philoso- "phers, who, by their works, prepa- "red the revolution, are perpetually "despising and ridiculing the Greek "language. One of the acutest, most "dangerous, and most insidious of "them all, M. D'Alembert, has these "words:"—"Ah si vous saviez le "Grec!—ceux qui savent ou croient "savoir, l'Hebreu, l'Arabe, le Syri- "aque, le Cophte ou le Copte, le "Persan ou le Chinois, pensent et par- "lent de même et parles mêmes rai- "sons."—*D'Alembert Melanges de Literature et de Philosophie.*—"We see "that the French philosopher, by con- "founding the Arabic, Coptic, Syriac, "and Chinese, with the Greek, insi- "nuates, that there is an equal use in "them all, that is to say, to the gene- "rality of scholars, and to the world at "large, little or no use at all."—*P. L. p.* 261, 362, 363.

Let us now see how dexterously our journalist has patched these passages together, to deck his barren page.

"Above all, would we most earnestly and affectionately endeavour to turn the attention of the rising generation to the intense and ardent study of the *Greek* language;—for, in that language, have appeared the highest and the best writers in every department of philosophy, of history, of poetry, and of oratory; in all that can strengthen, and all that can embellish human society in its most advanced state of cultivation. It is in the *Greek* language that the principles of composition are more correctly taught, and more amply illustrated, than in any other tongue; it is to the writers of ancient Greece, that we look, as the legislators in criticism, in taste, and in every species of writing; the sublime, the tender, the pathetic, the argumentative, the familiar, the ludicrous;—from their decision there is no appeal, and their judgment will be found prompt, effectual, and unerring.

Men of learning have always set a high value upon the Greek language, of which the *French* are in general *most despicably ignorant.* It must not, however, be forgotten, that the *French philosophers* were so well aware of the intimate connexion between the study of this language and the power of correct reasoning on our moral and political relations, that they considered its *abolition*, as a necessary step towards the accomplishment of their horrible scheme of *revolutionizing* the minds of men, and in consequence, disorganizing all human society. Accordingly, these *philosophers*, whose writings all tended to one great object, that of producing the *French Revolution*, are continually throwing out their jests and sarcasms upon the *Greek* language.

"M. D'Alembert, the most deceitful, the most acute, and the most mischievous of all that *gang of brilliant banditti*, affects to exclaim in his well known work, entitled—*Melanges de Literature et de Philosophie*,"—Ah, si vous saviez *le Grec!* Ceux, qui savent, ou *croient* savoir, l'Hebreu, l'Arabe, le Syriaque, le Cophte ou le Copte, le Persan, ou le Chinois, pensent et parlent de même, et par les mêmes raisons."

"Now, it is manifest, that this *French philosopher*, by endeavouring to *confound* the *Chinese*, *Persic*, *Coptic*, *Syriac*, and *Arabic*, with the *Greek*, wishes to have it understood, that they are all of *equal utility*, that is, to the generality of scholars, and to the world at large, of "*scarcely any at all*," as M. Dufief says."—*Vide pages 227—8 of the M. R.*

Let us proceed a little farther.—The very next page is graced by a passage of Demosthenes. This, as the learned writer has kindly translated it for the benefit of *the American youth*, one would naturally suppose he had himself read in the original.—No such thing. Turn to page 367 of the Pursuits of Literature, and the same quotation stares you in the face, and to put beyond all doubt, the source from which all this learning was derived—compare the translations given in the Pursuits

of Literature, and the Monthly Register, and you will find them, with the exception of one very slight alteration, precisely the same. After such damning proofs, it would be idle to encumber your columns with any further citations. If any reader yet remain unsatisfied, let him compare p. 154, M. R. with p. 862, and 476, P. L.; p 85, M. R. with p 319, P. L.; p. 71, M. R. with p 77 P.L. and 436 in the appendix. p. 229, M. R. with p. 366, and 478, P.L.; p 71, M. R. with p. 50, P. L. and 433 in the appendix, and p. 9, M. R. with p. 163, P. L.—Philadelphia edition.

To those who are curious to know some thing of the arts of authorship it may be a task, perhaps, neither useless nor unpleasing to read over the prefaces and notes of the Pursuits of Literature, and compare them throughout with the Monthly Register. There one may trace the learned journalist altering, expanding, abridging—now boldly seizing upon a scrap of Greek, or a morsel of eloquence—and now contenting himself with an idea, an allusion, or a metaphor.

Thus, Sir, have "the baked meats, which did so richly furnish forth," the banquet of the English author, been "coldly" served up again and again to the American public, by this dexterous literary caterer.

I am Sir, with respect, your's.
MARTIN MAR-PEDANT.

From the Commercial Advertiser.

SPECULATIONS OF DECIUS.

NO. XVII.

It sometimes happens, that in our advance through life, we meet with a sentiment or apophthegm, sententiously expressed, and easily remembered; which, catching on the mind, and adhering as a first principle, precipitates us into error from its inaccuracy. Within the purview of this remark, may fall the doctrine conveyed in the following couplet of the poet:

"Let fools for forms of government contest,
"Whatever's best administer'd is best."

This maxim has been often repeated, and has had many admirers; yet I have always been apprehensive it had a dangerous tendency. When beginning to examine the principles which give bias to political conduct, I perceived this would better become the mouth of a despot, than that of a republican; that was a more suitable theme for the panders of encroachment, than for enlightened citizens, determined to live free.

Form may properly be attributed to metaphysical beings, when made the subjects of abstract speculation; and, in application to government, used in this sense it becomes essential and indispensably important. While in other things it may be accidental or indifferent, in the case before us it assumes a character and distinction, which render it an object of controversy. When theoretically considering government, therefore, we may well speak of a *good form*, and a *bad form*. Whatever similarity varying circumstances may give these in their effects, in their nature they can never be assimilated; but will ever remain essentially different, in whatever manner they may be administered. Who will contend that the Roman government was not materially better under its ancient republican form, than subsequently, under its despotic emperors? Yet the former was, for a time, rendered horrible by the influence of a sanguinary Sylla; the latter, transcendently auspicious, by the wisdom and benignity of an Alexander Severus. What statesman who valued the liberties of mankind, would not think it absurd to compare the military despotism of France, to the well-balanced powers of the British constitution? We should think it still more absurd, to compare the strange medley, acted under in the independent days of aristocratical Venice, to the original excellency of our truly republican system. Yet, I readily admit the administration of government to be of vast importance; converting in its effects, the good to bad, and the bad to good. Dion said to Dyonisius, "Gelon made monarchy appear the best of

governments; but you have convinced us it is the worst."

Persuaded of the truth of the foregoing remarks, the honest politician will keep an eye, at the same time, upon measures adapted to the preservation of form, and to that of a just and equitable administration. If engaged for the one, he will not forget the other. Yet, while delighting ourselves with the original structure of our system, or exulting in the popular administration of it, I fear we have forgotten its comprehensive nature, and lost sight of some of its essential parts. The innovations and encroachments already witnessed upon some material branches of our constitution, indubitably prove that we are not sufficiently attentive to preserving the purity of form; while an ordinary survey will evince that we, in general, have overlooked some things necessary to carry our government into successful operation in detail. The choice of legislative and executive officers, immediately considered as such, has been the chief topic of popular clamour; while men clothed with judicial duties, because their offices are in their nature more retired, have commanded but a comparatively small share of public solicitude. This is obviously an error, a frailty of the mature in years; not unlike the propensity of children; whereby they eagerly grasp at glittering trifles, and are much amused; while they disregard articles intrinsically valuable, at the same time presented to their choice. It shall, therefore, be my object to set in a just light, the importance of our judiciary, and the extreme necessity of calling our first characters to fill judicial offices: convinced, that the correct and uniform enforcement of our laws is amongst the highest objects of national concern.

It is an admitted position with statesmen, that in a free government, whose existence as such, depends upon a due proportion between a variety of different springs, every precaution should be used, that each might have its checks and balances; to the end, that each might perform its appropriate office, without extending beyond its province, or without impinging upon the verge of another. One of the considerations which have conduced to raise some modern governments of this kind to a pre-eminent rank, is an independent judiciary. From a slight acquaintance with the history of the British constitution, we shall learn how the spirit of liberty struggled through a succession of ages, to take every shackle from their judiciary, calculated to continue it the vassal of arbitrary power; and how it was ultimately brought, in the way of independence, to the point of human perfection. At the adoption of our system, we were fortunate in having such a model framed to our hands; not one which we had seen only in theory; or which we could estimate only by conjecture; but one, whose benefits we had actually experienced, while the subjects of colonial government. The wisdom of our political fathers gave us this unalloyed, and without mutilation; consecrating it by all the sanctity infused into our constitution, as an inviolable palladium, and entailing it, as far as could be done by the highest solemnity of human transactions, as an indefeasible birth-right, to the latest posterity. Such was the estimation it obtained when we received it; and such the tenure, by which it was intended we should hold it.

From the Philadelphia Register.

REFLECTIONS ON THE FRENCH DECREE, *declaring*

THE BRITISH ISLES IN A STATE OF BLOCKADE.

When the decree of the French government, declaring the British Isles in a state of blockade, was issued, it was vainly considered as inflicting a deadly wound upon the British commerce. If, indeed, the emperor Napoleon could *actually* blockade those islands, then might he execute his vengeance on a government and people whose prosperity, resources, and pow-

er, are such as to inspire him with the most inveterate hostility. But the empty threat of doing that, which experience has shown to be utterly impossible, can only serve to provoke and increase the measure of retaliation.

While the French marine (with that of their allies) is nearly annihilated, and their commerce almost wholly in the hands of neutrals, the British, who continue to be the uncontrolled masters of the seas, have now interdicted *one* branch of the neutral commerce, which will be most severely felt by France, Spain, Holland, and all the countries which have fallen under the power of France; namely, the trade (in neutral ships) between one port and another of these nations.—This is not a *brutum fulmen*—a mere threat without the power of executing it, like the French *declaration;* but it is an interdiction which the British navy will carry into *effectual operation.* Of this, the emperor will soon be convinced by *experience;* he will *feel* the measure; and if any thing could add to the chagrin of its effects, it will be some such intelligence as that lately communicated through the public prints, of *seven hundred richly laden British merchantmen having sailed from one English port in one day, in the face of the proclamation blockade!*

But it may be said, that Napoleon, by means of his military power and control on the continent of Europe, is enabled to exclude from the ports of many of the European nations, British merchandize. Granted. And what will be the effect? Comparatively *insignificant*, and necessarily *temporary.* In the debate on the commercial treaty of 1786, between Great-Britain and France, which took place in the British House of Commons, in 1787, Mr. Flood stated—that the average calculation of the *exports* of Great-Britain, had been from 88 to 99 millions sterling, (about 396 millions of dollars) per annum; and that in the year 1785, the goods, wares, and merchandize *exported* from Great-Britain to *France, Germany, Holland, Italy, Spain,* and *Venice*, including also *Portugal* and *Turkey*, amounted to no more than £ 4,207,016, 18*s.* 8d. sterling; being but *one* part in *twenty-one* of the *sum total of the exports*—these, including, we presume, the exports to the *British Asiatic* and American dominions; as the greatest amount of exports from Great-Britain and Ireland, to *foreign* states and their colonies, (up to the year 1802) is estimated at no more than 49 millions sterling, equal to about 218 millions of dollars.

If, therefore, the emperor of France could shut out from all the ports of Germany, together with Portugal and Turkey, as well as from those of France, Spain, Holland, &c. all British merchandize, to the amount stated to be exported to those countries—and this he cannot do; even in this case, the loss to the continent of this inconsiderable proportion of the immense commerce of Britain, would prove much more injurious to the countries deprived of it, and in its consequences more inconvenient to *the French* themselves, than to the British nation. This weak and vindictive policy was attempted to be carried into effect, at a period when the English trade and manufactures were in their dawn; but those who made the attempt, soon repented, under its operation. Queen Elizabeth having discontinued some privileges which had been granted to certain foreigners settled in England, called the merchants of the Steel-yard—the Hanse towns, seconded by the imperial interest, and joined by Spain, expelled, by way of resentment, the English merchant adventurers from all parts of the German empire. In consequence of this step, the queen, in 1597, directed a commission to the lord mayor and sheriffs of London, ordering them to *shut up the house inhabited by the merchants belonging to the Hanse towns, at the Steel-yard in London; and, at the same time, ordered all the German merchants in England, to quit her dominions on the same day that the English were obliged to quit Staden.* The result of this vigorous measure was, that in 1610 (four years afterwards) the Germans *offered* again to admit English mer-

chants into their country; and were themselves afterwards, admitted to reside in England: *but there never was the smallest question of renewing the privileges.*

There is no nation under heaven, besides the British, more deeply interested in the *prosperity of their commerce*—and, consequently, in *their decided naval superiority, as a means of protecting their commerce*—than the United States. The great mass of those *imports* which enabled this country to *export* in the course of the last year, upwards of 100,000,000 of dollars in value, are from Great-Britain and her dominions. The whole of the exports from the United States, in the year 1803, did not exceed the sum of 55,800,000 dollars. Of this value, articles of *domestic* growth or manufacture, constituted *more than three-fourths:* and, of the whole amount, the articles *exported to Great-Britain and her possessions* alone, were in value 23,597,903 dollars; being about 42 parts in 100 of the value of the exports from the United States to all parts of the world. In the same year, there were exported from the United States, 1,311,858 barrels of *Flour*, and 2,079,608 bushels of Indian corn; which may be estimated together, at twelve millions of dollars, and a very large proportion of which was sent to the British dominions. In the *British* West-Indies, *flour from the United States* has been a *free* article; with this distinction *in our favour*, that the flour of any *other* foreign country, cannot be carried thither from such country, *even in British bottoms.*

Such, then, is the importance and value of our trade with Great-Britain and her dependencies; a trade essential to the well being of this country, and highly beneficial to the British empire. It is a branch of our commerce which *we* ought to *cherish* and *protect*, for our own benefit; and which *they* will do *their part* in *defending* for their own. This is a commerce of *permanent* and *growing* value; not depending on a state of *war* and *transitory events* for its continuance.

The *American*, therefore, who does not wish security and prosperity to Great-Britain, on the score of *interest* alone, cannot be a patriot. With this nation we have just concluded a treaty of amity and commerce; one which will, doubtless, should the Senate advise its ratification, prove very advantageous to our country: thus we are bound to consider her as being, also, a *friendly* power. In both views, then, and as well-wishers to the interests of humanity, and the order of the civilized world, an *uncorrupted* American cannot be otherwise now, than *a friend to Britain*, whatever prejudices he may have heretofore entertained against that nation.

COL. BURR.—On the 22d of February, Aaron Burr was recognized to appear before the Supreme Court, to answer to a bill of indictment, and appeared accordingly, attended by his counsel. A plea was put into the jurisdiction, stating that the Supreme Court of the Missisippi Territory was not a court of original jurisdiction. The counsel further observed, that the territorial judges ought immediately to convey the accused to a tribunal competent to try and punish him, and hoped that the grand jury might be discharged.

Col. Burr objected to dismissing the jury, and remarked, that if the attorney general had no business for the grand jury, he had. The court was decided on the motion. Judge Bruin was opposed to discharging the grand jury, unless Col. Burr was likewise discharged from his recognizance

The grand jury were discharged, and Col. Burr demanded a discharge, which the court refused. The following morning, it appeared that Col. Burr had made his escape. The grand jury, afterwards, not only acquitted Burr, but presented the government for meddling with him.

His Excellency, Robert Williams, Governor of the Missisippi Territory, has issued a proclamation, offering a

reward of two thousand dollars for Burr's apprehension.

Orders have been recieved by the commander of the British naval forces in America, to release every American seaman from British ships, who had not voluntarily entered.

The Washington Federalist mentions a report, that an express had arrived at the seat of government, charged with dispatches from Governor Claiborne, of the Missisippi Territory. These dispatches contain information, that war with Spain has become inevitable. That the Spaniards had become insufferably insolent, and were collecting in different points with considerable force, and, as some report, had actually crossed the Sabine, and taken their former position in the neighbourhood of Natchitoches.

The following spirited resolutions for the defence of our city and harbour, were introduced into the Legislature of New-York, by Mr. Hale, a federal member from Albany. They are eloquent and energetic appeals to the good sense and patriotism of the national legislature, and must make a deep impression on every heart which is not depraved by party spirit, or rendered callous by corruption.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, if the honourable the Senate concur herein, That in the present state of our national concerns, it becomes a duty of the people of this state, represented in senate and assembly, to express their sentiments on the important subjects of fortifying the port and harbour of New-York, and of protecting the valuable and extensive Commerce of the U. States.

Resolved, That when this state, in acceding to the government of the U. States, surrendered its valuable and increasing impost revenue for the general benefit of the Union, it was done under a full conviction that it would then become the indispensable duty of the government of the United States in return, to afford the Capital City, Harbour and Commerce of this state, full and competent protection.

Resolved, That the manner in which the several respective applications from the Legislature, from the Corporation of the City of New-York, and from committees of the great body of inhabitants of that City, to the Congress of the United States, praying for aid to fortify the Port and Harbour of New-York, have been treated, and the effect hitherto produced by the said several applications, have made deep impressions and caused great dissatisfaction in the minds of the people of this state.

Resolved, That while the several representatives of the people of this state, in the senate and house of representatives of the U. States, are entitled to the approbation of their constituents for their patriotic and persevering exertions, in endeavouring to effect this just and necessary object; the contracted spirit evinced by the House of Representatives of the United States, in proposing the trifling appropriation, in the first instance, of 20,000 dollars, and subsequently of the totally incompetent sum of 150,000 Dollars for the purpose of fortifying all the ports and harbours of the Atlantic States, comprised in an extent of sea-coast computed at more than 1200 miles, must, if persisted in, lead to consequences serious and alarming.

Resolved, That the prosperity and interest of the great body of Citizens of this state are inseparably connected with the prosperity, interest, and fate of their capital City: that on the security of the port and harbour of New-York, and on the protection and success of its foreign commerce, the advancement and prosperity of the great agricultural interest of the whole state, does essentially depend: that as it appears by a message from the President of the U. States, delivered to both Houses of Congress at the commencement of the late session, that by the happy and successful operation of the funding system of the United States, the public debt is materially reduced, and the favourable prospect of its final extinction in a few years is confidently stated, and Congress is called upon to make a reasonable provision for the appropriation of the future surplus revenue, no possible injury or even inconvenience can therefore arise to the United States, from the appropriating of one year's impost revenue of each of the Atlantic States, to the highly consequential and necessary purpose of fortifying the ports and harbours of each state, requiring the same, in a proportion equal to the amount of revenue each state may annually produce.

Resolved, That under all existing circumstances, this state is justly entitled to ask and demand of the government of the United States, the appropriation of a sum equal to the amount of the impost revenue for one year of the port of New-York, to be applied to the purposes of erecting such permanent and durable fortifications as may be competent to the effectual protection and defence of that City and harbour, to be payable by such instalments, and expended under such regulations as Congress in their wisdom may deem proper.

Resolved, As the sense of this legislature, That no nation however enlightened, populous, or enterprising it may be, can maintain a respectable standing as a commercial nation, without the protection and support of a respectable navy: That from the want of such protection to the valuable and extensive commerce of the United States, property has already been permitted to be violently and unjustly captured from our enterprising merchants, and to the essential injury of our national revenue, not only on the high seas, but to the disgrace of our national character in the vicinity of our coast, in the mouths of our harbours, by foreign armed vessels, to an amount that would have furnished a navy capable of effectually guarding our coast and harbours, of protecting our commerce, of saving our useful and respectable race of seamen from foreign impressment, capture, and imprisonment, and of commanding respect from all foreign nations.

Resolved, That three copies of the foregoing resolutions, be signed by the President of the Senate, and by the speaker of the house of assembly, and delivered to his Excellency the Governor, in order that one copy be transmitted to the President of the U. States, one copy to the President of the Senate, and one to the speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States.

FOREIGN.

By the Packet, Captain Scott, from Liverpool, French Bulletins to No. 52, the latest dated January 19, 1807, have been received. The following abridgment of their contents, is copied from the Boston Centinel of March 14th.

BULLETIN, No. 48, IS DATED WARSAW, Jan. 3, 1807.

It states, that Gen. Corbineau had followed the Russians from Pultusk, had reached Ostroviel the 1st Jan. and had picked up 400 Russian soldiers, several officers, and many baggage waggons: that marshals Soult, Ney, Prince Ponte Corvo, (Bernadotte) and Bessieres, were cantoned on the little river Orcye. Davoust and Lannes at Pultusk. That the Russians continued to retreat; and the emperor came back to Warsaw the 2d—That prince Jerome had laid Breslau in ashes, but the garrison had not surrendered—That a Prussian corps of 8000 attempted to raise the siege, but were defeated by gen. Montbrun, with a body of Wirtembergers and Bavarians, with the loss of 400 men, 600 horses, and a convoy of provisions. It contains no other military operations.

BULLETIN, No. 49, IS DATED WARSAW, Jan. 8, 1807.

It states, that Breslau had capitulated, and prince Jerome entered the place, and was going to besiege Brieg, Schweidnitz, and Hasel: that general Nictor had marched to besiege Colberg and Dantzick: that gen. de Zastrow had been appointed Prussian minister of foreign affairs: that the French cavalry were not far from Koningsburg: and that the Russian army was continuing its movements towards Grodno.

BULLETIN, No. 50, IS DATED WARSAW, Jan. 13, 1807.

It mentions, that the troops found several Russian sick at Ostrolenka; and that the illness in the Russian army increased daily: and that the garrison of Breslau (5500 men) had defiled before prince Jerome. A detailed account is given of the affair between the Prussian corps, and that of the Wirtumbergers and Bavarians, mentioned in the 49th bulletin: the rest of the bulletin relates to the progress of the Russians in Turkey; the preparations making in Turkey to resist the "aggressions" of the Russians: and that "Austria and France are equally interested (as well as England) in not seeing Moldavia, Wal achia, Servia, Greece, Romelia, and Natolia, become the sport of the Muscovites."

BULLETIN, No. 51, IS DATED WARSAW, Jan. 14, 1807.

It notices the official dispatch of gen. Benningsen to the king of Prussia; which, it says, was received with great joy; but which joy, on the receipt of other accounts, was turned into grief; and the consequence of the latter, was the determination to evacuate Koningsburg: that all the Prussian orces then did not exceed 32,000; some of which were with the king, others in various garrisons in Prussia and Silesia. On the Russian official account it states,

that Buxhovden was not at Makow, *(Benningsen did not say he was)* but at Golymin, where he was beaten. It defies Benningsen to show a single piece of French cannon taken, a single standard, or more than twelve or fifteen straggiers taken; while the French can show 6000 prisoners, two standards, which he left at Pultusk, and 3000 wounded, whom he abandoned in his flight. The bulletin admits the French took care not to pursue him; denies that the grand duke of Berg or Davoust was opposed to him; and concludes with a number of remarks on the effect of such ridiculous relations.

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BULLETIN, No. 52. IS DATED WARSAW, Jan. 19, 1807.

And gives an account of the operations of marshal Mortier, in Prussia proper; and of an affair with a detachment from the Prussian garrison in Colberg, and a small corps of Mortier's army, in which the latter took four pieces of cannon, and 100 prisoners. It adds, that Brieg in Silesia, had surrendered: that Poland, rich in grain and provisions, affords a plentiful supply: that Warsaw supplies 100.000 rations daily: that no diseases existed in the army: that no severe frosts had been experienced: and that the emperor was daily upon parade, reviewing his troops, and particularly the conscripts from France.

BATTLE OF PULTUSK.

RUSSIAN OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.

GEN. BENNINGSEN TO THE KING OF PRUSSIA.

I have the happiness most respectfully to acquaint your majesty, that I have succeeded in repulsing the enemy, who yesterday morning attacked me on every point near Pultusk. The main attack was made by gen. Souchet, at the head of 15,000 men, on my left wing, near Farmguarka, in the view of getting possession of that town; I had only 5000 men under gen. Baggonaut to oppose the enemy on that side; they made a brave defence, until I sent a reinforcement of three battalions of reserve, and afterwards three more under gen. Tolstoy, by which means the right wing of the French was totally defeated. The second attack, equally brisk, was made on my right flank, where gen. Barkeley de Tolly was posted with the van guard. The wing extended on the road towards Stzegocyn to a small wood, where I had placed a covered battery, which the enemy attempted to turn. I, therefore, made a movement backwards on their right, which succeeded so well, that I not only frustrated the attempt of the enemy, but was also fortunate as to reinforce gen. Barkeley de Tolly with three battalions, ten squadrons, and one battery, to repulse the enemy, on which the enemy retreated from the wood.

The attack commenced at eleven in the morning, and lasted until dark. From the relation of all the prisoners I was opposed to Mess Murat, Devoust, and Lannes, with an army exceeding 50,000 men. They have lost about 5,000, according to their own account.

All my troops fought with the greatest bravery. The following generals particularly distinguished themselves: Osserman, Tolstoy, Barkeley de Tolly, Prince Dolgorguky, Baggonout, Sommoff, and Sitoeff, of the infantry; also col. Daviddofesky, and Gondoff, &c. &c.

Field marshal Kamenskoy departed from Pultusk for Ostrolenka on the morning of the 26th December, previous to the attack, and again gave the whole command to me, so that I have had the good fortune to command alone in this affair, and to beat the enemy.

I have to lament that the long expected succour of gen. Buxhovden had not arrived, although he was but two German miles distant, and even halted half way. I should otherwise have been able to follow up my victory. I have further to lament that the total want of provisions and forage oblige me to retire with my corps to Rozaw; the enemy had not molested me in my retreat.

(Signed) BENNINGSEN.

Rozaw, the 27th (15th) Dec. 1806.

Extract of a letter from Mathew and Alexander Buchanan, belonging to the Miranda expedition, to their relations in this city, dated

"CARTHAGENA PRISON, *Dec.* 30, 1806.

"Since we wrote you last, giving a full account of our unfortunate capture and situation, nothing extraordinary has happened us.—We are still kept in close confinement, loaded with chains, and death staring us in the face. Unless our country will interfere in our behalf, there is not the most distant hope of our ever effecting our liberty. We have been very ill, but have recovered our health a little.—Several of our unfortunate companions are already dead; and considering our miserable situation, poor living, scanty allowance, exposed to fevers, and other diseases incidental to this climate, it is surprising to me that one of us has survived so long.—Benjamin Davis, and Wm. Long, of your city, are well, and pass our prison window in chains, to and from their labour every day.—John Scott has lost his hearing, is very low, and cannot live many days. Of the number confined in the cell with us, two only have died."

If we attentively observe the movements of the party in power throughout the union, we perceive that an important crisis in our public affairs is by them contemplated;—a crisis which will require the united and well directed energies of our best, our wisest, and our bravest men. Is it not then mysterious that this party should continue their partiality for Mr. Jefferson, notwithstanding they themselves do not hesitate to acknowledge that he is at best only calculated for a fair-weather pilot? Certainly they must either be as blindly propelled by the spirit of party, as was as of yore a herd of swine by other evil spirits, what time they ran violently down a steep place into the sea, or they are willing to rush, with their eyes open, into the arms of the despots of Europe.

The following reflections on the subject, are from the Commercial Advertiser:

The rage for addressing Mr. Jefferson, which, it would seem, is increasing rapidly, altho' highly flattering to him and the present incumbents of office, appears to an attentive observer, in some degree, ominous. If we trace the progress of political opinion in this country with accuracy, we shall find the people daily increasing in that kind of knowledge which will enable them to throw off the shackles of prejudice, and estimate men and measures by their intrinsic worth. This fact may be inferred from the addresses themselves—or rather the exigency of affairs which has called forth these adulatory offerings at the shrine of him who, until five or six years last past, has been *tortured* with apprehensions of "undue official influence."

In the circular letters of the New-York Republican Committee of correspondence, enclosing addresses to the President, &c. (requesting him to suffer himself to be nominated at the ensuing Presidential election) the following very remarkable paragraph is noticed.

"Our present situation is peculiarly "interesting. Europe is unsettled, "agitated, and convulsed; perhaps the "storm by which so many nations are "shaken, may hereafter extend its ef-"fects to us. Among ourselves the "federalists are struggling to regain "their former power," &c. &c.

This discovers their real views and motives in circulating the addresses, and loudly proclaims the fearful apprehensions which drive the party to the addressing measure. Now, if we for a moment only attend to cause and effect, we shall find that the situation of affairs, which renders it necessary to load the Chief Magistrate's bureau with addresses, is viewed as portentous—the cause is considered in danger—the party are conscious that they are rapidly losing the estimation of the good people of these states. If this is not the case, I ask why is this unusual

anxiety? Why do Mr. Jefferson's partizans take so much pains to collect addresses? Not a town or village in the country but is scoured and hunted over for addresses to the *modest* Jefferson. Can it be possible that they submit to all this drudgery from a consciousness that Mr. Jefferson is in "the full tide of" affection and favor with the people? Or do they fear the strong current of reason and information which is gradually, though surely overwhelming these puny politicians?

B.

We observe, with the most heartfelt satisfaction, that the Federalists in this state are disposed to make such efforts as their country's best interests, as well as their own honour demands. In a government like ours, nothing but the most keen-eyed vigilance, and the most unremitting exertions can guide the political bark in safety between the Sylla of anarchy, and the Charibdis of despotism. If the country's political interests are neglected by its first characters, we shall soon have neither political nor civil rights worth a struggle.

At an unusually numerous and respectable meeting of the Federal Republican Electors of the City of New-York, held at the Mechanic Hall on Monday evening, March 16, 1807:

MATTHEW CLARKSON, *Chairman.*
D. S. JONES, *Secretary.*

Resolved unanimously, That this meeting deems it expedient that Federal Candidates for Senator for this district, and Members of Assembly for this city, shou'd be nominated by the Federal Republican Electors, and supported at the ensuing election.

Resolved, That the Federal Republican Electors be requested to assemble in their respective Wards at their usual places of meeting, on *Thursday evening* next, for the purpose of appointing a committee of three persons in each ward, who shall together form a general Committee of Nomination.

Resolved, That the Committee of Nomination, as soon as may be convenient after their appointment, meet at the Mechanic Hall, and select suitable persons as candidates, and immediately thereafter, that they call a general meeting of the Federal Republican Electors to receive their report.

By order of the meeting,

MATTHEW CLARKSON, *Chairman.*
D. S. JONES, *Secretary.*

Appointments by the hon. the Council of Appointment.

Marinus Willet, Mayor of the city of New-York.

Egbert Ten Eyck, clerk of Jefferson, *v.* Henry Coffin, removed.

Joseph White, and Elijah Holt, Justices of the Peace, Otsego.

David Schuyler, Inspector of pot and pearl ashes, city of Albany.

James Rodgers, coroner city of Schenectady.

Jerahmeel Ballow, auctioneer, Oneida.

David R. F. Jones, of Queens, Samuel Bishop, of Suffolk, and Rivers Morrel, of Westchester, to aid and assist stranded vessels.

ESSEX COUNTY.

John Macumber, Judge of the common pleas.

Justices of the Peace.

Enoch Fitzhenry, and Justus Rice of Elizabeth-town; Nathan B. Johnson, and Joseph Dunn, of Scaroon; George Throop, of Willsborough; Winter Shelden, William Rolp, and David A. Haschall, of Essex; and Samuel Bigelow, of Ticonderoga.

CLINTON COUNTY.

Benjamin Graves, a judge of the common pleas, in place of Nathan Carver, removed.

Justices of the Peace.

Benjamin Waite, and William Lawrence, of Chazy; Gates Hoot, of Chateaugy; Alban Mann, of Constable; and John Stevenson, of Plattsburgh. Amasa I. Brown, of Harison, no longer a justice of the peace.

SHERIFFS.

John Van Benthuysen, Dutchess.
William H. Cook, Herkimer.
John Boyd, St. Laurence.

Re-appointments.

John Lewis, Richmond.
John Hoffnagle, Essex.
Anson Carey, Chenango.

In the House of Assembly, on the 5th inst. the motion to re-consider the vote of the House of the preceding day, *rejecting the bill for dividing the county of Dutchess*, was taken up, and after a lengthy and animated discussion, negatived by the casting vote of the Speaker. The house stood 49 to 49. One member was absent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 13.—It does not appear that Aaron Burr was confined on board of one of the United States armed vessels, as was stated in the Orleans Gazette of yesterday. It was contemplated to arrest him, and the plan was intrusted to so many SECRET KEEPERS, that Mr. Burr's spies learnt it, and he thought proper to be off.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Mr. MARTIN MAR PEDANT has hurled no *imbelle telum* at the Monthly Register-Gentleman. Indeed, we cannot believe that the seven-fold shield of Ajax, *brass, bull hides* and all, (*we don't recollect the Greek, as it is not in the Pursuits of Literature*) could, for all the world, repel the weapon of our assailant,

Volat atri turbinis instar.

There lived once, a similar "*giant*" of a genius in Great-Britain, and he was characterized by the writers in the *Anti-Jacobin*, or *Weekly Examiner*, as one

"Who sees nor taste, nor genius in these times,
Save Parr's buzz prose, or Courtney's kidnapp'd rhymes."

These same writers then proceeded in prose to chastise the poor poet for a trifling *petty larceny*, in the following manner:

"KIDNAPP'D, implies something more than *stolen*. It is, according to an expression of Mr. Sheridan (in *The Critic*) "*using other* "*people's thoughts as gipsies do stolen children*— "*disfiguring them, to make them pass for their* "*own.*"

"This is a serious charge against an Author, and ought to be well supported. To the proof then!

"In an Ode of the late Lord Nugent, are the following spirited lines:

"Tho' Cato liv'd—tho' Tully spoke—
"Tho' Brutus dealt the godlike stroke,
"Yet perish'd fated Rome!"

The Author alluded to above, saw these lines, and liked them—as well he might; and as he had a mind to write about Rome himself, he did not scruple to enlist them into his service; but he thought it right to make a small alteration in their appearance, which he managed thus—Speaking of Rome, he says it is the place

"*Where* Cato liv'd"—

"A sober truth: which gets rid at once of all the poetry and spirit of the original, and reduces the sentiment from an example of manners, virtue, patriotism, from the *vitæ exemplar dedit* of Lord Nugent, to a mere question of inhabitancy. *Ubi habitavit Cato*—where he was an inhabitant-housekolder, paying scot and lot, and had a house on the right hand side of the way, as you go down Esquiline-Hill, just opposite to the Poulterer's—But to proceed—

"*Where* Cato liv'd; *where* Tully spoke,
"*Where* Brutus dealt the godlike stroke—
————"By which his glory rose!!!"

The last line is *not* kidnapped.

"We question whether the history of modern Literature can produce an instance of a theft so shameless, and turned to so little advantage."

The votaries of the Muses, who have this week enriched our poet's page, have drank deep of the pure waters of the fount of Castalia. The "Lacerated Glove" would have become the lyre of Petrarch, and its apotheosis is not exceeded by that of the Lock of Belinda, in the finest poem of Pope.

The "Lines," by a Lady, unite, in an eminent degree, the sentimental with the sublime, and are not surpassed by the most correct effusions of the enchantress of the "Mysteries of Udolpho."

Several favours are received, but too late for insertion in this week's paper.

For the Weekly Inspector.

Extracts from "DEMOCRACY," a manuscript Poem.

(*Continued from* The Weekly Inspector, *vol.* II. *page* 48.)

The following simile, descriptive of the applause bestowed by a multitude on a favourite orator, is a fine specimen of the mock sublime:

As when o'er heaven, the storm begins to roll,
And angry light'nings flash across the pole,
In the dark skirting of the troubled skies,
The grumbling thunder's first low murmurs rise;
Then up the steep of heaven, slow mounts the sound,
Gathering its sullen noises from around,
And there, with congregated might it roars,
Jars the whole heavens, and shakes earth's trembling shores;
Peal after peal, loud-bounding rolls a-far,
Join'd with the lightning's intermitting glare,
O'er the vast concave all the terrors stray,
And in remotest regions die away.
So, when the mighty BRUIN ceas'd to speak,
On his glad ear unnumber'd plaudits break;
At first, low murmuring, but, at length aloud,
Burst the vociferous gladness of the crowd;
Long thro' the room repeated noises rung,
Leapt from each hand, and rose from every tongue;
Wearied at last, they faint and fainter rise,
'Til far away the failing echo dies.

For the Weekly Inspector.

THE LACERATED GLOVE.

" O that I were a glove upon that hand,
" That I might touch that cheek."

O Romeo! had thy wish been granted,
What poet could thy raptures speak,
Chang'd to a glove, thou wouldst have panted
Beneath the glow of Juliet's cheek.

Yet might thy fate have still been curst,
Straining thy passion to discover,
Like this poor Glove thou migh'st have burst,
And prov'd, alas! a ragged lover.

But Juliet had thy loss forbid,
And sav'd her tatter'd boy from scorn,
Had plac'd thee near thy parent kid,
To light the stars of Capricorn *.

Ah! not to thee such favour's given,
Poor Glove! from Harriet's hand now torn,
Ah no! cast down from thy bright heaven,
On earth thou now must die forlorn.

Yet, would she deign, her airy muse,
Could send thee on the wings of fame,
Among the stars a place to choose,
And grace some constellation's name.

When Maro's muse tried all her charms,
To raise proud Cæsar to the skies,
Scorpio, 'tis said, *drew back* his arms †,
To let the Julian glory rise.

A nobler sign thou might'st command,
Hung on the zodiac's mystic sphere,
Bright Virgo would *extend* her hand,
And wear that Glove so honour'd here.

* " Give me my Romeo; and when he shall die,
" Take him, and cut him out in little stars."

† " Ipse tibi jam brachia ardens
" Scorpius." Virg. Geo.

For the Weekly Inspector.

LINES,

By a young Lady, in answer to a letter written by a Gentleman, wherein he excused himself for not being much acquainted with Astronomy, on account of his having bestowed more of his attention to Natural Philosophy.

Dark heavy clouds begloom the sky,
And shade the expansive face of heaven;
'Tis vain to seek the courts on high,
Tho' plain the instructions you have given.

If then from earth, my youthful muse,
To follow you dare not to rise,
Her feeble pinions, pray excuse,
Nor let it draw *you* from the skies.

Sure the suggestion can't be true,
That you've ne'er trod sidereal ground,
Your letter marks how well you knew
The wonders of the starry round.

Tho' rich the lore which nature yields,
And philosophic powers unfold,
Tho' long you rang'd her earthly fields,
And found her mines of purest gold.

Yes, though her charms allur'd your heart,
And won your gay collegiate hours;
Though varying joys she did impart,
And strew'd the student's path with flowers;

Yet high from earth you oft would rise,
When wrapt with all the shades of night,
Enraptur'd climb the concave skies,
And trace the starry paths of light.

Yes, if aright I ken your soul,
It loves, from earth born studies free,
Thro' heaven's illumin'd realms to roll,
With Newton's eyes, its climes to see.

Ah! where's the mind whose better part
Does not the same bright path pursue?
This scene sublime? where is the heart
To whom its influence is new?

Proud learning need not point the way;
To where revolving planets shine,
Indulgent Nature lends her ray,
To guide us to their spheres divine.

The flowers which mark her steps below,
The joys which *here* her bounties yield,
With rapture bid the heart to glow,
When high in *heaven* her form's reveal'd.

Unknown her influence leads the mind,
From Nature up to God to rise,
In every work on earth, to find
The hand of *him*, who spread the skies.

Thus the fond mother opes her arms,
And strews the fairest flowers around,
To chase away her child's alarms,
And tempt his feet to try the ground.

Her infant charge the lure obeys,
Steps on, forgetting its alarms,
Still new incitements catch its gaze,
Till safely prest within her arms.

So Nature's works with charms abound,
To lead our souls the heavenly road;
We follow where her steps are found,
And reach the bosom of our God.

Published for THOMAS GREEN FESSENDEN, at E. SARGEANT'S Bookstore, No. 59, Wall-street, opposite the U. S. Bank.
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THE

WEEKLY INSPECTOR.

" Of those men who have overturned the Liberties of Republics, the greatest number
" have begun their career by paying an obsequious court to the People—commencing
" Demagogues, and ending Tyrants." Hamilton.

Vol. II.] New-York, Saturday, March 28, 1807. [No. 31.

FOR THE WEEKLY INSPECTOR.

BEHOLDER.

No. III.

The spirit which the democrats displayed during the two first administrations, and the hopes which they expressed at the prospect of gaining the ascendency, rendered the election of Mr. Jefferson extremely alarming to the friends of independence. The " Watch Tower" had declared that we must have war with England, and that alliance with the French was most desirable; and announced, as a concluding argument in favour of the democratic candidate for the presidency, that ever since the declaration of independence, he had been " the undeviating friend of France." The conclusion from these premises was, that he must be far preferable to Mr. Adams and Mr. Pinckney ;—because they were personally odious to the French. When to these declarations were added the general devotedness of the party to France, and the shameful misconduct of Monroe and Randolph, even during the federal administration, the friends of Washington found, in Mr. Jefferson's accession to power, reason for nothing but alarm. They considered his election as a prelude to our future infamy, and the fourth of March, 1801, as the date of our nation's decline. His inaugural speech, however, relieved, for a moment, the fears that were felt, and led to hopes that were soon entirely destroyed. The smooth and apparently sincere disapprobation of " entangling alliances," augured favourably for our foreign transactions; but the first scenes of the drama sufficiently disclosed the character that was to appear in the succeeding acts, and put an end to all hopes of a firm and impartial administration. We first heard the President ordering the prize money of a condemned French schooner, to be paid to the officers who were taken on board of her. The court to which this order was directed, had the courage and honesty to disregard it, and decreed that the money should be paid into the United States' treasury. This is a trifling circumstance in the history of the President's unjustifiable and wicked partiality to France, and would not be mentioned, but as it is one of the first, and shows us the character of the man, and what might be afterwards expected from him. It was an earnest of that surrendry which has been made of our national rights; an act of fealty to a foreign master. In this circumstance, we see the grovelling narrowness of his views, and the radical corruption of that political disease, which he contracted in France. If for so small a sum, the chief magistrate of the United States, for the sake of gratifying his partiality to France, would transcend the bounds of his authority, and violate the laws he had sworn to support, we need not be surprised at the purchase of Louisiana, the interdiction of commerce with St. Domingo, nor the enaction of the non importation law. We might anticipate measures like these, from the party of which such a man is the head.

In the purchase of Louisiana, is to be seen the powerful operation of that spirit, whose destructive influence these

numbers were designed to evince; a spirit of partiality which has ripened into obsequious submission to France. On the eve of war, fifteen millions of dollars were wanted by Bonaparte. They would assist to conquer the nations of Europe. Knowing the importance to us of the navigation of the Missisippi, and knowing the spirit of our administration, he so contrives it, that the port at New-Orleans is occluded. Before Monroe can arrive at Europe to ask explanation, Livingston, the man who wrote to Talleyrand a letter, reproaching England with instigating the conduct of Drake; the man of punctilious propriety in his behaviour as ambassador; Livingston has purchased Louisiana! And did we stand in need of land? Mr. Jefferson had told us we had enough for the hundredth generation. Had we an overflowing treasury? Our public debt had for years been the theme of unceasing clamour. Could peace be preserved in no other way? We have been at war about its boundaries ever since it was purchased. Was a great bargain offered us? If we consider the price, the bounds, and the title, all which were known at the time, and join to these the trouble it has occasioned us since, we must acknowledge that Bonaparte is not only a conquerer, but also a speculator; and that he has egregiously swindled our government, or that they have shamefully imposed upon the people. Fifteen millions was the price of this wilderness, whose bounds no man pretends to know; and worse than all, the United States at this moment have no title to Louisiana. *As France never performed the conditions upon which Spain transferred that country to her, she had no title herself, and, therefore, could give none to us. France never obtained Russia to acknowledge the duke of Parma as king of Etruria, and of course nothing but the inability of Spain, prevents her demanding of France the restoration of Louisiana. It now belongs to Spain, and as soon as it is convenient, France will assist her to take it.* We may then cease to talk of Mobile and Perdido, and get back our millions from France as we can. Mr. Jefferson's umpire, reason, will never recover a cent, and Cheetham's civility of principles, will be equally unsuccessful.

Why then was the treaty of St. Ildefonso ratified, and why did the democrats celebrate the acquisition of Louisiana? Why did they rejoice that a millstone was hung about our neck? The reason is obvious—the price was paid to France. All the peccant humours of their system had been stimulated by foreign drugs, till they were thrown into a delirium, in which friends are taken for foes, and foes for friends. It is, therefore, easy to account for the applause with which the measure was received by the democrats. It was dictated by the same blind madness that shouted when the wooden horse was introduced into Troy, and sang praises when the French army entered into Germany. It was the spirit which Monroe had prematurely declared that the Americans possessed; a spirit that will submit to any thing beneficial to France, or hurtful to England. Had approbation of the purchase proceeded from any thing but a fixed infatuation, it would long since have ceased, and been succeeded by the most determined opposition. The contention about its limits, and the hostility with Spain, which Louisiana has occasioned, are sufficient to damn the popularity of any party, and effect a change in any administration. But democracy, like a maniac, has been kept alive by its madness: the day of its recovery, will be the day of its death. Though blind to the light of truth, and deaf to the voice of reason, we should have expected, at least, that it would have been quickened by a sense of interest. But democracy sets calculation at defiance, and renounces the common principles of human nature.

The prohibition of our commerce with St. Domingo was a still more formal surrender of independence. We know of no reason for the measure, but the command of France. That the Haytians were an independent, a separate people, was proved, not only by

the law of nations, but likewise by the express decree of the French convention. To stop commercial intercourse with them was, therefore, to withhold the benefits of our neutrality from one nation, while we extend them to another, which is the extreme of injustice. But Turreau had demanded, and Dr. Logan thought this was sufficient. Had there been no reason against interdicting this commerce, except the style of France, no friend of his country's honour ought ever to have acceded to the measure. The nation that will submit to hear such language as was used by Turreau on that occasion, and also respecting the claim of de Beaumarchais, and to pass it by without notice;—that nation is gone—it has lost its independence, and ought to lose its name. The insolence of that language was unexampled. But our Congress, meek souls, who mean to lose nothing by "vain punctilio," suffered it to pass unnoticed, and, in the first instance, proceeded to obedience. They will, doubtless, soon do the same in the second; another million will be given to France.

The first session of the ninth Congress will be held in everlasting remembrance. The inhibition of commerce with St. Domingo; the vote of two millions to buy negociation with Spain, or rather with France; (the Pyrenees were long since removed) and the non-importation law, are measures that will never be forgotten. The two former exhibit a servility to France which would disgrace Spain herself; and the latter, a spirit of rancorous hatred to England, which disregards the dictates of policy, and even of justice. Though France, for Spain and France are one, had pirated our commerce, imprisoned our citizens, violated our territory, and invaded the limits settled by the treaty of St. Lorenzo;—though she had *refused negociation*, yet nothing but a vote of two millions of dollars is effected towards obtaining redress. But England, though in a train of amicable adjustment of our disputes, was insulted and abused by the enaction of a law, prohibiting the importation of her merchandize. This measure would have justified England in proclaiming war against us. It was unparalelled in the annals of the political world. England resented it as she ought, and the poor trucking legislators who enacted, were glad, with precipitate haste, to repeal the law. In the lowest deep of national disgrace, the treatment of England sunk us to a lower still. Compare the measures adopted towards Spain and Britain, and weep over the folly and wickedness of our administration.

AMERICANUS.

For the Weekly Inspector.

The following, in answer to a publication which appeared in the People's Friend, was received too late for insertion last week.

TO VINDEX.

Sir,

The defence which you have attempted of Dr. Abercrombie, evinces the warmth of your personal friendship. But, while it proves the fervency of your feelings, it may be thought to derogate from your understanding, and to deviate from the principles of rectitude. It can easily be conceived that a man expressing himself in the height of his "indignant emotions," should lose sight of reason and propriety; and, feeling tenacious of the character of his friend, permit himself to vent his ideas in the glowing language of his passions. I highly applaud your sensibility for your friend, but should have more highly respected your good sense, had you employed it in his defence. Not satisfied that his reputation should be supported by his own merit, you would induce us to think that your eulogy is the base on which it is to rest. Of this, however, the public will judge. As you seem a stickler for decorum, and a sincere inquirer for truth, you might have well spared some of your epithets, and dark insinuations; and have avoided misrepresentations palpable and obvious. However, that zeal is truly great which

could have drawn you from your customary occupation to assume the cudgel of controversy against a writer, whom you consider as undeserving the notice of your friend.—Really, sir, you must then highly estimate your own character.

You represent the writer of the communication as having asserted "that "he thinks it very doubtful whether "any English elementary work *of merit* can be altered for the better; or, "if altered, whether any legal claim "can lay for a copy-right." Whether you intended to erect a wind-mill in order that you might buffet it, or to obtain a triumph where there has been no contest, I shall not stop to inquire. But you must be told that here is a misrepresentation of that writer's expressions and sentiments. He has never advanced such doctrines. He said "the books generally selected for the "purpose of alteration, from their very "nature, afford not the smallest "grounds for expecting any real im-"provement." In what way, Mr. VINDEX, can you distort this expression to convey the idea contained in your assertion? To my mind it has not that bearing. After laying down a maxim, drawn from experience, "That perfection is the lot of no mor-"tal being," you would wish to persuade us for that reason, that the work in question, has received very considerable improvement from your friend, Dr. ABERCROMBIE. What is more easy than to state a proposition, and then deduce a conclusion conformably to our wishes? It was incumbent on you, sir, as a vindicator, to have furnished evidence of improvement. The *onus probandi* rested upon you, and not on those who deny.—Before I end this address, however, it will be shown how far your friend may be considered to have made improvements.

It must be admitted, that you are, in some degree, consistent; for having put into the mouth of the writer, a sentiment, relative to the subject of improvement that he never uttered, you persevere in misrepresenting his ideas relative to copy-right.—I hope *some* may think your practice unintentional. He observed, as to copy-right, "It is very doubtful whether there "can, in any instance, be legal grounds "for an American copy-right of an "English book." The writer never observed that, if altered, the *alteration* was not the property of the person making it, as you would have it believed was his opinion. Your perversion of this writer's ideas well suits with your design; but, Mr. VINDEX, the public might have expected a rightful and a candid discussion

I shall not observe further on this head, but wait for the observations from the very able pen of Mr. Carpenter, with whom you are at issue. Should he not find leisure or feel disposed to notice the cause, and bring it to a trial, you need not expect a discontinuance.

You complain that the writer terms the additions by Dr. ABERCROMBIE, "insignificant, unnecessary, and irrelevant;" and state, "that he has not furnished any data from the work itself, by which the public might judge of the truth or falsehood of the charge." Really, Mr. VINDEX, your memory cannot be uncommonly tenacious, for in your first number you say, "the writer of the communication does not condescend to point out any other defects than the introduction on the first page of a note giving the Latin origin of three words." Unfortunately, sir, I can scarcely comprehend you. What is meant by the introduction on the first page? for they were not taken from the first page. What by the first page of a note, comprehended in five lines, and nearly in the middle of the page? Here you indirectly admit that he has pointed out defects; but it is possible that even a very profound critic, who is accustomed to keep his mind calm, should, acting under the influence of "*indignant emotions*," betray the effects of unusual intemperance. Let me advise you, sir, to keep your temper better. The public will judge of the insignificancy of the additions, as well as of their irrelevancy.

Your friend observes, "A frequent "review, however, of that invaluable "work, (Murray's Grammar) has led "me to remark a few deficiencies, "which the experience of some years "in teaching has convinced me might "be supplied with advantage: parti- "cularly the etymology of the techni- "cal words—a more precise explana- "tion of the tenses than that usually "given—and some other observations "in the course of the work, which "may probably tend to elucidate the "general rules, and render them "more impressive upon the mind of "the student." Wonderful doctor! How lucid are his sentences! But he has not condescended to inform the public whither he intended to supply these few deficiencies. He has, it is true, made some alterations and additions, which will now be cursorily examined.

The first improvement which he was to make, was to give the etymology of the technical terms. In this branch he has really belaboured himself; for out of the 112 notes, 93 are like the following: "Grammar, from the *Greek* word *Gramma*, a letter;—Alphabet, from *Alpha* and *Beta*, the two first letters of the Greek alphabet."

Of such stuff consists six-sevenths of these learned notes. It may be here proper to inquire, wherein consists their importance? Surely any scholar who has studied the Latin and Greek languages, cannot need this superfluity. For if he have not already acquired the etymology, which a knowledge of those Grammars forbids us to deny, he ought to be directed to his Lexicon, which would more deeply impress the requisite information on his memory. If he have not, whence results the advantage? Does an English scholar acquire a more accurate idea of the term Grammar, by being told that it is derived from *Gramma?*—Ridiculous!! Your pedantic friend ought to have added the Greek character. The very sight of it would have rendered the knowledge to the English student intuitive. Is it not the object of the student to learn the signification of the term, as relates to the subject of Grammar? This being obtained, why should he wander then after the derivation? Should some learners inquire whether a word was imported from Upper Germany, France, Italy, or Greece, would it not be more proper that such inquiry should be gratified by a reference to JOHNSON or BAILEY? Why heap up a quantity of learned lumber, which has not immediate relation to the subject? Let it not be understood that I would reflect opprobrium upon a knowledge of these learned languages. No one more than the present writer venerates such learning; but to stuff it into an *Abridgement of English Grammar*, professedly intended "for the contemplation of *very youthful scholars*," is "insignificant, unnecessary, and irrevelant." Before your next number appears, Mr. VINDEX, I would advise you to obtain this Grammar, and make a comparison. If you then can vindicate it, *en masse*, you may hear more on the subject.

The second alleged deficiency is the destitution of a more precise explanation of the tenses. Let us see what mighty additions and elucidations have been made. Dr. ABERCROMBIE observes, under the head of participles, "that the present always ends in *ing*, "the perfect in *ed*; and that the per- "fect passive is formed by prefixing "the present participle of the auxilia- "ry or helping verb *to have*, to the "perfect participle." Marvellous! As if the student, from the examples given by MURRAY, would not have made the same inference. The next note on the tenses, for he has but *three*, although one branch of his mighty additions was professedly on this subject, is relative to the perfect and imperfect. MURRAY says, "the imperfect tense "represents the action or event either "as past or finished, or as remaining "unfinished at a certain time past." Upon this the sage Doctor asks "how "can an action be imperfect which is "past and finished?" He either does not understand the definition, or puts upon it a false construction. Certain-

ly it is easy to conceive an action or event as finished, at the time when a person predicates it of an object. without reference to past time: as, I have finished my letter. Here the action is considered as perfected, without any relation to past time, but conveying an allusion to the present. So an action or event can, at the time of predicating, be easily conceived as finished, with a reference to past time, whether definite or indefinite, or as unfinished at a definite time past—as, I loved her for her modesty. In this instance the passion, as respects the time when the person thus predicated, no longer subsists. It is past and finished. But it is represented as having existed at an indefinite time past. It then was unperfected. Thus the imperfect tense may justly be so termed, while it represents an action as past and finished, at the time when such action is predicated; but as unfinished at the time when it actually existed. He does not seize upon the obvious distinction of MURRAY between the perfect and imperfect tenses. The former alluding only to the present complete perfection of the action—the latter either to the present complete perfection of it, but as perfecting in time past, whether definite or indefinite, when it was imperfected; or to the actual imperfection of it solely at a certain time past.

What advantage can a "*very youthful* scholar" derive from your friend's disquisition on the tenses? It is a subject which has perplexed more manly minds, and called forth the exertions of matured talents. Why, then, perplex a young tyro with it? As he has seen fit to refer to his larger Grammar for a fuller discussion, why not solely refer there, and to others, who have discussed the point as an object worthy of a scholar's *future* attention? His next note, like the first, is too obvious for a scholar under the direction of an instructor disposed to do his duty.

The third point, under the head of deficiencies, he designates by the broad name of "Observations." The remarks under this head will perhaps be more desultory, as they will be upon different notes, &c. upon different topics. MURRAY observes, that "a "preposition may be known by its admitting after it a personal pronoun in "the objective case;" to which ABERCROMBIE subjoins this note: "Or a noun." It may be proper to inquire whether the former is not a more lucid character, by which it may be known. Although a preposition may admit a noun after it, there are instances where a noun solely would not answer. The article or pronoun, or each with an adjective, would have to precede the noun; as, I went *with* the man; the virtue *of* that man is great; *on* a horse; *at* the sacred monument. Thus instead of giving the easy, invariable rule, he adds a more complex and an exceptionable one, where, in some cases, one part of speech precedes the object, and in some two.

In another note he says, "Common "nouns may be divided into *natural*, "*artificial*, and *abstract*." Is this division such as a "*very youthful*" mind would be apt to comprehend? And if he did comprehend it, where to him would be the benefit? It would be of very trifling consequence for a child who did not design to pursue Grammar further than this abridgement, to know this division; and if he should become a complete grammarian, it would, even then, be but speculative. No practical utility could result from it, as respects Grammar. I trust, in parsing, even Dr. ABERCROMBIE would not wish his tyro to designate each noun, and arrange it under one of these heads. As well might he proceed and subdivide each of these into *genera*, *species*, and *individuals*. But, sir, if a person will glean from others who are pre-eminent, to decorate his page with a show of knowledge, let him adhere to what is fact. He says, "Abstract nouns are those "which have no actual or material ex"istence," and, among others, instances *hardness*. Hermes did not teach the Doctor thus. Are you prepared to defend the doctrine that hard-

ness has no material or actual existence; or that it exists independent on matter—that it is not a quality of matter? You are undoubtedly a scholar, and too well acquainted with the force of conclusions, to risk your reputation on the success of a defence of such a doctrine. But, sir, the question is, are such refinements useful in an abridgement? which I leave to be answered by the candid public.

He says, "personal pronouns ex- "press personality." Personal pronouns then are personal pronouns. Indeed! There needs no ghost from the grave, my lord, to tell us that. Here is an exhibition of some of the additions and elucidations. I hope the public will be able to perceive them.

This annotator and elucidator says he "has not presumed, in any "instance, to alter the original text." If he meant by the text, the writings of MURRAY, I must beg leave very civilly to inform the gentleman he is mistaken; for he *has* altered MURRAY in numerous instances, some of which shall be shown. Should you attempt to creep out by saying he has not altered MURRAY's abridgement, but only interlarded the body of the work with MURRAY's notes, transposed and mutilated, it will not avail you; for he has further said he has in this work given some of the proposed additions, "with additional *extracts* from the "larger Grammar."

It will appear shortly how he has given *extracts*. He must have known the distinction between *extracts* and *abstracts*; and if so, how can a deviation from his assertion be vindicated? But this is not all; he says, "the ad- "ditions are all printed at the bottom "of the pages, and separated from the "text of Mr. MURRAY by lines, a few "only excepted; which it appeared "necessary to insert in the body of the "pages---these are printed in Italics, "which will sufficiently distinguish "them from the original work." It will be recollected that one of the professed objects of the Doctor was to make additions. For these he obtained his copy-right. He no doubt intended to impress the belief that he had made valuable and great additions; and, therefore, to strengthen this impression, observed that they are printed at the bottom, except a few which are printed in Italics. What will you say, Mr. VINDEX, on being told that nine tenths of those in Italics are taken from MURRAY himself, but some of them mutilated and mangled? I believe that not more than two or three instances, in Italics, can be shown, where any real addition has been made to MURRAY. Under Rule I, sections 1st, 2d, and 4th, are only transcripts, and section 3d only altered in language. The remark under Rule II. is only an alteration of the terms, not of the ideas. The fact is similar with respect to the two sections under Rule III. to the first under Rule V. to the one under Rule VI. to the 4th under Rule VIII. and to the one under Rule X. As he has made a practical addition to MURRAY's note under Rule XI. I shall submit it as a lucid specimen of the lucidity of this elucidator. *Let him beware.* "In which, and si- "milar cases, the second verb is in "the infinitive mood, the sign if that "mood *to* being understood." Here no doubt is a lucid collocation, and an accurate punctuation. But I know that more than one have had to repeat the phrase before they could collect the meaning. He first asserts that the second verb is in the infinitive, and then clothes it in a straight jacket, by observing that the sign *if that mood to* being understood.

I might thus proceed and particularly notice the alterations and mutilations of MURRAY under each head: But let it in conscience suffice, that of about twenty extracts and abstracts from MURRAY, under Syntax, twelve are thus mutilated or altered. How finely this elucidator appears in this borrowed plumage! His merit, however, would not be unlike his who should bedawb a rich and magnificent painting in some of its parts, and then present it to the world, claiming the crown of merit, to the prejudice of

the author, who had successfully toiled for years to make it as perfect as could reasonably be expected. I trust, sir, the good sense of the enlightened public will not permit your friend, under the sounding phrase of "additions and illustrations," to rob a beneficent and useful character of *his* honest and richly deserved fame. To you, Mr. VINDEX, he and they are under the greatest obligation; for you have awakened a spirit of inquiry into the general principle of similar publications, and of the particular merits of this, which, it is believed, will redound not only to his advantage, but to that of the whole republic of letters.

LUCIUS.

The first of the following pieces is from a railing muddy-headed democrat, who, as the fashion is with that party, undertook to find fault with what he could not comprehend. The response which succeeds it is a kind of parody on the ridiculous sentiments which the preceding contains, and by exhibiting the miniature sketches of the original on a larger scale, shows the deformity of the picture.

We think that they will be read with avidity not only by the laughter-loving votaries of Comus, but by all who feel an interest in the progress of American literature. They may be said to contain the germ of those celebrated productions which originally appeared in a fugitive form, with the title of "THE ECHO," and which have been collected and published in this city.

FROM THE MIDDLESEX GAZETTE OF JAN. 30, 1790.

MR. WOODWARD,

By giving the following Extract of a Letter to a gentleman in this city, a place in your paper, you will oblige some of your friends.

—

I WAS exceedingly surprised to see that the Secretary of the Treasury should be induced to report to the House of Representatives in Congress, a plan of Finance which appears to me at once to stab the national character, and to injure the public creditor. All good citizens have been greatly ashamed of the disordered state of our national finances. Many a brave inhabitant of the United States has owned, with confusion, that he belonged to a nation reputed to be destitute of honesty, and without public faith. I have felt my dignity arise upon the adoption of the new Constitution, in proportion to the progress of our reputation. And have flattered myself that the new Government would act upon principles of honour and justice, and still have confidence in it.

But when I read the Secretary's proposals to creditors to return their money at five per cent. I blushed as a young lady, who, sensible that her happiness and success in the world depended entirely upon her innocence and reputation, would at the rude proposal of prostitution. I hope the Secretary meant to marry public faith, after the proposal to dishonour it; the dignity of my feelings as a citizen, however, was wounded by it; and I have heard a number of enlightened creditors speak of it with great disapprobation.

The system of reloaning the public debt is, in reality, compulsive upon the creditors, because otherwise they have held out to them only a probability of reaping some temporary gleanings of an uncertain revenue, and not at any rate to exceed four per cent. This thorny compulsion is covered by the extended sign of plausibility.

I know the national embarrassments have been many; the resources, however, of this young country are adequate to all her exigencies. I do not design to impeach the Secretary; his task was new and difficult, but I believe his intentions were pure. Yet I conceive he is building his system upon the quicksand. Because he imagines the common interest of this country upon money loaned, will within twenty years be at the rate of four per cent. therefore he seems to conclude it is right for government to re-

duce immediately, while in fact the current interest is at six per cent.

According to my logic, &c. &c. &c.

To the Printer of the Middlesex Gazette.

PRINTED IN A GAZETTE OF THE DATE FEB. 6th, 1790.

Sir,

Impressed with the very forcible reasonings of the ingenious writer of a Letter in your last paper, upon the impolicy and injustice of the plan of Finance proposed by the Secretary of the Treasury, I have been induced to present his sentiments in a poetical dress to the public eye. This mode of writing, from its being more easily retained in the memory, I conceive to be the most proper vehicle for such important truths, which ought to be indelibly impressed on the mind of every citizen of the United States.

LORD bless us, my friend! I am quite
out of breath,
And now begin writing half frighted to death;
From reading the plan of the wise Secretary,
To send Public Faith limping on to Old Harry.
What spell or what charm could induce him
to give
Such a scheme to *our* Congress, I cannot
conceive;
To me such a scheme of financing appears
Sufficient to justify clipping his ears.
O! how could he play such a barbarous part,
And ruffian-like stab Public Faith to the
heart?
The state of finances has caused much distraction,
And Interest and Diffidence join in the faction.
Our citizens good and inhabitants brave,
When landed in Europe, beyond the broad
wave,
Have blush'd, like black sheep, to acknowledge their nation,
So lost to truth, honesty, fame, reputation.
And often I've felt, sir, however surprising,
My feelings all trembling, *my* dignity rising,
To hear of the progress that Congress are
making
In paying themselves, whilst our purses are
shaking;
And often have flatter'd my wise pericrany,
That good Madam Justice, that bed-rid old
Granny,
Once more would awake from the torpor of
death,
Truth and virtue her crutches, and wisdom
her path.
And still do I flatter, and still do believe,
That our new Legislature will never deceive.
As a girl, who, more fearful of sound than of
matter,
About reputation still makes a great clatter,
Affectedly blushes, in deepest confusion,
At e'en the bare naming the word prostitution,
So deeply I blush'd at the dire degradation
That four per cent. interest will bring on
the nation.
Nor will you imagine from views interested
Arose the concern which I thus manifested;
For tho' scorn of money was never my fau't,
And by some e'n a little too scrimping I'm
thought,
Yet such is my zeal for the land's reputation,
That e'en interest is fairly eat up by that
passion.
I hope from my soul that the good Secretary,
After all, Public Faith proposes to marry;
That is, in plain English, to make her his
wife,
And a good honest woman the rest of her
life.
My dignified feelings, however, were wounded,
And, as a good citizen, sorely confounded,
To find that Miss *Faith* is so scurvily us'd;
And many join with me to think her abus'd.
'*This thorny comprisson*,' I very well know,
'*Is cover'd*' all over, from caput to toe,
'*With*' smooth '*plausibility's sign*' far '*extended*,'
And as tight as a drum with a calf-skin new
mended.
So may you have chanc'd on a briar-bush
spy
Clouts, aprons, and handkerchiefs hung out
to dry;
At distance it makes a respectable show,
And nought's to be seen of the bushes below:
But on nearer advancing the truth forces out,
And peeps Mr. Briar from under a clout.
I know very well we have long been embarrass'd,
Our nation by Indians and Devils been harass'd,
But still are we masters of youth, strength,
and vigour,
And as we grow larger, we sure shall grow
bigger.
I do not design to impeach the good man,
The great Secretary, who laid the wise plan;
His task it was novel, and hard to endure,
Tho' still I believe his intentions were pure.
But yet I conceive that his building will
stand
As long as a pig-stye built firm on the sand.
And since he imagines the interest of cash
Will dwindle in twenty years down to mere
trash,
It makes me conclude it must be his intent
To reduce it at once down to *nothing per cent.*
Thus, thus, my dear friend, by the force of
my logic,
Have I trac'd out the whole of this wiseacre project,
And prov'd very fully, by arguments strong,
That what is not right must surely be wrong.
To have written some more on this subject
I meant,

But, alas! my dear sir, all my vigour is spent.
The stream from my pen refuses to flow,
And exhausted, and drooping, to bed I must go.
Thus a half-drowned rat, with a visage so rueful,
Hangs his tail and sneaks off, in condition most woful;
Then, at present, good night; some further occasion
Shall whet up my brains in the cause of the nation.

FEDERAL REPUBLICAN RESOLUTIONS.

At a General Meeting of the Federal Republican Citizens of Albany, convened at the City-Tavern, on Wednesday the 18th of March, 1807, the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted:

This Meeting taking into their serious consideration the present situation of our public affairs, and the existing state of politics and parties in the state of New-York:

Considering that the prevalence of democratic and anti-federal principles in this state for a course of years, has tended to sow dissentions, spread discontent, promote injustice, impair public confidence, weaken the hands of government, and gradually to bring our state affairs to a crisis that demands the attention of all public spirited citizens;

Considering that this prevailing spirit, having arrived at the point at which a powerful and dominant party divides into rival factions, is at length removing from the public mind the prejudices created by its own intrigues, and thus awakening the People to reflection;

Considering that these feuds and dissentions among our political opponents, while they tend to remove popular prejudices and to moderate that tyranny of party which has heretofore been practised, tend also to weaken the energy of the existing Government, in which we are all interested as citizens, and thus seriously to affect the public interests and welfare;

Considering, therefore, that the present crisis not only presents a fit occasion, but makes it an incumbent duty, for disinterested and public spirited men to exert their influence, to express their sentiments, and to consult together for the public good; Thereupon,

Resolved, As the sense of this Meeting, that it is fit and proper that Federal Republicans should embrace the present occasion to communicate their sentiments on the state of public affairs, and to exhibit to the view of their fellow citizens at large, the principles that influence their minds and actuate their conduct.

Resolved, As the sense of this Meeting, that the general prosperity and growing wealth of our country bear testimony to the value of those Federal Republican principles which laid the foundation of our Union; and conducted the steps of our patriots and sages during the first ten years of our National Administration, and that we cherish, with the pride of freemen and patriots, the sentiments and feelings that influenced the measures of those days.

Resolved, That the maintenance of public justice, the encouragement and protection of commerce, enlightened plans and liberal provisions for public defence, and a stable and energetic system of civil administration, are among the primary objects of the Constitution, and the first duties of the Government under which we live; and that the general neglect and various recent instances of disregard of those principles, manifest the weakness of our present National Administration, and disappoint the just expectations of the Nation at large, and of this State in particular.

Resolved, That the feeble, narrow, and time-serving policy pursued by that Administration, and the inadequacy of its measures to the wants of a great and growing, but disunited and unprotected people, naturally turn our attention to our State authorities and jurisdictions, and press upon us the expediency of general and united efforts to increase the respectability of our State Government in its various departments.

Resolved, That the citizens now assembled, being in duty bound as Federal Republicans, to seek the general good of the community, and not that of a sect, do utterly disclaim all concern or interest in the present contentions of democratic parties, and look forward with confidence to that period when the public service, and not the personal interest of men, will be the governing objects of our public elections and appointments: That when that period shall arrive, they assure themselves that a large, weighty, and respectable portion of the community, whom intrigue, usurpation, and tyranny, have effected to proscribe, but who, though oppressed, have never been degraded nor dishonoured, will enjoy that consideration and influence in public affairs, which the public good demands, and to which they are justly entitled, not merely as Federalists, but as freemen and friends to liberty and good government: That in the pursuit of those general objects and measures of public reform, and of liberal policy, which the welfare of this State at the present juncture so urgently calls for, they pledge themselves hereby to each other and their country, (and trust that in this they express the sense of Federalists throughout the State) that they are stimulated by no party-interest, that no hope of office or emolument shall influence, no fear of the power of

ot. ers, shall deter them from all proper and honourable exertions.

Resolved, As the sense of this Meeting, that in our free country the right of popular election is not the less to be prized, but rather the more to be cherished, in consequence of its occasional abuses; that this right, under the auspices of the Constitution and the protection of Divine Providence, is the main pillar of our security; that it is therefore the duty, as it should be the pride, of freemen on all occasions to exercise this right with a zeal proportioned to the public interests at stake; and under psesent circumstances, to use increased exertions to augment the number of able, patriotic, and public spirited men in our State Legislature.

Resolved, As the sense of this Meeting, that in the ensuing election for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, it is a duty that Federal Republicans owe themselves, their principles, and the community, to use, for the best good of their country, the franchise which they enjoy in common with their fellow-citizens at large; and to make a choice between the respective candidates nominated: That in making such choice they ought to be guided by a liberal view of the public interests, and to select and support such of the respective candidates as may seem least exceptionable in relation to the great points of difference between Federalists and their adversaries, and most likely to favour and promote those moderate, independent, and liberal principles, and those reforming and healing measures, which are so necessary to the public tranquility.

By order of the Meeting,

JOHN H. WENDELL, *Chairman.*

TEUNIS VAN VECHTEN, *Sec'ry.*

We have ever been disposed to attribute the wonderful success of the French, since their revolutionary era, to *Propagandism*, or, in other words, to the poison of their principles, circulated by their emissaries; and corrupting the *mind* of the nations they proposed to attack. That we were correct in that particular, every page of the history of their progress renders abundantly evident. We will now advert to one instance of thousands which might be given to corroborate our assertions.

The successes of Custine, a French revolutionary general in 1792, are thus commented on by the Abbé Barruel:

"Of all the French Generals no one, "perhaps, was more inflated with his suc- "cesses than Custine; and certainly he "had little reason to expect them, as he "was destitute of those talents and that in- "trepidity which denotes the great general. "Nevertheless, Europe with astonishment "beheld him in one campaign making him- "self master of Worms, Spire, and even "Mayence. But when Europe shall know "how these conquests were prepared, its "astonishment will subside, and its indigna- "tion will arise against the treacherous off- "spring of *Spartacus*-Weishaupt."

We cannot believe that, at that early period of the revolution, the tactics of the French were so decidedly superior to those of their opponents, as to give them at a single stroke what would have baffled their Turennes and Condés for whole campaigns. Besides, we find their greatest conquests have been achieved in countries which have been most noted as the theatres of illuminism. The Russians have not arrived to that state of false refinement, which fits them to become the tools of the philosophists of revolution; and the English in general are too enlightened to be wrought upon by these imps of darkness. But Prussia and Germany are known to have been the *sinks of philosophism*, and hot beds of the *anti-social conspiracy*. Hence the French have merely to make their appearance in those countries, and after a little *sham-fighting*, all is theirs.

We think, however, that there may be much truth in the following extract, which states the deplorable situation of Prussia, as respected her means of defence, previous to her late disasters.

BATTLE OF JENA.

Whoever is acquainted with the Prussian States, will certainly see with vexation an edifice undermined, that once contained so

much excellence, and which might so easily once more have retrieved its ancient dignity and consistency, if the heads of the Empire had understood the prognostics of the times, and had been willing to submit to a few necessary reforms. A reform was particularly requisite in that part of the military system which excluded from all promotion in the army the most learned and enlightened men in society, viz. the higher classes of the citizens, not of the rank of nobility; and it is remarkable, that an order issued in France, similar to that which appeared in Prussia some years ago, permitting the nobility alone to be promoted, preceded the disturbances in the army which ended in the breaking out of the revolution.

Those who are well informed on the subject assure us, that Prince Lewis Ferdinand of Prussia, the night before the battle of Saldfeldt, in which he fell, foretold to several of his confidential friends the fate of the Prussian army. The counsels of Col. Von Pfuhl were never listened to from the beginning.

Three principal errors probably hurled the Prussian army into the gulf of destruction. The first was an inconceivable disregard of any thing like a regular plan, and a heedless security. Only a few hussars were stationed in the Thuringer wood and hills, the passes and fastnesses of which could have been insurmountably defended against the most superior force in the world by a few cannon and sharp shooters. It is incredible, but nevertheless true, that the Prussian generals left all the most important passes on the Saal unoccupied; and when this was remarked by some of the Saxon engineers, they were laughed at as if no enemy could come there. The Prussians had almost no reconnoitering parties, and they never suspected that the Emperor of the French, with his main body, had advanced within a few miles of them.

How differently was the Emperor Napoleon supplied in this respect; and how far superior was he in point of vigilance and activity. When he had fixed his headquarters at Auma, early in the morning two prisoners were brought in who had been seized as spies. It soon appeared, however, that they were very honest men, as in their answer they completely coincided with each other. One of them was the son of the celebrated Scottish Baronet, Sir John Sinclair, who was studying at the university of Gottingen, and having been on a visit to Gotha, the road by which he was returning was cut off, and he was travelling through the Prussian main army to Leipzig. His companion was a garrison preacher of Gotha. The young Scotsman had a plan of study drawn up by his father in his pocket-book, and soon proved his innocence. The Emperor himself conversed with him so early as two o'clock in the morning, and when he had learned from them that the Prussians had no suspicion of his being so near, he exclaimed, turning to the by-standers, "Ils se tromperont furieusement ces perruques!!" (How these wise-acres will be deceived!). Both were kindly dismissed with passports.

The Prussian patroles allowed themselves to be cheated by the most trifling appearances. An officer commanding a body of horse, which was sent out from the royal camp towards Naumburg, to reconnoitre, returned without going to Naumburg, because when half way he learned from a traveller that they knew nothing of the French at Naumburg. From such extraordinary security no other consequences could follow.

The second grand error was the unaccountable neglect of every means for securing subsistence for an army of 140,000 men. The barren country of Weimar was in no condition, neither was it by any means prepared, to subsist this army along with its appendages. There was no bread, no brandy, no beer, for the soldiers, and no fodder for the horses.

The third and most decisive error lay in the false calculations that were made respecting the movements of the enemy, and the unfortunate choice of positions.

The ancient fortresses and bulwarks of the Prussian Monarchy, which would have greatly obstructed the progress of the French army, were in an untenable condition, and without provisions; and in the event that the battle was to have been lost, there was no place of assembling made known, no rallying point was fixed upon. The discomfited corps therefore retired in quite different directions, and were almost all made prisoners.

On the decisive day, the 14th of October, the left wing was not formed in the same line, nor united with the centre. This want of unity had this effect—that two separate and distinct battles were fought at one and the same moment, and that upon ground not very extensive. After the Duke of Brunswick was wounded, there was no Commander in Chief to direct the Prussian army. The corps fought singly, without plan, and without concert, and many regiments did not engage at all; very little of the strength or position of the enemy was known. The Saxons, who fought on the left wing, generally assert, that on the day of battle they either received no orders at all from the Officers under whose commands they were, or that the orders they did receive were such as could not have been executed. They were soon obliged to deliver up their remaining ammunition to the Prussians, and they lost their cannon when the retreat began, in consequence of having no cavalry to cover them. Lastly, the Prussian army was detained and hindered in its flight by the crowd of waggons and horses, and their unusually great quantity of baggage. This

complete overthrow and destruction was not owing, however, to any want of bravery. That the Prussians, under all these difficulties, fought with bravery and perseverance, is testified by the French themselves.

The victorious Emperor Napoleon conducted the events of the 14th of October with steadiness and the keenest prudence. He lodged the night before this eventful day in the castle of Jena, and on the following morning, as is asserted at Jena, he reconnoitered from the top of the old observatory, (commonly called the Fox Tower) the opposite heights on the road to Weimar, and witnessed the bloody battle that took place between the French that were marching through the Muhlenthal and the Saxons and Prussians posted on the Sneckenberg. Not far from this spot is the chain of sandy hillocks, which present, as it were, a steep wall on the heights of the Saal. There is here a coppice, known through the whole neighbourhood by the name of the Rauthales, a place celebrated in the annals of the Jena Muses, on account of the combats that used formerly to take place between the students at that spot. This is the pass which the Emperor Napoleon fortified so strongly, and in such a masterly manner, with heavy cannon, and which is spoken so highly of in all the official accounts of the battle. Besides this, the rapidity of the evolutions of the French army astonished the Prussian Generals. In every manœuvre attempted by the latter they were anticipated. What, however, most surprised these officers, was the French artillery. The most courageous soldiers could not approach the showers of balls which preceded the march of the columns, without trembling. The regiment of Larish, for example, was 2000 men strong, and in a few minutes only 150 men were left standing, having been stationed opposite to a battery of eight field pieces.

The preceding statement, so far as relates to the want of preparation on the part of Prussia, may be perfectly correct, and still we may trace the cause of the downfal of Prussia to those *desolating principles*, which threaten to make man a savage, and the world a wilderness. French agents, or propagandists, have been active in Prussia, as they now are in America, in disarming the nation, forming a party in the councils of the kingdom, and dissuading from what they styled *war measures*. The true patriots who foresaw, and attempted to provide against the invasion of Bonaparte, were denounced by French journalists, as a *war faction*. Thus every sinew of national strength was cut, and every limb of the body politic was crippled, before Bonaparte stirred from Paris.

Hence the confidence with which the French anticipated their successes, as manifested in their vaunting Bulletins. Bonaparte declared, as well he might, that the issue of the contest *was not doubtful*. He knew that merely a *sham defence* would be made. He knew that his emissaries had taken such measures in Prussia, that nothing but a *sham defence* could be made. He therefore marches to certain conquest, and the army of Prussia vanishes before him like the mist of the morning before the rising sun.

This is not mere conjecture and speculation; proofs, damning proofs, may be found in every step of the French progress in Europe;—Switzerland, Sardinia, Lombardy, Genoa, Lucca, Parma, Tuscany, Venice, Naples, Holland, Spain, Prussia, in short, every kingdom, province, or city, which is now incorporated with the immense empire of Bonaparte, afford innumerable examples of treachery, excited by French propagandists. Custrin, Stettin, Spandau, Erfuth, and Magdeburgh, were betrayed by traitors. New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston, Charleston, would experience the same fate, should a French armament appear before them.

The first step by way of defending against France, must be to ferret her faction out of a country. The faction of France in Prussia, was the cause of her armies being so badly appointed

and provided for; and the same faction in this country would be the means of America's being found in a still more unprepared state.

Commodore Truxtun *and Burr's Conspiracy.*

Among the measures which are taken by the party in power to extinguish every spark of patriotism, may be reckoned as most prominent their unrelenting persecution of those patriots whose lives have been devoted to the service of their country. They commenced their political career with vilifying Washington and Adams, and they proceed by traducing the characters, and misrepresenting the views, of the men to whose exertions we are indebted for our very existence as a nation. In conformity to this practice, and in order to excite an unseasonable and unjust hatred against Great-Britain, the democratic newspapers have teemed with slanderous reports relative to a British fleet to be fitted out in Jamaica, placed under the command of Commodore Truxtun, and destined to co-operate with Burr.

What motives except those above stated, could have induced our Government to send dispatches from New-Orleans, by the schooner Eliza, to the Governor of Jamaica, and to the British Admiral on that station? And why are those dispatches and the answer of the British commander kept a secret? These documents could not fail to throw light on the subject of this pretended coalition. They would either tend to implicate Commodore Truxtun in the conspiracy, or to prove his innocence. The public, as well as the calumniated individual, have a right to a knowledge of their contents, and we would call on Government to publish them. It is unjust, ungenerous, and cruel, to suffer suspicion to fasten on Commodore Truxtun, when they might dispel it by a breath.

The letter in cypher, communicated by Wilkinson *, says, "T.† is gone to Jamaica to arrange with the admiral on that station," and likewise developes other parts of the plan. Yet with this letter in possession of the Government, which one would suppose would be conclusive against Burr, a jury at the Natchez not only acquitted him, but presented the Government for meddling with him!!

Indeed, when we take into consideration the testimony of Gen. Eaton, the proofs which Wilkinson either found or manufactured against Burr, the flight of Blennerhasset and Tyler, and many other mysterious circumstances on the one hand, the violent and unjustifiable conduct of Wilkinson, the acquittal of Burr by two different juries, the remissness of the general Government in his prosecution, the attempts of Mr. Jefferson's friends to implicate in this real or pretended conspiracy such men as Truxtun, Stoddert, and other distinguished patriots, but not of Mr. Jefferson's sect, together with many other circumstances which go to corroborate our belief, we fear that the whole is a piece of political juggling, a mere tub to the whale, to divert the minds of the people from attending to the alarming situation in which the improvident imbecility, to say the least, of our national Government has placed the country.

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* See W. I. Vol. I. page 272.

† In the margin Truxtun is mentioned at length.

FEDERAL MEETING.

On the evening of the 29th instant, the Federalists of this city met at the Mechanic Hall, to receive the report of the Committee appointed to nominate a Senator and Member of the House of Assembly, from this city. A more numerous and respectable assembly, it is said, has never on a similar occasion been convened in this city. As some unexpected avocations prevented our attendance, we shall give an abstract from the daily papers of the proceedings on this occasion.

The room, although one of the largest in the city, was crowded at an early hour, great numbers who could not get in, stood in the street before the door.

JOHN B. COLES, Esq. was called to the chair. DAVID B. OGDEN, having been appointed by the Committee who framed the ticket to report it, addressed the assembly in an elegant and masterly manner.

He adverted to the prosperous state of the Union during the administration of WASHINGTON, aided by the counsels of HAMILTON, when MILLIONS FOR DEFENCE, NOT A CENT FOR TRIBUTE, was the national sentiment. He observed, that although Mr. Jefferson had been elected to the Presidency contrary to the wishes, and against the exertions of the Federal party, still they suffered their hopes to obtain the ascendency over their fears, and that if Mr. Jefferson had abided by his promises made at his inaugural speech, the Federalists had been spared their present exertions. But instead of that, his conduct was in direct hostility to his professions, and only served to prove him to be one of the most unprincipled of those men, who, by flattering and cajoling the people, raise themselves at the expense, and to the great detriment of the nation.

Mr. Jefferson pretended to possess a great regard for the Constitution, and boasted of his vigilance over the public money, yet one of his first official acts was to take 30,000 dollars out of the public treasury, without any appropriation by law, to pay for the repairs of the French corvette, the BERCEAU. This vessel had been taken by our brave seamen, after an obstinate combat, and Mr. Jefferson had the temerity to order 30,000 dollars out of the public treasury to repair her injuries.

He next adverted to the flagrant case of Callender, whom he rewarded for his infamous attacks on the federal government with 200 dollars, taken out of the treasury of the United States, contrary both to law and the constitution. He then spoke of the attack upon the Judiciary, to gratify Mr. Jefferson's malevolence against the federal judges. The blot on our national character in first permitting Spain to violate her treaty in relation to New-Orleans, and then by a pretended purchase of Louisiana, a country without any definite boundaries, for fifteen millions of dollars, attempting to smother the controversy. He spoke of the *two millions* of TRIBUTE voted to France or Spain, or some other power, by an act passed with closed doors.

Mr. O. reprobated the conduct of Government respecting the application for a defence of this city—and the curious and humiliating fact that neither Mr. Mumford nor Mr. Clinton, our representatives, would open their lips on the subject, but that New-York was indebted to Mr. Quincy, the Boston representative, for all the exertions which were made in this all important concern. That this year our orators had by dint of great abilities procured a grant of the vast sum of 20,000 dollars, to be expended in the defence of the whole Atlantic coast. That afterwards, alarmed at the decline of the Clintonian faction, it was agreed to appropriate a part of the 300,000 intended for gun-boats, to fortifying our sea-coast. But if information ately received could be relied on, not a cent of this money would be expended on New-York. That the inhabitants on the sea-coast would cheerfully bear their proportion of the expense in protecting the Western country, and that the unwillingness to reciprocate the obligation could alone be imputed to Mr. J——n's antipathy to cities and to commerce.

Mr. O. lastly spoke of the Miranda expedition, gave a pathetic picture of the sufferings of our fellow-citizens who had been concerned in that enterprise, and their sufferings being disregarded by our administration, which had itself countenanced it.

This speech was received with the greatest enthusiasm. Loud applauses, and "*three cheers for that,*" were frequently and unanimously given.

At the conclusion of his speech, the orator handed the following ticket, which was received with the highest marks of approbation.

For Senator—Samuel Jones.

Assembly.

Rufus King,	Andrew Morris,
Mathew Clarkson,	Abraham Russell,
Egbert Benson,	Josiah Ogden Hoffman,
John Townsend,	
Richard Varick,	William Henderson.

The pre-occupancy of our columns renders it impossible, this week, to give the speech of Mr. Harison. It shall adorn our columns next week, as reported by the able Editor of the Evening Post.

THE TREATY.

WASHINGTON, March 21.---So much has been said, and so contradictory have been the reports, respecting the Treaty, or the articles intended for a Treaty, lately signed at London by the American and British ministers, that conjecture has been baffled, and opinion wanted data to rest upon.

We believe we have it now in our power to relieve the public mind from that uncertainty in which it has heretofore been suspended. The Treaty will be immediately returned to London for further negociation. For this purpose the Wasp ship of war is ordered to be got ready for sea immediately---the officers are selected; the crew completed, and Thursday next is named as the day on which she is to

sail. Captain Smith, who is to command the Wasp, will be the bearer of the Treaty to London; from thence the Wasp will repair to the Mediterranean, where she is to be stationed.

In a conversation on the subject of the Treaty, the President has been heard to declare, that had he have laid it before the Senate, and that body had been unanimous in advising its ratification, still he would have withheld the sanction of his signature. So hostile does he feel himself to some of its principles, and so determined on its total rejection in its present form.

[*Federalist.*

The following is from the pen of Mrs. GRANT, an English lady, and was written "On the death of Burns." It points out the dangers to which a young man of genius and sensibility is liable, and rebukes the idiot laugh of those who would exult in his downfal.

—

"How blest, when wand'ring by his native Ayr,
He woo'd the willing Muse, unknown to care!
But when fond admiration spread his name,
A candidate for fortune and for fame,
In evil hour he left the tranquil shade
Where Youth and Love with Hope and Fancy play'd:
Yet rainbow colours gild the novel scene;
Deceitful Fortune sweetly smil'd like JEAN.
Now courted, oft by the licentious gay,
With them through devious paths behold him stray.
The opening rose conceals the latent thorn,
Convivial hours, prolong'd, awake the morn.
Even Reason's sacred power is drown'd in wine,
And Genius lays her wreath on Folly's shrine.
Too sure, alas! the world's unfeeling train
Corrupt the simple manners of the swain.
The blushing Muse, indignant, scorns his lays,
And fortune frowns, and honest fame decays,
Till low on earth he lays his sorrowing head,
And sinks, untimely, 'midst the vulgar dead.
"Yet while for him, belov'd, admir'd, in vain,
Thus fond Regret pours forth her plaintive strain,
While, Fancy, Feeling, Taste, their griefs rehearse,
And deck with artless tears his mournful hearse,
See Cunning, Dulness, Ignorance, and Pride,
Exulting, o'er his grave in triumph ride,
And boast, "tho' Genius, Humour, Wit, agree,"
Cold selfish Prudence far excels the three;
Nor think, while grovelling on the earth they go,
How few can mount so high to fall so low.

The following beautiful Canzonet is the production of WILLIAM DIMOND the younger, a late English poet. If we mistake not, we have seen it badly imitated by some American poetaster.

—

When the dawn, with touch of roses,
Doffs aside her shadowy veil,
Ev'ry folded plant discloses
Hoarded fragrance o'er the dale;
Frolic zephyr wanders, sipping
Virgin odours through each bow'r,
And the liquid perfumes dripping
From the petals of each flow'r.
Oh! how sweet that gale to prove,
'Tis the BREATH of *her I love!*

When the noon-tide warm diffusing
Scorching vapours in the air,
Faded herbs, their vigour losing,
Droop beneath the sultry glare;
Sol, with lambent glory streaming,
Pours from his meridian height
Golden fires too vivid beaming—
Flame the heart, and blind the sight.
Oh! that ray I dare not prove,
'Tis the EYE of *her I love!*

When soft Even, coyly peeping,
Steals her inobtrusive reign,
Nature hangs dejected, weeping
Silv'ry sorrows o'er the plain:
Lightly through the pale horizon
Feather'd poets wing their way,
Hymning oft a wild benizon,
Floated long in choral lay.
Oh! the bliss that sound to prove,
'Tis the VOICE of *her I love!*

When black Night, her orgies keeping,
Shrouds in deepest gloom the skies,
Subtle slumber hovers, steeping
Poppy'd spells in mortal eyes;
Then, bright fancy's films unfolding,
All her lucid haunts display;
Visions then of *mine's* beholding,
Ev'n of *night* create a *day!*
Oh! what joy that dream to prove,
'Tis the SMILE of *her I love!*

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THE

WEEKLY INSPECTOR.

"Of those men who have overturned the Liberties of Republics, the greatest number "have begun their career by paying an obsequious court to the People—commencing "Demagogues, and ending Tyrants." HAMILTON.

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FOR THE WEEKLY INSPECTOR.

BEHOLDER.

No. IV.

We have seen the systematic operation of partiality to France and antipathy to England, from the institution of our government to the present hour; and have noticed some of the principal instances in which their operation has been the most mischievous. We have seen that through the whole course of the federal administrations, this accursed spirit *advanced its miscreated front athwart the way*, and embarrassed every important proceeding. We have seen it, in the reign of Jefferson, "in the full tide of successful experiment," bearing down the mounds which the labours of twelve years had erected against it, and sweeping away our sovereignty and independence. Knowing, then, the evils we have suffered, what are the dangers we fear?

From that partial spirit which can see no evil in France, or justifies it, if seen, we fear the utter subversion of our liberties. The same tameness that will sacrifice to a favourite power thirty-two thousand dollars for the sake "of meeting in a common point," that will surrender fifteen millions, and accept Pandora's box as an equivalent; that will give two millions more because they are demanded; that will interdict commerce whenever it is required; the same tameness will permit an armed enemy to enter our harbours, point them the road to the capitol, and unfurl for them their flag on its top. The same band of cowering legislators that suffer Talleyrand to pick our pockets, would let Bernadotte cut our throats.

But, say these sapient politicians, "Our country is young—war is not congenial with republics—it is better to sooth than contend with our enemies—war is a dreadful scourge, and we may prevent it by the civility of our principles, and by our corresponding dispositions." To observations like these we can give no softer name than the "folly of fools." Is Switzerland safer for her cringing? Is she more secure by means of her contributions? Is Germany free because she joyed at the prospect of emancipation by French soldiers? Has Prussia gained by the indecisive policy of her king? On the contrary, has not Bonaparte reproached him for his "irresolution," and driven him from his capital? The fate of Prussia warns us not to temporize. But those who have been blind till now, will never see till the conflagration of their dwellings opens their eyes. If Troy must fall, Cassandra warns in vain, and Laocoon admonishes for nought. And let us remember that the stratagem of Sinon effected more than the ten years' siege, or the thousand ships of Greece. Where arms are unavailing, art often succeeds; and Philip's mule with gold is more powerful than the phalanx of Alexander. The adroitness of Gallic diplomacy is as much to be dreaded as the power of Gallic arms. The blind of our country will be entangled by the former, till the enlightened are unable to resist the latter. The conduct of our rulers has brought us to an alternative:—we must either pro-

nounce them blind, or worse than blind. In the present state of the world, and of our country in particular, the last session of Congress should have evinced a spirit worthy of 1776, and shown the world that we are not yet resigned to oppression and conquest. But the second session of the ninth Congress was twin to the first. It was spent in debates upon bridges and the salt-tax, while our commerce is left to be plundered, while commotion disturbs our interior, and war lours on our frontiers. While Bonaparte is subjecting Europe at his feet, and putting our existence in jeopardy—while our coasts are unarmed, and our harbours defenceless, Congres loll away the day and dream away the night, and leave us to the mercy of him who has poisoned his own soldiers, and in cool blood massacred thousands of his prisoners. They cry peace, peace, while our limits are invaded, and slumber securely amid the dangers that surround us. Surely when the surrounding elements are in commotion, our rulers should be on the watch-towers. But we find them at hotels, and at balls, while the interests of the nation are neglected The opiate of faction seems to have lulled them into a slumberous state, from which the wand of Hermes could scarce wake them. Common danger unites them not; but flowing in the same channel down to the sea of destruction, they, like the fabled rivers, will not unite.

But there is another class beside the blind, whose influence we have to fear. I mean those who see the encroaching power of France, and wish it success. That there are such we cannot doubt; for it is impossible that all who are silent should be ignorant. This class is probably small. Partiality rarely drives to open and unblushing corruption, though it often hoodwinks and bewilders. But small as this class may be, it is not harmless. We can, however, do nothing to prevent its evils. As long as overt acts of treason are not committed, we can only point out the men, and caution against intrusting them with authority. If it shall be necessary, we must hold up the individuals to their country's detestation—for be it noted, THERE ARE MEN WHO WOULD GLADLY DELIVER THIS COUNTRY TO BONAPARTE, IF THEY COULD SECURE TO THEMSELVES THE FIRST OFFICE OF A COUNTY.

National prepossessions are extremely dangerous. It is impossible to feel an undue partiality for one nation, and not be inimical to its rival enemy. This truth is most convincingly proved by the experience of these United States; and the evils we have yet to suffer, will demonstrate it beyond the power of contradiction. But though it may be too late for us to profit by it, future generations will enrol in capitals on their political temples:—Let nations stand aloof from acrimonious enmity and fond prepossession: So may they escape the evils which our fathers suffered, and maintain that independence which our fathers lost.

AMERICANUS.

For the Weekly Inspector.

Indignor quandoque bonus dormitat Homerus. HOR. ART OF POETRY.

Who can contain his spleen when Homer nods?

IN reading the Stranger in Ireland lately, I was very much surprised to meet with some quotations from writers of the first rank introduced in an enumeration of bulls, for the reader's entertainment. As we have it from good authority that the Mæonian himself sometimes suffered himself to indulge in a nap, we need not wonder that Mr. Carr, who, though perhaps he can spin a sonnet as well as the "Parent of verse," would hardly be trusted with an Iliad, should be betrayed into an inadvertency occasionally; but that for the sake of a jest he should permit himself to say what his taste undoubtedly contradicted, is surprising indeed.

First he quotes Pope's Iliad,

Eight callow infants fill'd the mossy nest,
Herself the ninth.

Here surely is no bull: the dam is not called one of the eight infants—she is only said to be the ninth—bird, animal, creature, or any other term applicable to both. We find the same phraseology in the original:

Οκτω' αταρ μητης ενατη ην 'η τεκε τεκνα.

I confess the project of young Maro of executing an Æneid that should *outlast immortal Rome*, is something hyperbolical. I rather think, however, that Pope did not affix the idea of absolute eternity to the word *immortal*, when he made use of it in this instance, but some indeterminate and unlimited duration.

Dryden is next brought into the temple to give sport to the spectators. His bull lies in

" A horrid *silence* first *invades* the ears."

A quotation, if my memory do not deceive me, from his Palamon and Arcite.

A horrid *silence* may be said to *invade* the ear of those who have just quitted a scene of noise and tumult, with as much propriety, I presume, as a horrid *darkness* is said to *invade* the eyes of such as are plunged from the glare of noon day into the abyss of a dungeon, or the gloom of a vault. The expression appears to me extremely expressive and just. Next Thomson, in his exquisite picture of Lavinia, is said to sing

He saw her charming, but he saw *not half*
The charms her downcast modesty *conceal'd*.

Here, forsooth, we are to believe the poet merely informs us that Palemon was not lynx-eyed enough to pierce through the veil of modesty that *conceal'd* her charms—that he was not able to see the one half of those charms that were concealed by her downcast modesty. Ridiculous! "Half the charms her downcast modesty concealed," simply implies charms half in number to those that were concealed.

DELTA.

To the Editor of the Weekly Inspector.

SIR,

IN a late number of your Inspector, you republished a translation of Dr. Parr's celebrated sketch of the character of Edmund Burke. Although this was written some time before Mr. Burke had reached the meridian of his political glory, when as yet he was known only as the patriot, the orator, the philosopher, and the statesman, and before he had appeared as the " mighty sea-mark of these troubled days," as the champion and defender of all that is honest, all that is just, all that is pure, all that is lovely, all that is of good report; yet the great outlines of his character are drawn with admirable precision and spirit.

Permit me to offer to your readers a companion-piece to this portrait—on a different subject, indeed, but, like that, from the hand of a master. It is a picture of the character, views, and designs of the French philosophists and their great leader, the high-priest of impiety, the prime architect of ruin—the infamous Voltaire. All eulogium on the author will be superfluous, when I have said that it is by the pious, the learned, and the eloquent Horsley, late Bishop of St. Asaph.

Your's, &c. V.

" The centre from which the mischief hath spread, is France. In that kingdom the mystery of iniquity began to work somewhat earlier than the middle of the century which is just passed away. Its machinations at first were secret, unperceived, disguised. Its instruments were persons in no conspicuous stations. But by the persevering zeal of an individual, who, by an affectation of a depth of universal learning he never possessed; by audacity in the circulation of what he knew to be falsified history; by a counterfeit zeal for toleration; but above all by a certain brilliancy of unprincipled wit, contrived to acquire a celebrity for his name and a deference to his opinions, far beyond the proportion of what might be justly due either to his talents or his attainments (though neither the one nor the other were inconsiderable); by the persevering zeal, I say, of this miscreant, throughout a long, though an infirm and sickly life of bold active impiety, a conspi-

racy was formed of all the wit, the science, the philosophy, and the politics, not only of France alone, but of many other countries, for the extirpation of the Christian name. The art, the industry, the disguise, the deep laid policy, with which the nefarious plot was carried on, the numbers of all ranks and descriptions which were drawn in to take part in it, are facts that are indeed astonishing. In this confederacy the men of letters certainly played the principal part. And with so much earnestness they played it, that for many years nothing was done in France for the improvement of science, without a view to the disservice of religion. To this purpose every discovery was bent, every advancement in learning was applied.

"From the middle of the century to the period of the French revolution, every great literary undertaking in that kingdom, every considerable publication upon whatever subject, Natural Philosophy, Natural History, Chymistry, Anatomy, Morals, Law, and Politics, was in some way or other brought to bear, directly or indirectly, upon the great object of the conspiracy, the defamation and discredit of the Christian religion. This was seldom indeed the immediate and avowed object, but it was a sort of underplot, if the expression may be allowed, in every piece, to which what appeared to be the main action was subservient. The stratagem was in this part the more certain of success, and of a wide and permanent effect, because many of the works which have this tendency, were performances of great merit in their avowed subjects, and for a long time will be standard books among those who apply themselves to the sciences of which they treat. Thus they conveyed the poison in the most unsuspicious form; they have scattered it wide over the civilized world, and they will transmit it to remote ages."

The learned prelate then goes on to give several examples of the wonderful skill and success with which this deep laid plot was carried into execution, and particularly takes notice of that great monument of all the science, all the literature, and all the wit of infidel France, the *Encyclopedie Française*.

"The famous Encyclopedie was undertaken by a knot of Atheists, at the suggestion of the leader of the band, as a work which would prove highly conducive to the success of their plot, by the opportunities it would afford them, in the way in which it was proposed to them to manage it, in which, indeed, they have managed it, of disseminating their own principles, of bringing darkness, doubt, and uncertainty upon the first principles of religion and morals, and of perplexing the inquisitive mind with the subtlety of dismembered disquisition upon abstruse metaphysical questions; disquisitions not given altogether, but broken into parts, and scattered, as it were, in fragments through the work, care being taken that what seems proved in one passage, shall seem to be confuted in another; while the reader is studiously referred from the one to the other of these contradictory articles; that if he is a studious inquirer after truth, he may derive nothing from the most diligent consultation of these omniscient volumes, but the torment of doubt, mistrust, and universal scepticism. Floundering in that muddy ocean for a certain length of time, it will be well with him, indeed, if its troubled waters float him not at last, when his strength is spent, to the dreary shores of Atheism. For if a man who has once believed in God, can but be brought to waver and doubt in that belief, the end will generally be, that there will be no God for him. To bring mankind slily and unawares to this state, was the object of the Encyclopedie."

The following is the conclusion of the contest between one of the authors of "The Echo," and a democratic newspaper scribbler. [For its commencement see our last, page 72.] The prose-man appears to have continued the combat with as much desperation and no more success than the Witherington of Chevy Chase.

—

FROM THE MIDDLESEX GAZETTE FOR FEB. 13, 1790.

—

Mr. Woodward,

I have seen some observations in your paper upon public credit. The prose writer and the indecent and unprincipled bardling have not cast much light upon the subject. I have been told, indeed, the prose writer had no design of entering into argument upon the subject, but only meant to express disapprobation of the plan of the Secretary of the Treasury. The Grub-street poetry may perhaps be of some use, as all sorts of vermin must have their proper food.

The Secretary, in his report upon finance, has directly proposed to violate the Constitution of the United States. It is not in the power of Congress to comply with it. Every law and every ordinance made by the general, or any particular legislature, inconsistent with the Constitution, is merely void; has no binding efficacy. No judicial tribunal within the union can adjudge

a cause according to it: For the Constitution is the supreme law of the land.

There can be no question before Congress whether they will or will not pay the public debt. The *people* have already repeatedly and explicitly determined this important point. * * * * * * * * * *
* * * * * * * * * * * *

The debt we owe is the price of liberty, of independence, of the light of true glory, and of an example that the most enlightened part of the world is eagerly following. The nation will never wish to rid itself of the debt otherwise than by a complete payment, until it has lost all sense of shame, of honour, and of religion. For there never was a debt before contracted with such solemnities, such pledges of lives, of sacred honour, of the whole property of the people, with importunities, with the most repeated and most explicit reassurances of full payment.

N. B. It did not occur to my mind, when I wrote the above, that Congress are expressly disabled by the Constitution to vary past contracts. In the ninth section of the first article it declares, "No bill of attainder, or ex post facto law, shall be passed."

—

FROM THE MIDDLESEX GAZETTE OF FEB. 20, 1790.

—

MR. WOODWARD,

Still retaining the most lively esteem and profound veneration for the sublime and ingenious writer on the public debt, the muse, notwithstanding his evident misconception of her aim, is determined to pursue his steps with all the ardour of increased affection; as a kind hand-maid to sooth and solace his heavy hours, after the toils and fatigues he must necessarily experience in his honourable political warfare; and, as a faithful interpreter, to reduce his profound speculations and mysterious sublimity of style to the common level of vulgar understandings.

—

WHEN I wrote you before I was all in a tremor,
From reading the plans of that Treasury schemer;
And, you may remember, so shockingly frighten'd,
I fear that the subject was not much enlighten'd;
For a subject so vast, so profound, and so new,
Must have a hawk's eye to look it quite through.
Moreover, so dull are the people of late,
So lost to themselves, so lost to the state,
That, with all the attractions that style can display,
My wise disquisitions were quite thrown away;
Which wears on my nature, and makes me repine,
That the pearls of my genius are cast to such swine.
'Tis true that my reas'nings have prov'd, to a tittle,
That when we grow large, we are not very little,
Yet, in spite of my logic, they will not discover,
That what is not right, must be wrong the world over.
To establish this maxim, so weighty, so true,
Is the point that I constantly keep in my view,
'Tis my *sine qua non*, 'tis the ultimate end
To which all my knowledge and arguments tend;
And still I'm resolv'd to write, argue, and puzzle,
Till all with conviction are cramm'd to the muzzle;
Notwithstanding by *bardlings* I'm pelted full sore,
And often have fretted, and even have swore,
To think that these creatures, these hatchers of *vermin*,
Should round my poor carrion keep constantly swarming.
Thus round a dead dog or a cat in the street,
Attracted by odours so fragrant and sweet,
An army of blow-flies, those impudent cozens,
Are filling the carcass with maggots by dozens.
I have said it before, and deny it who can,
That this same Secretary's a strange sort of man,
And am led to conclude, from his freaks and odd fancies,
He must either be groggy, or out of his senses;
Like Old Nick, to betray he seems constantly watching,
And ever some novel contrivance is hatching.
Not content with abusing *Miss Faith* in such sort
As would make e'n a Hottentot blush to retort,
Fill'd with carnal desires, a lewd eye has he cast
On Miss Constitution, that lady so chaste.
But I hope that our Congress will take proper care,
And not let him carry these matters too far,
For should they, the people will feel like the dickens,
As mad as a hen for the loss of her chickens.
There can be no doubt but the nation are holden
To pay all their debts, notwithstanding their scolding;
Nor can Congress, with any propriety, say
That they will or will not the creditors pay,

For the *w*[illegible]*e* have settled that point, and I think
That all *they've* to do is to get us the chink.
Now to me 'tis quite clear, tho' a doctrine so new,
That every just debt is most certainly due,
And what is still more, that, when we feel wi[illegible]ing,
We ought to be able to pay every shilling.
For the debt that we owe we ought highly to prize,
As dear as our money, more dear than our eyes;
It was the vast price we for Liberty paid,
And eke Independence, that noble old maid;
For the sight of true glory, that shines on us all,
Like a two-penny candle stuck into a wall,
For the growing example so wond'rously trac'd,
And *eagerly followed by nations of taste*,
Since the Indians of Mexico, so say the papers,
Round liberty-poles are all cutting strange capers,
And, drunk with the spirit of freedom and glory,
Are cracking the skulls of the Spaniards like fury.
So great is my trust in the faith of the nation,
Their honour, religion, and high reputation,
That however the creditors grumble and fret,
I'm sure they'll ne'er try to get out of their debt.
For never before was a debt so contracted,
Such pledges of lives, such swearings exacted,
Such honour so sacred, so firm, and so pure,
With the people's whole interest to make it secure,
Such strong importunities, dunnings, and threats,
Of creditors, fearful of losing their debts,
Such good words and fair promises, often repeated,
And firm reassurance they should not be cheated.
But as, haply, my meaning may not be quite clear,
I shall, by a simile, make it appear.
When young Father Time in his cradle yet lay,
Ere Order had driven old Chaos away,
Together in goodly confusion were hurl'd
The various materials that make up the world:
Here snow, rain, and sun-shine, their capers were cutting,
And stars of all sizes like nabobs were strutting;
Here water and fire, companions so fitting,
Like a dog and a cat were most sociably sitting,
While a little beyond, with darkness to flank it,
Lay a bit of sky-light as big as a blanket.

Nota Bene. *I all now I forgot to remember,*
That Congress can't pass any bill of attainder
Or law ex post facto, that is, they can't bang us
For any old sins, though sufficient to hang us.

From the Commercial Advertiser.

SPECULATIONS OF DECIUS.

NO. XVIII.

In my last was noticed the care with which the framers of our constitution incorporated into it an independent judiciary; and the injunction we were laid upon to preserve it inviolate. When Lycurgus, the great spartan legislator, had given the last touch to his laws, anxious for their perpetuity, he laid his countrymen under an obligation, not to alter nor annul them, until his return from a distant country, for which he was about taking his departure, to consult an oracle respecting the soundness of his institutions. He thenceforward became a voluntary exile; and, at his death, ordered his ashes to be thrown into the sea; lest possibly some part of his remains might fall into the hands of the Lacedemonians, and they thereby think themselves absolved from their engagement. This expedient was calculated to produce a lasting impression on the minds of an ignorant and superstitious people. It exhibits at once the consummate skill of the lawgiver, and the state of the public mind, as to its progress in refinement, then existing in his country. But very different was the state of ours at the time of the adoption of our constitution. A mild and benevolent religion had, long ere that period, silenced the heathen oracles, and broken to pieces the chains of superstition, which had bound the nations, previous to the promulgation of the evangelical doctrines. The invention of the compass, and the art of printing, had shed their influence for upwards of three centuries, in advancing refinement, and in disseminating light amongst the different classes of the eastern world, as well as amongst the adventurers of the

western. Hence the period before mentioned, found our countrymen enlightened and intelligent. A declaration of principles, within which we should be circumscribed plainly and explicity declared in our constitutional articles, was, therefore, thought the most efficacious method of binding us to their observance; as the expedients rendered necessary by ancient superstition, would in our times have appeared ridiculous.

Considering, then, the inviolability of our constitution as a parental injunction, we may well inquire how we have shown our filial obedience. Were we able for the period of fourteen years to preserve the purity of that sacred charter? No: before so brief a period had elapsed, rash and polluted hands had defaced one of its brightest features. Our Judiciary was laid at the feet of executive and legislative ambition; and there mangled and mutilated. The moment that witnessed the outrage, was an inauspicious one for the liberty of our country:—her genius slumbered. If we have an enlightened patriot amongst us, he will often look back with regret to the year 1802; when Congress sat brooding over projects impregnated by party spirit and fanatic zeal; when young evils began to burst from their shells, and to become fledged for distant and desolating rapidity. Unfortunately the grasp of reason could not strangle in their infancy the vampyres of faction; therefore, without a well-directed and vigilant concert amongst the friends of constitution and law, we shall find they have grown to drain the vitals of the nation, when lulled to fatal sleep by visionary theory.

It cannot be too often repeated, that the encroachments of a deluding and deluded democracy, are all on the side of arbitrary power. Such, conclusively, was the case before us. It is true, all our citizens were not silent; nor were there more than two classes, the designing and the ignorant, who observed the transaction with applause: yet, from the insufficiency of the opposition raised against an outrage so ruinous, a precedent is set, inviting innovators to deface our constitution in its other features, as occasion may be presented to their unrighteous ambition. So far, indeed, has the evil already spread, that we are almost incessantly amused with some amendment or modification of it, fostered in the head of some petty projector, and offered to us for our consideration. Sometimes these pestilent notions are produced by the energies of men high in office; sometimes by energies more humble, and less fruitful: but in whatever way they may originate, or with whatever motive they may be suggested, they can only have the effect to familiarize us to changes, and to accelerate the dissolution of the fabrick of our liberties. Happy would it be for us, could we look back with pain to every aberration from constitutional principles, witnessed in the short history of our politics. The *esto perpetua* should be imprinted on the margin of our first and great charter, and every individual interested in the duration of their country's glory, learn its true import. Then would the people of these states be awakened into wrath at the proposition of paltry amendments. It would prove a wholesome jealousy; and ought to be carefully nurtured amongst us, until innovators meet the detestation they merit.

But, to conclude this head: we have to lament, that the independence of our judiciary has not only been attacked as guaranteed in the constitution of our general government, but also in some of the subordinate branches of the union. One of the states in particular, following an example which ought to have been execrated, has outdone her precedent in folly and infatuation; having levelled one important branch of government before the combined force of the other two. Such readers as have attended to the inroads of innovation, will perceive I allude to the proceedings which some time ago took place in Maryland, ultimately ending in the reduction of her judiciary to the control of her legislature and executive. Other states have

made progress in works of like offensive nature; some in a warfare against the *common law;* some in whimsically modifying the practice of courts of judicature; with various similar expedients, which generally have a tendency to set justice afloat, and leave the weak a prey to the strong. Thus circumstanced, with our judiciary in many respects deranged, what remains for us is, like wise men, to apply reasonable prescriptions to restore to former sanity, or, at least, to prevent it from being farther impaired.

The following is the Speech of Mr. Harison, at the meeting of the Federalists, mentioned in our last, at Mechanic Hall, on Wednesday evening, the 25th ult.—taken from the Evening Post.

Amidst the applauses, and before the question of concurrence was put, Mr. HARISON rose.

Tum, pictate gravem ac meritis si forte virum, quem
Conspexere, silent; arrectisque auribus adstant.

The speech which he delivered was of so interesting and important a nature, that we do not feel ourselves at liberty to deviate in any instance from the very sentiments expressed, and whenever memory enables us to do so, we shall adhere even to his language. It is, however, that particular part which we deem uncommonly interesting at the approaching election, as tending to unite the electors on one point, and give a direction to the public mind of the federal party, that we are thus careful to preserve with such strict fidelity.—The rest is of course very much abridged.

Mr. Harison said a sense of duty would not permit him to remain silent on this occasion; he should not, however, after the able and eloquent speech of the gentleman who had preceded him, attempt to give even a general sketch of our national affairs. The deplorable situation of our country must be deeply impressed upon the mind of every American. Abroad we saw loss of credit; at home oppression: and it must be evident to us all, that we could only hope for a change of the measures which had brought us into this situation, by a change of men. This change must take place as well in the state governments, as the national: the connexion between them being such, that the whole machine was more or less affected by whatever affected the parts of it. He said his principal object was to speak to the meeting on a point of some difficulty, and no less delicacy—*the choice of Governor and Lieutenant-Governor.* That he was perfectly aware of the difference of sentiment that prevailed among the people, and he had himself experienced great struggles with his individual feelings. That undoubtedly, if we could have had a *federal* Governor, there would have been no room for hesitation: for he could not think we were warranted by the past to entertain any very sanguine hopes as to the future. But that after weighing well the prospects, and comparing the opinions of gentlemen in different parts of the state, the result was an opinion, that we could not calculate sufficiently on success to hazard the experiment. The consequence was, that only two candidates would appear. Shall we then, shall the federalists withdraw themselves from both, and remain quiet spectators between them? Or shall they give their suffrages for the one in preference to the other? However the first impression in the minds of the electors might be otherwise, it was very clear, that to remain perfectly neutral, so as to aid neither, was in itself impossible: inasmuch as not to give our votes to neither, was to permit the stronger of the two to succeed, and was equivalent in its consequences to giving him our direct and efficient support. The question then comes to this, shall we contribute to establish the power of that party who have exercised it in the most despotic and intolerant manner, or shall we support the other, whose measures have certainly been more moderate, though not perfectly steady and correct, and from which there is still room to hope for conduct that may be entitled to our

approbation?—*There was certainly a choice even in evils*—and to choose the least was to obtain a comparative good. That personal considerations must be discarded upon such an occasion, if we were actuated by public motives. Gentlemen, if true to their principles, might be obliged to vote against the individual whom they might otherwise have preferred, and that the federalists could only retain their weight in society by sacrificing their private feelings to the general sentiment—That these considerations had weighed with him to adopt a choice to which he had been very averse; that the same motives would, he trusted, have their influence with his fellow-citizens; but that whatever might be their determination upon this subject, he thought it would be indecorous and improper to adopt any public act or resolution respecting it; that we might reasonably expect from the very eminent talents and high character of the federal gentlemen in nomination, as Senator and Assemblymen, that they would receive the most animated support; and that if chosen, they would have a very commanding influence upon our public affairs, at least if our State Administration was not in the hands of a party, used to govern with unfeeling and despotic oppression——That for all these reasons he trusted that the most unanimous exertions would be made in support of the nomination; and that with respect to the choice of Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, the federalists would pursue that course of conduct which upon the whole should seem best calculated to restore sound principles to the government, and promote the happiness and tranquillity of their country.

Mr. Colden then addressed a few words to the meeting, inculcating the strong necessity there now was of unanimity, and of the sacrifice of all individual partialities, prejudices, discontentedness of every kind, if, contrary to his expectation, any should exist. After which he moved the following resolution:

"*Resolved unanimously*, That the Federal Republican Electors of the city and county of New-York, meet in their respective Wards on Monday evening next at 7 o'clock, to adopt such measures as may be deemed proper to promote the Election of the above named candidates and to appoint three persons in each Ward, who may together form a general committee to further that object."

"After this the meeting adjourned. To add any thing here by way of inducing the federalists to support the candidates agreed upon would be deemed superfluous; almost impertinent. Let the electors of the city look at the list offered, and if there is a man who does not feel proud at having it in his power to give a vote for such a list, he possesses not the true feelings of a federalist. Without intending any invidious comparisons, let us say the elevated name that heads the list is enough in itself to insure success to the ticket.

Nil desperandum TEUCRO duce, et auspice TEUCRO."

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas by an act entitled, "An act to suspend the operation of an act entitled an act to prohibit the importation of certain goods, wares, and merchandize, and to remit the penalties incurred under the same," the President of the United States is authorized further to suspend the operation of the said prohibitory act, if in his judgment the public good should require it: *Provided*, that such suspension shall not extend beyond the second Monday in December next.—*And whereas*, it is judged for the public interest that such suspension should take place: Now therefore be it known, that I, THOMAS JEFFERSON, President the United States, by virtue of the authority aforesaid, do hereby suspend the operation of the act entitled "An act to prohibit the importation of certain goods, wares and merchandize," passed on the eighteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and six,

until the second Monday of December next.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed to these presents, and signed the same with my hand. Done at the city of Wash-
(L.S.) ington the twenty fourth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seven, and of the sovereignty and independence of the United States of America the thirty first.

TH: JEFFERSON.

By the President.

JAMES MADISON,
Secretary of State.

AARON BURR.

Concerning this personage we have just been favoured with the following extract of a letter from a respectable gentleman in Fredericksburg, (Vir.) to his correspondent in this city, March 27:

"Aaron Burr arrived here last even ing, guarded by nine men, who have conducted him about 1200 miles from some part of the Mobile River, where he was taken by an officer of Government under Governor Williams' proclamation; the party had been here but a very short time when they were met by a messenger from the President, directing the officer who commanded on receiving his message to change their route immediately and proceed to Richmond, and there deliver their prisoner to George Hay, Esq. attorney for the United States; they left this place in the stage this morning, and will be in Richmond in the evening. How very different was this man's entry last evening, from what it was seven or eight years ago! Then he came to attend the Grand Caucus at Monticello, by which the Federalists were turned out, and himself elevated to the Vice-President's chair. He was now meanly and dirtily dressed, guarded like a felon, and apparently much depressed and sunk in spirits. The presumption is, that he is sent to Richmond to be tried at the District Court here, which will sit in a few days. It is said his first movements were about Blannerhasset's Island, which is in this state, and of course the trial will take place where the offence was committed."

[*Com. Ad.*

We have been frequently cautioned by our water-gruel politicians against strictures on the character and measures of Bonaparte. To such advice we would answer, that if we are possessed of such a base and pusillanimous spirit that we dare not canvass the character nor question the measures of the arch-jacobin, we had better submit at once, import our governors, dukes, marshals, &c. from Paris, and divide the United States into departments after the model of regenerated France. But we hope that successful villany will not always be popular, and believe that by depriving the French and their leader of the support of public opinion, we take away a most powerful auxiliary to the power that not only threatens, but has in some measure deprived us of our national independence. With such motives we offer the following sketch of Bonaparte, drawn by Mr. Windham, in the British House of Commons.

"The topic here alluded to (the character of Bonaparte) is so closely connected with this subject (the subject of peace with France), that the argument is evidently defective without it. An opinion indeed prevails, and is insisted upon by persons of much apparent wisdom and gravity, that an inquiry into the conduct and merits of the First Consul is unbecoming and improper; unsuited to the dignity of a great assembly, and incapable of being made conducive to

any use in purpose. To many, however, it may seem that *just the contrary of this is the fact*; that in the history of the world, an instance can hardly be found of any one, whose personal qualities were so much a subject of general concern, and consequently so proper an object of inquiry; and that the occasion of all others, when such an inquiry must be most proper and necessary, was that in which we were preparing to sign a treaty of peace with the person in question, founded expressly upon our confidence in his character, and intrusting to the issue of our judgment in that respect, the whole of the interest, welfare, independence, and even existence of a great empire." *Mr. Windham's Speech on the Address on the Preliminaries of Peace*, November 4, 1801. Appendix, 93, 94. Mr. Windham then enters into a brief review of the atrocities committed by Bonaparte, duly characterizing them as he proceeds; and, adverting to his conduct in Egypt, justly represents it as a "singular combination of all that is great and all that is little—all that is great in guilt and mischief, all that is little and despicable in the means of its execution."

"Such is the deplorable baseness of mankind, such the abject homage, which men are willing to pay to crimes attended with success, to wickedness united with power, that none of the acts committed at any time by the agents of the French Government, seem at all to have hurt their reception in the world, either collectively or individually. Their oppressions and cruelties excite no indignation; their low and scandalous frauds no contempt; their treacheries no distrust. In the case of the person here in question, you would swear, that his perfidies became him, and that, like one of Horace's mistresses, the more false and faithless he showed himself, the greater was his train of followers among the admiring and adoring Governments of Europe."

——— Tu, simil ob igasti
Perfidum votis caput, enitescis
Pulchrior multò, juvenumque prodis
Publica cura.

"There is a perfect contest for the honour of being betrayed by him. The example of those unfortunate and confiding countries, who have been already reduced and undone, produce no caution inspire no terror.

"After the remark made at the beginning of this note, it will hardly be asked, of what use is it to notice these facts? It is of some use to know betimes the character of the person, *who is in a fair way of becoming our master*, and who, in fact, is so already, as far as relates to a perfect ascendency over those who direct our councils. But it is of great use in another view, to point out to notice such parts of the history of the First Consul, as those which we have been speaking of. It is of consequence to know, who it is that particular persons admire. If it be true, that a man is known by his company, *(noscitur à socio)* it is equally true, that some judgment may be formed from those whom he extols and looks up to. What, it has been asked, must be the priest, where a monkey is the god? What must be the admirer, where the object of admiration is a person capable of such a proceeding as the pretended conversion to Mahomedanism? It will be admitted, probably, that this is not to come in, in the *heroic* part of the character. But I wish to know, with respect to a large class of his admirers, the enthusiasts of liberty, the asserters of rights, the respecters of the independence of nations, the abhorrers of war, *the lovers of peace* and pacific arts, the exploders of military fame—what in their estimation *is* the heroic part, or what they would point out as the subject of *their* panegyric? Is it possible that *they* can hold out to us, as an object of admiration, the character of a man, whose merit, whatever its amount may be, must in kind be that of a soldier and a conqueror; whose sole occupation has been *war*, the foundation of whose fame and power was laid wholly upon military exploits; who unites in himself all that these persons profess to abhor in an Alexander and a Cæsar; who has been at

once the conqueror of foreign nations, and the subverter of the liberties of his own? These things show, beyond a doubt, what, for the greater part, these eulogiums on the character of the First Consul really are. They are either *the base abject homage paid by the generality of mankind to successful crime*, or the insidious praises of men, who, under the mask of liberty, patriotism, and respect for rights, are seeking to gratify their own spleen or ambition, and preparing the downfal of their country. Whatever credit may be due to him for military talents, and whatever certainly is due to him for decision, boldness, vigilance, address, capacity for great though wicked enterprises, it will be difficult to account otherwise than is above done, for the sort of praises which we hear, and the quarters from which they come." Idem, ibid. p. 100, 102.

DEMAGOGUE HUNTING.

No. IV.

LIES AND MISREPRESENTATIONS, *OF THE CITIZEN.*

THE principal paper of the faction in this place has teemed abundantly of late with falsehoods and sophisms of a more malicious cast than usual. We have neither leisure nor patience to contradict nor expose the one half of what has appeared in that paper of this week only, but some of the more atrocious shall claim a moment's attention.

" Miranda was in the pay of England—
" Miranda plotted with Federalists the ex-
" pedition—Miranda with Federalists de-
" ceived, betrayed, kidnapped, and finally
" led to imprisonment and death, our fel-
" low-citizens. The expedition was in toto
" Anglo-Federal—it was begun, set on foot,
" provided for, and carried into effect, as
" far as it has been carried into effect, by
" Federalists.——

" Who allured—who betrayed—who by
" base misrepresentations drew from their
" relatives and friends the young men who
" are now suffering in Spanish gibbets? Fe-
" deralists. And yet we are told by Mr.
" Ogden that the unfortunate men are suf-
" fering by the TREACHERY and CRUELTY of
" Mr. Jefferson!" [*Citizen of March* 31.

This expedition would not have been unlawful, if it had been sanctioned by Government. It is well known that we had suffered insults and aggressions from Spain, which would justify a retaliation on our part. It was made the President's duty by an express act of Congress, " to employ such part of the land or naval forces of the United States, or of the militia, as shall be judged necessary for the purpose of taking possession of and detaining every vessel provided or prepared for any military expedition or enterprise fitted out within the territory of the United States against the territory or dominions of any foreign state *at peace with the United States.*"

It was made abundantly evident on the Miranda-trial,---it was a matter of public notoriety, that this expedition, its nature, design, and extent, were known to the administration. It then must follow, and every rational man must conclude, that it had received their sanction, because if that were not the case, the President must be considered as culpable in not using the power vested in him by the law above mentioned, for putting a stop to the expedition. Would it not appear to any man of plain common sense, Federalist or Anti-Federalist, that an expedition fitting out in New-York, with the knowledge, and of consequence with either the express or tacit assent of the President and administration, was lawful, especially when an express law *made it the duty* of the former to put a stop to the enterprise, if it were not lawful?

In short, Federalists or any other persons who beheld Miranda's preparations going on, with the knowledge of Mr. Jefferson; and knowing that in this case in particular, Qui non vetat peccare cum posset, jubet *, must ei-

* He who does not forbid the perpetration of crime, when it is in his power to prohibit it, commands it.

ther conclude that the expedition was conformable to the laws of nations, and the laws of our country, or that Mr. Jefferson was guilty of a neglect of duty, which ought to subject him to impeachment. How then can we suffer with patience such a wretch as Cheetham to declare, that "Miranda with *Federalists*, deceived, betrayed, kidnapped, and finally sent to imprisonment and death, our fellow-citizens?"

The next in order is stated to be a question put to Mr King, as a witness before the grand jury, in the trial of Smith and Ogden.

"Question.—Do you know, or have you "been informed by Gen. Miranda, or from "any other authentic source, that the ex- "ecutive of the United States has in any "way aided or countenanced Miranda's ex- "pedition?" To which Mr. King replied: "I do not; but on the contrary, I have "uniformly understood, in all my conversa- "tions with Miranda, that government had "not aided, or in any way contenanced the "expedition."

To this the editor of the Evening Post declares: "We might with pro- "priety ask how any grand juror, "could, consistently with the oath he "had taken, make the disclosure here "mentioned; but waving this point, "we make the most peremptory deni- "al of his statement: *Mr. King never "made the answer here ascribed to him.*"

We are next, in the same paper, presented with a bead-roll of false insinuations in the shape of queries:

"Will you tell us why the Federalists did "not make some appropriation, (for forti "fying New-York) when they had the "power?"

The Federalists did make provision for the defence of the nation, in spite of the clamours of the now dominant faction against the measure. They passed acts such as, "An act to provide for the further defence of the ports of the United States," June, 1797. An act providing a naval armament, July 1, 1797. An act to provide an additional armament, April 27th, 1798," &c. &c. They built and purchased a navy, and we were then respected in consequence of our being able to command respect.

"Our republican President, (says the "Citizen) has recommended to undertake "permanent and substantial ones," (fortifications.)

A falsehood of the same tissue with the rest. Have not the democratic faction refused any larger sum than 20,000 dollars, to put the whole sea coast from New-Orleans to St. Croix, in a state of defence? And is not Tom Paine, Mr. Jefferson's *useful labourer*, squeezing his dry brains to prove that New-York is incapable of any kind of fortification?

Do you not, (says the Citizen) preach yet, gentlemen, your old federal doctrine? viz:

That a *public debt* is a public blessing? That a *standing army* is a public blessing? That oppressive *land taxes* are public blessings? That *alien bills* and *sedition laws* are public blessings?

That a *stamp act* is a public blessing? That a great accumulation of offices at the will of the President, is a public blessing?

That it is a private, as well as a public blessing, for a man to have his house measured? &c.

It is wonderful how a simple set of falsehoods and misrepresentations may be rung by these villainous demagogues, through changes without number. There is not a single lie couched in these deceptive queries, which has not been a thousand times satisfactorily answered: but we will give line upon line.

No federalist ever said that a public debt was a public blessing. No! for they took the only effective measures which ever were taken for paying it.

No federalist ever said that a standing army was a public blessing. But Bonaparte, the democratic idol, has a standing army, according to Duane, of about 800,000 men.

No federalist ever proposed oppressive land taxes; but Giles, Madison, and Co. did propose land taxes, and clamoured the federalists into the measure.

As to "alien bills," there is nobody that has the least smattering of infor-

mation on the subject, and whose principles are not poisoned by democracy, who does not know that a right exists in the executive of any country according to the law of nature, as well as of nations, sanctioned by the great principle of self-preservation, to banish turbulent and seditious foreigners, (such as Cheetham, for example) who threaten the peace and welfare of the nation in which they reside. This is a right which has been repeatedly exercised in England as well as other countries, by the supreme executive; and the federal law on that subject was merely *declaratory* of the laws of nations.

As to the *sedition law*, there is not a single democrat, unless he is a mere tool of the leading demagogues, who does not *know* that this law was favourable to the rights of the people, and gave them a privilege unknown at common law, that of writing and printing what they pleased, provided they could prove what they wrote or printed to be *true*.

As to the *Stamp act*, it is well known that this act operated as a tax upon the rich only. It is true that a tax with that title was one of the most obnoxious measures of the British administration at the commencement of our dispute with England. It was not, however, the tax itself, *but the right of imposing it*, which caused the contention.

The federalists would contend, says the Citizen,

> "That an alliance offensive and defensive "with Great-Britain is the only salvation of "the country, and the greatest possible pub- "lic blessing."

Now the truth is, that the only proposition for an alliance to that extent, which has yet been made, was from the Richmond Enquirer, a democratic paper.

What we have here exposed is only a slight sample of the lies and misrepresentations, contained in the Citizen of the 31st. ult. We will now take up the next number.

The Citizen of the 1st inst. is stuffed with falsehoods against Mr. King of a still more atrocious nature.

> "We know not how he (Mr. King) was "first elected a member of congress. He "resided in a democratic district in Massa- "chusetts. What was to be done to gratify "ambition? He became, as a federalist "might term it, a bawling democrat, and "professing democracy, and ingratiating "himself into public favour by his profes- "sions, he got himself elected."

There is not a cent to choose between the head and the heart of this *public liar*. In the beginning of the foregoing paragraph, *he knows not how* Mr. King was elected, but before he finishes he tells us in substance, that by *becoming a bawling democrat*, he got himself elected! The truth is, that Mr. King was elected before the now dominant faction had showed its hydra heads—before the parties of federalists and democrats had any existence in the United States. The editor of the Evening Post in answer to this charge declares:

> "It happens that we recollect the period when Mr King made his first entrance into public life. It was under the old confederation; long before the names of federalism or democracy were known But this is not all: Mr. King first distinguished himself as a member of the state legislature, in a speech, of which the splendid merit is yet talked of in Massachusetts, in favour of the *impost* against the demagogue James Sullivan, the present democratic candidate for governor in that state.—He was the next day chosen almost unanimously to Congress, not by the district of Maine, but by the House of Representatives.—He never was a democrat."—But to Cheetham.

> "I do not exactly know at what period "of our party contests he *changed his coat*, "but we may safely conclude it was when "federalism promised something better."

To be sure you do not *exactly* know *any thing* about Mr. King, but still you would not hesitate to give his biography. But the less knowledge the more need of invention; and for an off-hand falsehood Baron Munchausen was a fool to bully Cheetham.

This firebrand of faction next proceeds through more than a column of base and malicious LIES of a similar tenor and complexion with the preceding, and all by way of prelude to a raw

head and bloody-bones story from "the National Intelligencer," which we shall probably take notice of in our next.

A late London paper states that the health of Bonaparte has been so much impaired, that his medical attendants entertain the most serious apprehensions for his safety.

Although we have not been disposed to attribute the greatness of France so much to the personal qualifications of Bonaparte, as to those causes which have been operating since the commencement of the French revolution to convert the nation into a military, ambitious, perfidious, turbulent, and powerful horde of conspirators, yet we believe that the death of Bonaparte, at this juncture, would augur well for the happiness of the human race.

' As we are ever solicitous to render to successful exertions of intellect that applause which is too frequently the only reward of merit, we regret that by mistake the sketch of Mr. Ogden's speech at the Federal meeting, was mentioned in our last as an abridgment from the "*daily papers*." The article from which ours was abridged, was the production of the Editor of the Evening Post.

The request of VINDEX shall be complied with in our next.

TO DR. CAUSTIC.

SIR,

The other day I happened to stumble on an "*Address to the Independent Republicans of the County of Kings*," printed in *The Citizen* of the 30th ult. It seemed to me so pithy, so pointed, and so pat to the purpose, that I could not resist the temptation of serving it up in another form, the better to tickle the palate of the public. Indeed, I have more good reasons than I shall take the trouble to mention, to induce me to attempt this task. Among others I wished, if possible, to make my good democratic friends in our county gulp down the substance of said Address, because I conceived it would have a spirit-stirring effect. I moreover wished

To clap the writer on the shoulder,
And tell him, I'll be *bottle-holder;*
And past a doubt, with my protection,
Feds *buy the rabbit*, next election,

as the "*Pleader's Guide*" *might* have had it. In order, however to appear a little *tonnish*, I thought it best to give my *mess of jingling* an appropriate title, and one which could not fail to please all men of taste; and here it is.—

INDIAN JOHNNY-CAKE:

OR,

THE TITIVATING TITUBATIONS

OF

GEN. BENHADAD BANGEM, ESQ.

FELLOW-CITS, tell you what, now, the d-v-l's a coming,
Yes he is, sure enough, for I hear him a drumming*!
And what's worse, next election, I'll bet a whole dollar,
The vile British Fed'rals will beat us all hollow,
Unless every noddy, and ninny, and numhead,
Shall strain every nerve just as tight as a drum-head.
Without turning over historical pages,
Or posing our pates with the annals of ages,
We see plain enough, by the villainous tricks
Display'd every day in our own politics,
That lovers of liberty, canting and whining,
Are dastardly demagogues, dark and designing,
Who into fat offices wriggle and twist,
By getting their names upon Jefferson's list,
And then with sheer pride being blown like a bladder,
When mounted themselves, why they kick down their ladder!
With as little remorse, bring us up with a bitter,
As one would drown puppies—say nine in a litter!
For example, the great Mister Governor Lewis,
Although it's well known that he very well knew his
Dependence on us for official existence,
Now keeps all our Cheethamite gang at a distance.
Attachment to *principle*—that is, *our side*,
We thought such a band, that his hands would be tied.
But the principal principle then in our heads,
Was to *us* with the *demos*, and *down* with the Feds.

* ——————— *some*
Have heard the devil beat a drum.
HUDIBRAS.

'Twas a contract implied, that when Lewis got in,
He should hold all the Jacobins up by the chin;
But now when we fear lest the genuine faction
Should be hiss'd from the stage of political action,
When we well might expect that he'd give us a lift,
To the popular tempest he turns us adrift.

The moment, however, we'd cause to suppose
We had not exactly our hook in his nose,
We order'd our rascally foreign scape-gallows
To commence an attack with the harpoon of malice,
To worry him worse than a bull that is baited,
And hunt down the creature ourselves have created.
Thus a poor wicked heathen falls hard to work—*good*,
Hacks, hammers, and hews him a *god*, out of wood,
But finding his grand wooden deity-ship
Can't keep him from pinching adversity's grip,
He seizes his hatchet, and, foaming with ire,
Splits his god into splinters to kindle the fire!

If said Mister Governor had, to a fraction,
Come into the views of the demagogue faction,
Instead of affording a handle for strife,
He had been at least a first consul for life;
But now 'tis apparent he's in full communion
With a *terrible! terrible!! terrible!!!* union
Of federal quiddical tory-like trash,
And therefore deserves to be flea'd by my lash.
Amidst a most horrible chaos of doubt,
There is one thing, by magic, at length I found out,
That 'tis a sad truth, in these wiseacre times,
Republicanism's the greatest of crimes.
The Feds are such tyrants they would doom to a cart
Our Republican bully, the bold Bonapart'.
Mr. Governor Lewis's Council, you know,
The office of Mayor have dar'd to bestow
On a man, than whom possibly ne'er was a greater
Old crony of Burr, and that Burr is a traitor.
'Tis true the Clintonians courted this Burr,
But that on *our* party cannot be a blur;
Our party, G-d bless them! can do what they choose,
Because they have no reputation to lose!

For the Weekly Inspector.

VERSES,

By a young lady of New-York, in the 14th year of her age.

Oh! say thou poor wanderer, whose half stifled sighs,
Prove a heart full of wo which all comfort denies,
Why climbst thou the wild rugged steep?
Why, when to repose wearied mortals repair,
Except haggard envy, and madd'ning despair,
Say, why dost thou wander and weep?

And dost thou not ask why the lilies refuse,
To raise their fair heads, and their odours diffuse,
When the west the sun's last beam receives?
'Tis because now no longer his warm cheering ray
O'er Nature's fair face pours the lustre of day,
And strikes midst their soft downy leaves.

Or dost thou too wonder that yon drooping Vine,
When no longer around the tall Elm it can twine,
Should scatter its leaves, as you see?
'Tis because its once friendly supporter is gone,
And it droops on the ground from its proud height cast down,
All forlorn and forsaken like me!

And 'tis thus, ah, kind stranger! I wander and weep,
And roam through the valley, or climb the rough steep,
To beguile the long, long tedious hour;
But it is not for fortune and honours I mourn,
Or hope's fleeting visions which never return,
Or the eager sought phantoms of power:

But I mourn, like the Vine, for the loss of a friend,
For the best of all blessings, kind heaven can send,
A friend the most true and sincere,
Whose value exceeded all riches and power,
Or Hope's gayest visions, which fade in an hour,
And to my fond heart far more dear.

Yet soon shall the sun pour the lustre of day,
And the lily expand to its warm cheering ray,
And again the gay garden adorn;
And again shall we see round its elm tree entwin'd
The vine late cast down—but to my tortur'd mind
Will Happiness never return!

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THE

WEEKLY INSPECTOR.

"Of those men who have overturned the Liberties of Republics, the greatest number "have begun their career by paying an obsequious court to the People—commencing "DEMAGOGUES, and ending TYRANTS." HAMILTON.

Vol. II.] NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1807. [No. 33.

MONITOR.

No. XII.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 51.)

This land of such dear souls, this dear, dear land;
Dear for her reputation, through the world,
Is now leas'd out———————
Like to a tenement or pelting farm.

SHAKSPEARE.

We have, in the preceding numbers, expressed our apprehensions, from the nature of the contest in which France, or rather the Jacobin sect, that predominates in continental Europe, is engaged with the civilized world. We will now bring the question home to our business and bosoms.—Is America seriously threatened by that power and by those principles which have desolated the old world?

As the hopes of the promoters of the infernal projects of the *conspirators* who would make America a province of the Jacobin empire, must depend much upon secrecy, we do not think it will be possible to exhibit evidence such as would convict in a court of law; but we hope to awaken the apprehensions of our countrymen, and induce them to keep a watchful eye on those whose writings and conduct in society, render objects of suspicion.

It is a fact which we believe will not be disputed, that Mr. Jefferson while in Paris, *was intimate with the conspirators against religion and social order.* It was by way of alluding to this fact, that Gen. Hamilton expressed the celebrated sentiment, "*May the United States never fall a sacrifice to the vices of a Catiline, nor the dreams of a Condorcet.*" But as before observed, *secrecy* being necessary in order to mature plans of this nature we must have recourse to circumstantial evidence. And first:

Mr. Jefferson's moral and political opinions appear to have undergone a radical and thorough revolution since his embassy to Paris; and since that period he has conformed in all things to the tenets of the JACOBIN SECT.

It has ever been a great object with the French conspirators to disarm the nations whom they proposed to attack. For this purpose, French emissaries have every where set up the cry of *peace! peace!* and the more imminent the danger, the louder their clamours.

The destruction of the American navy may be attributed to French influence in our councils. Mr. Jefferson gave the signal, the whole party obeyed it with eagerness and promptitude; and the National Intelligencer, Mr. Jefferson's paper, is daily pouring fourth its anathema against a military marine. But what said Mr. Jefferson before his jaunt to France, relative to a navy?

"A small naval force is sufficient for us, and *a small one is necessary.* What this should be, I will not undertake to say. Suppose the million of dollars, or 300,000 pounds, which Virginia could annually spare without distress, to be applied to the creating a navy. A single year's contribution would build, equip, man, and send to sea, a force which should carry 300 guns. The rest of the confederacy exerting themselves in the same proportion, would equip in the same time, 1,500 guns more: so that one year's contributions would set up a navy of 1,800 guns. The British ships of the line average 56 guns; their frigates 38. 1,800 guns then, would form a fleet of 30 ships, 18 of

which might be of the line, and 12 frigates. Allowing 8 men, the British average, for every gun, their annual expense, including subsistence, cloathing, pay, and ordinary repairs, would be about 1280 dollars for every gun, or 2,304,000 dollars for the whole. I state this only as one year's possible exertion, without deciding whether more or less than a year's exertion should be thus applied."

Notes on Virginia. Query XXIII.

Again, in the same chapter:

"The actual habits of our countrymen attach them to commerce.—They will exercise it for themselves.—War, then, will sometimes be our lot.—A land army would be useless for offence, and not the least nor safest instrument of defence. For either of these purposes the sea is the field on which we should meet an European enemy:—on that element it is necessary that we should possess some power."

These are the sentiments now maintained by every real American patriot, but have been deserted by Mr. Jefferson since his mission to France. Since his accession to power, Mr. Jefferson and his party, by gun-boat and dry-dock contrivances, have nearly effected the annihilation of the American navy, which had become respectable under the Federal administration. Now we are told to rely implicitly on the justice and friendship of other nations; and a military marine is deprecated as the greatest of all possible evils.

What can be the cause of this change in opinion? The same cause which has made France a great military nation, at the same time paralysed the military efforts of every other nation—The same cause that operated to leave all the Prussian fortresses in a defenceless situation, and paved the way for French successes in Europe, has operated in America since the Grand Conspiracy. *Therefore* we have no navy, and *therefore* the agents of France are employing every mean to render the country defenceless, that we may fall an easy prey to the Jacobin power which has already overrun the fairest part of the civilized world.

A further evidence that Mr. Jefferson has altered his tenets in conformity to the principles of the Jacobin sect, may be found in his *late* avowed hostility to commerce. When he wrote his *Notes on Virginia*, his sentiments appeared to be those of a rational man on the subject. He went so far as to say that it were best that our work shops should remain in Europe, and our wants supplied by commerce. His subsequent hostility to commerce is a matter of public notoriety. But it is not so well known that it was a part of the plan of the *grand conspirators, to annihilate commerce.* We may, however, not only see it developed in the writings of the pretended philosophers, whose works contain the principles of the sect, but we find it at this day in the language and conduct of Bonaparte.

Thus in a late interview between Bonaparte and the deputies from Hamburgh, we find the same ideas which were inculcated by the plotters in the anti-social conspiracy.

When these deputies represented to Bonaparte that thirty houses had failed in Hamburgh in consequence of some violent measures he had taken to injure the commerce of Great-Britain, his reply was, "*I wish it to come to this pitch, that there should be no commerce at all! The land only shall be tilled, and there shall only be exchange of linen against cattle, and of grain against cloth.—The fourth century must be revived, before the world can be reduced to its former state.*"

It is not possible, without writing volumes, to state a tenth part of the proofs existing, that the heads of those men who now preside in our affairs, have been turned by the plausible, but hollow doctrines, of the French revolutionary school. It is visible in every step of their progress, and in the writings of those who have written, as well as in their conduct. But it cannot be of service to multiply evidences, if we are predetermined to be deaf and blind to all that can be offered. The simple fact of the *Jacobins possessing two sets of principles, one* for *France*, and the *other* set for the rest of the world—making France a *great military nation*, but preaching peace! peace! to every other nation, might convince us that

we have an "*armed doctrine*" to contend with, in opposing those who have already made Europe an aceldema.

One of the principal aims of the Jacobin sect, has been to introduce "*a dreadful lessening of the dignity and splendour of all greatness, and a subversion of all good order and civil government!*" than which nothing can be expected more formidable.

But dreadful indeed, must be A TIME, (if such a one is to come) WHEN *men are let loose upon each other, possessed of all their present improvements and advantages, but unrestrained either by law and civil government, or by conscience and good principle*, scorning the admonition and authority of those who ought to maintain justice, *and assisted by the more rude and barbarous parts of the world*, whom they shall find too ready to increase the UNIVERSAL UPROAR *.

We see this exemplified in Mr. Jefferson's conduct since his return from France. He has taken Calender by the hand; he was willing to take any person by the hand who would introduce this "dreadful lessening of the dignity and splendour of all greatness."

Although my voice is "a still small voice," I hope that it may be heard. I hope that Americans may be induced to awake from that lethargy which seems to have steeped their faculties in dews more soporiferous than those fabled of Lethe.

But if they are

——— Animæ quibus alteræ fato—
Corpora debentur, Lethæi ad fluminis undam
Securos laticse, et longa oblivia potant †,

we must wait till they have passed the revolutionary Rubicon,—till one half are destroyed in order to enlighten the remaining half.

* "Pursuits of Literature."

† Souls to whom the fates destine other bodies, and who have drank deep of the waters of oblivion.

To the Editor of the Weekly Inspector.

Sir,

I send you three or four reflections that popt into my brain last evening, without much order or connexion. If you think them worth preservation, give them a column in your next Inspector. Your's,

WINDMILL SQUIB.

Cardinal de Retz says, that going once with the Pope to view a fine statue, his Holiness fixed his attention entirely on the fringe at the bottom of the robe. This engrossed all his admiration, while the nobler parts of the statue passed unnoticed. From this the Cardinal concluded that the Pope was a poor creature. What would this shrewd observer have said, had he seen a President of the United States commenting on mammoth bones and prairie dogs, and neglecting the dearest interests of his country—courting and buying the friendship of petty Indian tribes, and despising and insulting the sovereigns of the ocean—sending forth missions to explore the wilds of our interior, and leaving our important and wealthy sea-ports naked and defenceless?

"The man who is not *intelligible* is not *intelligent*." You may depend upon this as upon a rule that never will deceive you." *Jortin.* If we were to apply this rule to Mr. Madison's famous letter to the merchants of New-York, and several other productions of the illustrious secretary, what opinion should we form of this great statesman's *intelligence?*

What, says Pope, must be the priest, where a monkey is the god? What must the imitators be, where Duane is the model? The zeal and industry which several of the minor democratic fry discover in aping the editor of the Aurora, is truly ridiculous. About half a dozen of them—the Public Advertiser man at New-York—the self persecuted saint and martyr at Litchfield, &c. &c. seem to employ their whole time, night and day, in conning over the pages of their oracle. Not content with servilely copying his base devotion to the interests of France—his hatred to all that can in any way oppose her power—his disgusting vanity and affectation of ex-

tensive information; they even adopt his style and manner—his incorrect and slovenly language—his awkward attempts at wit and sprightliness—and his eternal and unvaried sameness and repetition.

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Modern philosophers have delighted to trace moral qualities to natural causes. With them vice and virtue are only habits of the body; and a vicious inclination and a morbid humour may be expelled the system by the very same means, and with equal ease. A late writer has carried this principle still farther, and endeavoured to show that not only every moral quality, but every power of the mind, depends entirely on the nature of the food and diet of the individual. Thus, says he, Edmund Burke, after intense study, or great exertion of body or mind, refreshed himself with large draughts of hot water—hence his excessive irritability---his warm and ardent temper---his fervid and glowing imagination---hence his eloquence is seen, now bubbling up in metaphor, and now boiling over with invective. Lord Mansfield was in the habit of using large quantities of ice; this made him calm and temperate in disposition, cool-headed, and logical in argument.

If there be any truth in this ingenious system, one would naturally suppose that French puffs formed the chief article of Mr. Jefferson's diet; every reader of the Aurora will suspect that the editor of that virulent and savage paper lives upon bull blood and brandy; and who that knows any thing of the proceedings of our last Congress, will doubt that a majority of the members breakfast, dine, and sup on ass's milk?

At a meeting of clergy in England, the dean of F—— rose, and laying his hand upon his heart, exclaimed, "I call my God to witness, that"——Now, said Warburton, turning to the person who sat next to him—now do I know that this man is about to tell a lie. Just so in the Clintonian papers in this city; whenever I meet with a compliment to the Irish nation, I am certain of finding three lines farther on, some most atrocious falsehood.

The following witty old epigram so aptly describes some of our democratic scribblers in this city, that I cannot refrain from transcribing it.

With pious whine, and hypocritic snivel,
Our forefathers said, "tell truth, and shame the devil:"
A nobler way bold Cl——m now is trying,
He seeks to *shame* the devil, by out-lying.

To the Editor of the Weekly Inspector.

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Sir,

It is amusing enough to observe the various shapes and appearances which pedantry has assumed among literary men of different ages. At the beginning of the last century a scholar never sat down to write even an ordinary letter of business or compliment, without first preparing himself with a dozen or two of verses from some Latin poet, or at least a string of allusions to the heathen mythology. When he assumed the dignity of an author, still greater parade of learning was necessary, an immense folio common-place book filled with extracts from Greek writers of every age, and *de omni scibili* was always ready to furnish quotations, which were sprinkled over the pages with no sparing hand, and never failed to be ushered in on every occasion, in due form, with some grave preface, as, "thus saith the divine Plato," "as sweetly singeth the majestic Pindar," or "as the Stagyrite most rightly and sagely observeth." Open a modern book---one of Carr's travels for instance---and the contrast is striking indeed. No barbarous Greek characters disfigure the hot-pressed page, but the eye is every now and then agreeably relieved by pretty rows of inverted commas, "thus," "thus," enclosing some choice morsel of French prose or English verse. Doubtless, under this modest exterior lurks as much pedantry as in the learned folios of our fore-fathers. Yet I am far from finding fault with the change; for, like most of my coun-

trymen, I read Shakspeare with more pleasure than Euripides, and had rather meet with a line of Pope than one from Theocritus. This new mode of pedantry, however, or (as a scholar might call it) this literary degeneracy, has produced a most curious and singular change in the language of conversation. Some dozen years ago every man was content to express his own ideas in his own words; but of late we have become, from the most thundering orator in our national councils down to the most insignificant beau that ever lounged at a tea-party, a nation of quoters. Shakspeare is the universal author, the mine which supplies all these glittering ornaments of speech. The antiquated and sometimes uncouth phrases of the old bard, when mixed with the fashionable *slang* and cant terms of the day, form a compound as ludicrous as it is strange. So universal has this pye-bald jargon become, that I fear before long a gentleman will be afraid to show himself in any decent company without a concordance to Shakspeare in his head, or his pocket.

Of all the proficients in this odd dialect among my acquaintance, my friend Bob Smatter is the greatest. When I first knew Bob he was a good natured idle fellow, who managed to lounge away his mornings in sauntering in Broadway, and his evenings in yawning at the theatre. But suddenly he was seized with a strong desire for literary fame; he purchased Ayscough's index to Shakspeare, locked himself in his room for a fortnight, and came out a wit and a scholar. Bob's head is now so well stowed with quotations, that he disdains to speak of the most trifling occurrence except in the language of Hamlet or Macbeth. I met him yesterday in the street; and upon my inquiry where he had been for the last fortnight, he answered me with the utmost solemnity that "an untimely ague had stayed him a prisoner in his chamber." The other day when he trod upon alderman Waddle's toes, after asking his pardon, he gravely assured the astonished alderman that "he confessed his crime, and vowed his deep repentance." If he meets an officer of the army or navy, he salutes him with "good morrow, master lieutenant;" and some time ago when a couple of epicures were disputing about the best mode of cooking a beef-steak, he observed with Macbeth, "If it were done, when 'tis done, then 'twere well 'twere done quickly." By the way Bob borrowed this pun from that witty little book, "The Miseries of Human Life," the author of which pilfered it from Foote, who stole it from Quin, who had it from—I've forgot who; for the genealogy of a bon mot is often as long and as difficult to be remembered, as that of a Scotch laird or an English race-horse. Bob never sees a tea-kettle on the fire, but he is reminded of "bubble, bubble, toil and trouble, fire burn and cauldron bubble;" and if he dirties his hands, forsooth, "he must retire to his chamber, and let a little water clear him of this deed." In short, sir, Smatter makes use of the language of Shakspeare to deck his conversation, with as much freedom, and just as little ceremony, as your friend the editor of the Monthly Register does of the Pursuits of Literature, to fill up his magazine.

Now, is it not provoking to see the verses of our immortal bard "to such base uses come at last?" A fine passage from Shakspeare introduced with judgment into a speech of Bayard or Randolph, cannot but be received with pleasure; but who can endure to hear the most beautiful lines of his tragedies applied to the most vulgar and trivial of the gross occurrences of common life? The bard himself observed, that

> Great Cæsar dead, and turn'd to clay,
> May stop a hole to keep the wind away,

but he never dreamt that the noblest passages in his own plays would ever be employed in the description of the cut of a coat, or the cooking of a joint of meat. However, I console myself with the hope that this profanation of departed genius will not be of any very long duration; for I have observed,

that when once a fashion begins to grow universal, and to be adopted by the vulgar, it is soon discarded from the politer part of society, and then slides quietly into oblivion.

Now so prevalent has this quotation mania become, that the other day I overheard Mrs. M.'s black coachman (who, by the way, is a gentleman of no small taste and reading) spouting from Othello, about the "Canibals that do each other eat, and Anthropophagi, and men whose heads do grow beneath their shoulders." And a little love-sick milliner, who lives opposite to me, who was formerly wont to solace her woes with ballads about her *true lovyer*, now imagines herself the deserted Ophelia, and "presumes on something touching the lord Hamlet."

Your's, A. B.

Criticism on Carr, concluded.

"Virgil, also," we are told, "knew how to make a bull."

Moriamur, et in media arma ruamus.

So far from considering this a *bull*, I look upon it as a figure of very great beauty. I have no idea that Virgil, or any other poet or writer of genius, paid the least attention to the ὑστερον προτερον, or any of the other knick-knacks of rhetoric, by the *invention* of which many a plodder has attempted to claim a notice to which he is altogether unentitled.

For all a rhetorician's rules
Consist in knowing of his tools.

It is universally admitted that circumstances of the greatest moment and importance should occupy the first and most conspicuous part in a sentence. Now if we advert to the situation in which the speaker was then placed---before him Troy in flames---the shouts of the victors and the vanquished, mingled with the clang of arms and the crash of houses, rending the air---all unforeseen and unexpected---accidentally surrounded by a number of his friends, warlike and dauntless as himself---at a time when

Una salus victis, nullam sperare salutem,—

under such circumstances, in an address to his companions, the idea of *death* must indubitably have been predominant, and accordingly, in a fit of desperation, he enthusiastically exclaims "*Moriamur*," let us die, let us tempt destruction---and rush into the fight. Can any thing be more natural?

The prize bull, however, he finally informs us, belongs to Milton, who, it appears, in his Paradise Lost, sings,

Adam, the goodliest man of men *since* born,
His sons: the fairest of her daughters, Eve.

No writer ever knew better how to transplant the beauties and peculiarities of foreign languages into his own, more happily, than Milton. He very frequently takes liberties of this kind, which in an inferior writer would not be pardoned. For instance, such expressions as these: "So thick a *drop serene*, Araby *the blest*, the sun in heaven *suspense*," and many others that might be mentioned, become Milton alone.

That the phraseology used here is authorized by the best writers, is easily proved.

Horace tells us of a miserly wretch who lived for a long time in dreadful apprehensions of poverty, and who, out of pity I suppose, was *bisected* by a servant, who was

——— *Fortissima Tyndaridarum,*

the bravest of Tyndarus's daughters.

The exordium of Boileau's most celebrated satire, contains an expression perfectly parallel.

"De tous les animaux qui *s'élevent dans l'air,*
"Qui marchent sur la terre, ou *nagent dans*
" *la mer,*
"De Paris à Perou, du Japon jusqu'à Rome,
"*Le plus sot* animal à mon avis, *c'est l'homme.*"

This, too, had been a bull, according to Carr---how justly let the reader of taste determine.

We are not, however, to give Mr

Carr credit for the exhibition of the above. Kames furnished him with the second, third, and fourth, and in the Monthly Mirror for January, 1806, his criticism on Thomson may be seen at length.

I am convinced that Carr himself did not consider the above as solecisms, but chapter 11th must be a chapter of bulls, wherever they were to be found. Your's, &c.

DELTA.

DEMAGOGUE HUNTING.

No. V.

THE Editor of this paper, for several years past *, has been unremitting in his exertions to call the attention of the people of the United States to the dangers which threaten this country, in common with every part of the civilized world, from French principles, and French intrigue. He has attempted, as far as his means of information would permit, to trace the views of the French faction, to unfold their designs, and give an outline of their plans. But he has met with success by no means proportionate to his exertions. His efforts---his devoting the prime of life to the purpose of unfolding the projects of those who have sapped the foundations of civilized society, and who threaten to make the world a wilderness, have been but little regarded. By many he has been considered as an enthusiast---a dreamer of dreams---and his warnings have passed by like the idle wind.

Events, however, are beginning to flash conviction in the eyes of those whose every sense has been heretofore sealed. We now begin to *see*, because we begin to *feel*. The conduct of Emmet, the Irish conspirator, a *member of the Irish French Directory*, and a man who would not hesitate a moment to become a member of an *American French Directory*, has, we hope, had some effect. We believe that those who have heretofore been the most incredulous, now perceive that the means of France to subjugate the world, are not like those which are used in ordinary warfare. That her mode of conquering is to form her party in the country which she intends to subdue, and by corrupting the mind of the nation marked out for her conquest, to destroy all spirit and capability of resistance.

In our last number, under this head, we made some strictures on the observations which appeared in the Citizen, relative to Mr. King. We now continue the subject; but the remarks of the Editor of the Commercial Advertiser, (which we re-publish in this number) and those of the Editor of the Evening Post, together with the circumstance of Mr. King's being above the reach of calumny, will render it unnecessary for us to enter into his particular defence. We shall, therefore, in taking notice of Mr. Emmet's attack, confine ourselves in a great measure to those indications which display the *conspirator*---the *traitor*---not only to his own country, but to civilized society.

Mr. Emmet prefaces his letter to Mr. King, published in the Citizen of the 6th inst. with a sort of a ballad, written by some crazed bard in Ireland, and which is as remote from poetry as common sense. He then goes on to tell us a lamentable tale respecting certain dreadful atrocities committed in Ireland. But what connexion all this can have with Mr. King, no mortal can discover. Mr. King never authorized nor encouraged the horrible cruelties which the British are said to have committed in that infatuated and unhappy country.

The historian, however, on whom Mr. Emmet relies for his "pitch cap torture," is notorious for his falsehood. He was a Roman Catholic, and, if we may judge from what we have seen of his writings, possessed of a ferocious, intolerant, and persecuting spirit, such

* See "*Democracy Unveiled*," and the numbers which have been written for this paper, under the head "*Monitor*."

as might have qualified him for a director general at a Bartholomew massacre, or a siege at Lyons. But as Mr Emmet has given such woful (but we believe false) pictures of what the Irish suffered, we will tell him a true story respecting what they perpetrated in one of their rebellions; and if Mr. Emmet thinks they are more sinned against than sinning, we shall still maintain that neither Mr. King nor our revolutionary Congress are at all implicated.

Sir Phelim O'Neal, an *Irish rebel*, (a very proper epithet, Mr. Emmet, for the attempts at revolutionizing Ireland, had nothing in common with the principles of the American revolution)—this *Irish rebel* had attacked Lisburn, a Scottish settlement, which he had promised to leave unmolested, but was repulsed with great loss. This and other defeats had excited in the breast of this savage leader, and his no less savage followers, the most barbarous frenzy.

"On the repulse of his forces at the "castle of Augher, he ordered his ex- "ecrable agent, Mac-Donnel, to mas- "sacre all the British Protestants in "three adjacent parishes. The de- "feat at Lisburn provoked this savage "and his barbarous followers to a de- "gree of rage truly diabolical. Lord "Caulfield, who had been conveyed to "one of the houses of O'Neal, was "wantonly and basely murdered. Fif- "ty others, in the same place, fell by "the poniards of the Irish. Their "miserable prisoners, confined in dif- "ferent quarters, were now brought "out, under pretence of being con- "ducted to the next English settle- "ments. Their guards goaded them "forward like beasts, exulting in their "sufferings, and determined on the "destruction of those who had not al- "ready sunk under their tortures. "Sometimes they enclosed them in "some house or castle, which they "set on fire, with a brutal indiffer- "ence to their cries, and a hellish tri- "umph over their expiring agonies. "Sometimes the captive English were "plunged into the first river, to which "they had been driven by their tor- "mentors. One hundred and ninety "were, at once, precipitated from the "bridge of Portadown. Irish eccle- "siasticks were seen encouraging the "carnage. The women forgot the "tenderness of their sex; pursued "the English with execrations, and "embrued their hands in blood; even "children, in their feeble malice, lift- "ed the dagger against the helpless "prisoners." *Leland*, Vol. III.

Many of our American politicians appear to overflow with partiality for the Irish, because they have been oppressed in their own country. But even allowing that they have been oppressed at home, it does not follow that they are to seek revenge by destroying the peace of society in America. Because they have formed the base, shall they now place themselves at the apex of the pyramid?

If the Irish have been or are oppressed, we are sorry for their misfortune, but we believe with a late European writer, who, speaking of the despotism of China, observes,

"A sudden transition from slavery to freedom, from dependence to authority, can seldom be borne with moderation or discretion. Every change in the state of man ought to be gentle and gradual, otherwise it is commonly dangerous to himself, and intolerable to others. A due preparation may be as necessary for liberty, as for inoculation of the small-pox, which, like liberty, is future health, but without due preparation, is almost certain destruction. Thus then the Chinese, if not led to emancipation by degrees, but let loose, on a burst of enthusiasm, would probably fall into all the excesses of folly, suffer all the paroxisms of madness, and be found as unfit for the enjoyment of rational freedom, as the French and the negroes."

A more excellent political sentiment never was expressed!—and it would be well if some of our *manumitting societies* would *think a little* on this subject. But to return to Mr. Emmet.

We would with pleasure reprint from the Evening Post the whole of

the extracts which were published on Monday last. We must, however, confine ourselves to a small portion.

From an abstract of the report of the Committee of Secrecy of the House of Commons, in Ireland, presented to the House July 17th, 1798, by the Right Hon. Lord Castleragh, we have the following:

The Report commences with a general view of the conspiracy carried on by the Society of the United Irishmen, from its original formation to its intimate connexion with a foreign enemy.

The Report goes on to state, that great numbers of persons in the North of Ireland having been induced to enter into the views of the Union, an immediate and direct communication was opened with the enemy.

"Besides military preparations, every exertion was made to defeat the ordinary operations of justice. Witnesses, magistrates, and prosecutors, were *murdered*, or if not *murdered*, pursued with the most violent injuries; attacked in their professions, their business, their characters, and their property; every inducement of hope, and every menace of danger, was employed to increase their numbers: and from the fear of ruin, multitudes were daily obliged to join the ranks of the disaffected."

"The means employed to excite the lower orders in these countries, who are chiefly Roman catholics, were promises of abolition of tythes, and the *fabrication* of the most abominable tests, falsely said to have been taken by his majesty's protestant subjects, for the extermination of Roman catholics; these fabrications, monstrous and extravagant as they were, were the chief incentives by which the ignorant and deluded were engaged to enter into the plans of the UNION."

"In further prosecution of their plans, an infamous periodical paper was published in Dublin, called the Union Star, *recommending by name the* ASSASSINATION *of such persons as had, in the capacity of magistrates, jurors, or witnesses, impeded the designs of the society.*"

"No act was omitted which could tend to embarrass government and promote the cause of the *Union*; from the authentic reports of their officers, and the confession of their Chiefs, a large fund appeared to have been collected by almost universal subscription, to forward the objects of the society; out of this fund, all persons acting under their orders were defended when prosecuted; *witnesses bought off*; lawyers hired to undertake in the gross, the cause of all persons *accused of treason; under sheriffs bribed to return partial pannels*; and gaolers paid to favour the escape of the persons accused."

"It appeared upon the trial of Doctor Jackson, found guilty of treason, in 1795, that the agents of France had been employed in this country; and from the statement drawn up for the French government, and proved upon that trial, that *the leaders of the Union were the persons then considered as the friends of a French connexion.*"

"A memoir was presented to the French minister, to urge the promised assistance; in this it was stated that *the delusion of reform and emancipation* were beginning to fail from the delay; that the TRUE REPUBLICANS would be abandoned and discouraged, and the cause entirely lost."

"These circumstances are all fully proved by the admission and confession of the principal leaders of the Union."

"The facts thus proved by the concurring testimony of some of the most active leaders of the Union, are supposed, by the report, to be sufficient to convince the most incredulous that *the mask of reform* and emancipation were only assumed, in order to impose upon the public mind, and conceal and advance the real design of separation from Great Britain, and establishing a republic, if not subject to, at least in alliance with France."

The report then refers to an appendix containing some of the depositions which the committee had before them. The first of these is the examination of Dr. William M'Nevin upon oath, which is given at large, but from which only a few extracts will here be made.

"Witness knows that a resolution was entered into by the provincial committee in February last, *not to be diverted from their object by any concession of parliament.* Witness believes that disability alone prevents France from carrying her promise into effect of *invading Ireland.* He does not think *the common people care one farthing about reform or emancipation:* he believes all they wish is exemption from the payment of tythes."

Again, we have the confession of this conspirator.

"Thomas Addis Emmet, Barrister at law, in addition to the testimony in which he detailed the same facts as the other witnesses, confesses, "that he was a member of the executive directory of the union, being appointed in January, 1797, when, in order to establish a constant intercourse with the French directory, an agent was sent from Ireland to reside in France, where he still

continues—He knows that France sent to this country assurances of her assistance, &c.; that it became necessary to apply to France for a larger quantity of arms than were promised at first, in order to supply those given up to government. He is certain that France gave assurances that the army in the Texel, in the summer of 1797, was intended to come to Ireland; and that a farther promise of assistance, in April, 1798, was made by the directory.

"He accounts for the loyalty of the *lower orders* in Munster, during the Bantry-bay invasion, by *the union having taken no pains to prepare their minds for the French*, as they had been amused with contradictory accounts from France; and it was also determined to avoid an insurrection until the French should come, had not the severe measures adopted in Kildare by the king's ministers, urged the alternative of rising or yielding up the cause. He believes, had they waited until the French came, the rising would have been more general and formidable

"It was intended to raise a general fund for the service of the union, by the *confiscation* of the church property, and *that of all those who did not join them*; the persons of the latter, if they did not actively oppose the union, were to be only held as hostages, until it would be convenient to transport them; and their wives, if they were not hostile to the new order of things, were to be supported by a stipend out of their husband's property—the rest to belong to the public.

"He is persuaded that the bulk of the people *do not care about, or understand reform and emancipation, but that they are become anxious for them, having been* TOLD *that they led to the abolition of tythes.* It was determined to have no ecclesiastical establishment whatever, nor any distinction of rank."

Witness being asked as to the practicability of Ireland being a separate state from Great-Britain, when she had not means to build a navy, and must be dependent on England for the mere article of coals, he replied, "that he thought Ireland fully able to stand alone as an independent republic; her wealth and population had infinitely increased within the last century, and though she might and would for ten or twelve years be much crippled by the fleets and power of England, yet the *strength of the British navy would soon fail*, when Ireland ceased to act with Great-Britain; and as to the article of fuel, the extension of inland navigation would soon remove the necessity of importation."—*End of the confession.*

We have likewise before us a report from "The Committee of Secrecy of the *House of Lords*, in Ireland, as reported by the Right Hon. John, Earl of Clarendon, Lord High Chancellor."

This report still further implicates Emmet, and is of eminent importance, as developing the plans of the Irish Directory, a body which was organized after the model of the French Directory, at Paris.

As this man pretends to be actuated by pure republican principles, it may perhaps be well to give such parts of his examination as display the cloven foot of the unprincipled demagogue, who cared as little for republicanism as for political rectitude, or moral honesty.

Examination of Thomas Addis Emmet, Esquire.

Saturday, 11th August, 1798.

THOMAS ADDIS EMMET, ESQ. SWORN.

2. Did you belong to the society of United Irishmen?

A. I did.

2. Were you a member of the Executive Directory of that society?

A. I was—I was first appointed in January, 1797, and continued a member of it till May, 1797. I then ceased to be a member of the Directory till December last, when I was elected a second time; and I continued a member till my arrest in March last.

2. When did the first communication with France take place?

A. The first I heard of took place about the middle of May, 1796. This was in consequence of an offer of assistance from France. This was in consequence of representations made by persons resident at Paris. It was taken into consideration, in summer, 1796, and accepted by the Irish Executive Directory.

2. Did you think the main of the people rose for Catholic emancipation, or Parliamentary reform?

A. I believe the main of the people do not care a feather for catholic emancipation, neither did they care for parliamentary reform. My wish was to destroy the present established church, and to have no church establishment. The people were also taught to believe that when they became members of a democracy, their condition would be bettered.

The above is a specimen of the confessions of this precious patriot. Arthur O'Connor, who was examined at the same time, is now in the service of Bonaparte, and who is likewise a *republican of Mr. Emmet's stamp.*

Indeed, a little attention to the pro-

ceedings of Mr. Emmet and party, will convince us that they essayed to bring about the worst end by the worst means. Had their plans succeeded, Ireland would have been a province of France. The liberty of the Irish would have been precisely that which the French now *suffer*—under a horrid *military despotism*.

Mr. Emmet is a writer of very considerable powers, but he is not exactly a JUNIUS. We shall probably take the trouble of waiting on Mr. Emmet again, in a future number.

From the Commercial Advertiser.

We now continue our remarks on the infamous calumnies which the tools of the Clintonian faction are pouring forth upon the conduct and character of Mr. KING. We address these remarks to the good sense and the patriotic feelings of the community; and we entreat our fellow-citizens of every political grade to devote to the topics at which we glance, their deep and serious reflections.

It is the opinion of all good writers, and of all reflecting men, that virtue and talents combined, form the only pillar on which a republic can long be supported. To the truth of this opinion, the history of all free governments bears strong and decisive testimony.

In every popular government, it is not only necessary that the great body of the people be informed and virtuous, but it is essentially requisite that they give their united voice as a shield to the reputation of the great and the good. It is essentially requisite that they exert their united efforts to arrest the career of the wretch, who dares to pour the dregs of ribaldry and opprobrium upon those distinguished patriots whose years and experience, whose wisdom and virtues, whose great and pre-eminent public services, deserve the esteem and gratitude of their country. Wisdom and integrity, and useful and honourable exertions for the public good, must be encouraged and revered. The people who renounce these maxims, or, by their silence, countenance the ruffians who violate them are preparing the way for a reign of disorder, confusion, and anarchy, more tyrannical and oppressive than any despotism that has ever yet existed.

The truth of these remarks were recently registered in the blood of millions. The history of the French Republic is a solemn memento to the people of America. Fellow-citizens, we entreat you to beware, lest the same dreadful scenes which have shaken to its centre the fairest portion of Europe, be now preparing for your devoted country. If you permit the enemies of your happiness to destroy your reverence for public or private *personal worth*—if you thus stifle every incentive to great and patriotic efforts, the tremendous career of revolutionary France is here, already begun.

In that ill-fated country, a vain and delusive philosophy, fraught with doctrines equally malignant in their effects on the established rules of decorum, on social order, on morals, government, and religion, were laboriously taught, and greedily imbibed. New opinions, dangerous to every interest, but flattering and fostering every passion and appetite of man, were triumphantly advance.---Every former opinion, every standard of belief and of conduct, were questioned, ridiculed, and trodden under foot. The moral world was thus convulsed, the minds of that unhappy people bewildered, and their most endearing interests set afloat on a troubled and boundless ocean. The best men in the community were, in rapid succession, calumniated, denounced, and held up to the scorn and derision of the deluded multitude, until every man of virtue and of wisdom was either compelled to seek shelter in the dens and caves of the earth, or hurried to an ignominious and untimely death. When those standard maxims of religion, morality, social order, and decorum, which, from time immemorial, have been acknowledged and practised in every Republic, in every well regulated go-

vernment, nay, in every savage tribe on earth---when those sacred bulwarks of public and social happiness were thus broken down and trodden into the dust, the flood-gates of devastation and havoc were removed, and the whole face of the country was deluged with carnage and blood. The very men, who had denounced the wise and the good, were themselves denounced, and conveyed to the scaffold; and those by whom they were denounced, were doomed, in their turn, to share the same miserable fate. Thus, like the tumultuous waves of the sea, revolution followed revolution, one set of demagogues dethroned and succeeded another, until the great mass of the people chose to seek a refuge in the *most rigid despotism* the world has ever seen.

Fellow-citizens we entreat you to mark the measures now pursued by the faction which for several years has scourged our state. Is there no resemblance between the measures of this faction, and the commencement of the heart-rending scenes we have but feebly depicted? Are not the same plans which introduced the accumulated miseries of France, adopted and systematized here? As there, so here, the men who are distinguished for their talents, their virtue, and their services, are the first objects of malignant abuse. They are loaded with the vilest detraction and calumny. They are thus, it seems, to be slandered into silence, with the hope that every respectable man who values his reputation or his safety, will be induced to exile himself for ever from the political interests of his country. What steps will next be pursued we know not; but the demagogues who could direct the publication of the slanders which have been levelled (in the Citizen) at the character of Mr. King, whose long continued and illustrious services to his country deserve our warmest gratitude, are sufficiently base (in the language of the same print) "*to stab to the heart, with the dagger of an assassin, in the unsuspecting moments of sleep.*"

The following, which are some of the calumnies to which we allude, were published in the Citizen of Wednesday last. They are republished here, to exhibit to our readers the means to which the leaders and puppets of the faction resort, to retain the emoluments of office, and the power of oppressing their superiors.

Side view of Mr. King.—Mr. King has crawled into public life we know not how. It is not however disreputable to him, that from being the Page of Sir John Temple, at Boston, he is become the leader of the federal party in the state of New-York.

We know how he was first elected member of Congress. He resided in a democratic district in Massachusetts. What was to be done to gratify ambition? He became, as a federalist might term it, a bawling democrat, and professing democracy, and ingratiating himself into public favour by his professions, he got himself elected a member of congress.

All this was right. It is a trite remark, that libertines pay adoration to virtue on assuming her garb.

But, upon the merely professing man, who can place reliance?

He who from ambition changes from Federalism to democracy, will, for ambition, turn back from democracy to federalism. MORGAN LEWIS KNOWS THIS.

Mr. King continued to be a republican when republicanism flourished. I do not exactly know at what period of our party contests he *changed his coat*, but we may safely conclude it was when federalism promised something better.

And he has in a great measure realized all that federalism promised. He has been a member of the United States senate, where, with the assistance of Gen. Hamilton, he made a few good speeches, and whence, through the instrumentality of that great man he was sent minister to the court of Great-Britain.

Of this court, as we shall hereafter show, Mr. King became the political dupe, as he was, at the same time, an instrument of some pernicious schemes of Mr. Adams—schemes not sanctioned either by the constitution or laws of his country.

It was not possible that a man so yielding to British policy, especially in relation to Ireland, and emigration generally, should not be acceptable to the British government.

He is said to have stood well with Pitt, and this good standing, since his return, has given him political consequence with the numerous friends of that premier among us.

But these friends should be informed, if they do not already know, that Mr. King is

now thought very despicably of by the British government.

Indeed in this estimation he must have been held while in London, for one who is an instrument in the hands of another, cannot be otherwise viewed.

But the disapprobation of the English cabinet, of Mr. King's conduct since his return home, has recently been openly and unequivocally manifested.

Mr. King had fancied the way open for him to the Presidency, but finding it for ever closed, without some extraordinary and unexpected occurrence, what has been his conduct in relation to England?

He has declared that a war on our part with *any* European nation would answer the views and expectations of the federal party.—He is therefore an advocate for war, and he has consequently seized with the avidity of ambition, every seemingly favorable circumstance to plunge us headlong into the calamity.

In such a temper, and with such schemes, England, even England, forms no exception with him. Mr. King had rather have war with her than peace with all nations.—*Citizen.*

These, fellow-citizens! are some of the slanders thus heaped upon a man who has not his superior on earth. Such are the means adopted to prop up a mouldering faction. If the virtuous part of the community do not renounce such means, and the demagogues who practice them—if such base attempts to unhinge society are not crushed in the onset, well may every honest American tremble for the safety of every interest that can be dear to civilized man.

As they respect the character of Mr. King, in the view of all reputable men, these calumnies are harmless; but, in relation to the moral state of society, they are fraught with deep and deadly mischief. That illustrious statesman needs no defence. The world knows his worth. His eulogium dwells on the lips of his grateful countrymen. Let the following sketch of his political life crimson the front of his revilers.

Mr. King is a native of Massachusetts. He received his literary and scientific education at the University of Cambridge, in his native state, and his law education under the tuition of the celebrated Mr. Parsons, now Chief Justice of that state. Within two years after he had finished his professional studies, he was chosen a member of the Massachusetts Legislature. He was re-chosen for three years in succession, until in 1784, he was elected by the Legislature of that state, a member of Congress under the old confederation. In this post he was continued until that confederation was exchanged for our present constitution. He was a member of the General Convention which formed the Constitution, and afterward of the state Convention in Massachusetts, by which it was ratified.—Let it here be remarked, that such was the general character of Mr. King, and such the talents and zeal for his country's good, exhibited by him in the preliminary discussions of the General Convention, that, although the youngest member of that illustrious assembly, he was appointed (as was then universally reported, and never denied) in conjunction with General Hamilton and Governeur Morris, to draft the Constitution. The joint labours of these gentlemen produced the instrument which was adopted without any material alterations. Soon after the Constitution was adopted by the General Convention and ratified by the state Conventions, Mr. King removed to the city of New-York. Within the first year of his residence in this city, he was elected a representative to the legislature of the state. During the session of that Legislature, the members of that body, having witnessed his talents and efforts in Congress and in the General Convention, elected him a representative of this state in the first Senate under the present constitution. At the expiration of the six years for which he was chosen, he was re-elected to the same honourable post. In 1796, during his second senatorial term, he was selected by President Washington as a Minister Plenipotentiary to Great-Britain. In this office he continued for seven years; when, contrary to the wishes of the present administration of our government, he resigned his commission and returned to America—having faithfully guarded the interests of his coun-

try, at a foreign court, *one year* under WASHINGTON, *four* under ADAMS, and *two* under JEFFERSON.

Thus has Mr. King passed, with an unspotted reputation, and amidst the confidence and affection of his fellow-citizens, to the meridian of life---thus has he devoted more than twenty years of his laborious and useful efforts to the welfare of his country. This is the man, who, to gratify the envy, and subserve the licentious views of a few desperate demagogues, is now to be buried in obloquy! Ungrateful wretches! Go to the savages of the wilderness, and learn from their example, to reverence the man who has rendered his life illustrious by an uninterrupted series of great and glorious exertions.

The following affords evidence, in addition to what has heretofore appeared, that the Clinton faction in this state are leagued together in such a manner, that their ostensible leaders and office-holders must be the mere puppets of the state-jugglers who influence and direct every movement on the stage of political action. Their curtain, however, is of so flimsy a texture, that they might as well openly declare that the governor of the Clinton nomination must be the tool of the Clinton faction.

FROM THE ALBANY REGISTER.

The stale story of an attempt to dictate to Chancellor Lansing a course of political conduct, when he was nominated for governor by the republicans in the legislature of 1804, is going once more the round of the federal and quid papers. It is no doubt supposed by the quid faction, that this antiquated calumny will aid their sinking cause. Hitherto we have never deemed it necessary to notice this slanderous tale. But as so much reliance seems to be placed on it, we now for the first time, unequivocally declare that no attempt to dictate to, or in any respect unduly to influence the chancellor, at that day, was either directly or indirectly made by any of the gentlemen concerned in that nomination—this we know to be the truth—for we have made inquiry of Mr. Clinton, Mr. Spencer, and every other gentleman immediately concerned—and they have authorized us to say, in the most pointed terms, that so far as relates to them, the charge is an infamous falsehood. We now defy the quid faction, or any of their hireling editors, to prove the truth of their allegations on this subject.—We have no hesitation to pronounce the author of it a wilful fabricator of falsehood and misrepresentation; and we call upon our republican fellow-citizens not to give it the least credit, unless it makes its appearance supported by higher authority than that of anonymous scribblers.

The preceding editorial note from the Albany Register, which was made under the sanction of Mess'rs Clinton and Spencer, I find since my arrival here has been republished in the Citizen.

I can have no other regret in meeting the positive assertions which have been thus given to the public, than that derived from the disappointment of my wish to avoid mingling in the discussions respecting the approaching election, and I will not shrink from a duty which is become impressive, for the prevention of further misrepresentations, though I should have been better satisfied if, as I had expected, the Vice-President had been returned from Washington. I therefore say, that an attempt was made by Governor Clinton to induce me to pledge myself for a particular course of conduct in the administration of the government of the state—that I declined it—immediately after which I detected measures evidently calculated to impair the confidence many of my fellow-citizens appeared disposed to place in me, taken by persons who on almost every other occasion acted in concert with Mr. Clinton. I discovered about the same time in a conversation with secretary Tillotson, that Mr. De Witt Clinton had in a mysterious manner imparted to several persons a communication, which he said had been read to him by a gentleman from Washington, the paper containing which he had burnt in his presence, and that judge Spencer had in the same manner read to the secretary a letter received by him from Washington, which communication and letter collectively imputed to me certain intrigues and stipulations with colonel Burr and others, to promote his views, and combine them with very incorrect views of my own.

I required explanations from Mess'rs Clinton and Spencer, separately. They acknowledged the truth of their having made the communications attributed to them, to a few of their friends, and professed their conviction of the imputations being unfounded; but refused giving me the names of their informants.

While dissatisfied with these totally unfounded suggestions, as well as the use which had been made of them, a publication of a singular cast, announcing my nomination as a candidate for the office of Governor, was inserted in the Albany Register, which of itself afforded cause of suspicion as to the views which prompted it; but when com-

bined with the circumstance that judge Taylor, Dr. De Witt, (then the governor's secretary) and Mr. Southwick, had been seen at a late hour returning from Mr. Barber's printing office, in the night preceding its appearance, it gave additional reason to conclude that it was the effect of a joint effort in corroboration of the system which appeared to be pursuing, to oblige me to submit to terms.

These indications so hostile to a fair administration, exhibited by persons, who, from their ostentatious zeal to promote my election; from the relative situation in which they were placed with me, from that circumstance in the public eye, and from the estimation in which they were held, had it in their power, in a great measure, to discolour every official act, under the pretence of solicitude for the public good, determined me to withdraw from a contest, in which, if I had succeeded, my usefulness in the station which they hay zealously co-operated to designate for me, would have been completely destroyed.

JOHN LANSING, Jun.

New-York, April 6, 1807.

FOREIGN.

Important.---Intelligence is received in 34 days from Liverpool, by the way of Boston, that an important action had been fought between the Russians and the French; and that the divisions of the French army under Bernadotte and Ney were defeated. Murat has been wounded and taken; Bernadotte severely wounded; Rap killed; Fouchier made prisoner; Lannes has lost both his legs. The French had 6000 killed, and 4000 wounded. Gen. Victor was made a prisoner. Bonaparte is said to be dangerously sick at Warsaw.

We wonder if Thomas Adam Emmet ever heard of a man's being *hoisted a peg lower.* If not, the Americans will *put him up to it.*

We had some doubts about the propriety of giving place to the following, lest it should be supposed to contain illiberal national reflections. But on a re-perusal, we perceive that the shafts of the satyrist are aimed only at the individual bad men who appear to be disposed to act on a new theatre the factious part which has caused so much misery and bloodshed in Ireland.

TO DR. CAUSTIC.

Sir,

The favourable reception you gave my effusions of last week, has emboldened me to try my hand at *taking off* an Irishman or so. I could wish it, however, to be understood, that I have no *national prejudice* against the sons of *St. Patrick.* It is only now and then a little *bit of a rogue* that I would switch with my poetical cat-o-nine-tails to the '*end of the world and after-o.*' I hope, therefore, that neither your worship nor the *honest* natives of that country will be offended at my shaking my *shilaly* over the heads of one or two, who we hope are the only diseased sheep in the flock. I am,

Gen. Benhadad Bangem, Esq.

PADDY WHACK HAS COME TO TOWN.
A NEW SONG.
Tune, YANKEY DOODLE.

Paddy Whack has come to town,
With divers other paddies,
To guard the freedom handed down
To *yankies* from their *daddies.*

Yankey doodle, let them come,
By demagogues be courted;
To reinforce our rogues at home,
We should have some imported.

Although they're ignorant as shoats
About the *real* freedom,
A whiskey dram will buy their votes,
And Clinton's faction need 'em.

Yankey doodle, let them come,
By demagogues be courted;
To reinforce our rogues at home,
We lack a few imported.

Our demos turn an Irish band,
By hocus pocus tricks, sir,
In one half hour from time they land,
To good old seventy sixers.

Yankey doodel, let them come,
By demagogues be courted,
To reinforce our rogues at home,
We lack a few imported.

Though freedom is a grand affair,
We cannot be complete in't,
If restless rogues, from every where,
Must put their dirty feet in't.

Yet, lack-a-day, how thick they come!
By demagogues are courted;
To reinforce our rogues at home,
We've monstrous heaps imported.

We Yankies thought it very true,
In time of independence,
That we had liberty in view,
For us and our descendants.

Yet restless foreigners have come,
By native *rogues are courted,*
Their liberty is all a hum
Of demagogues imported.

I *rarly* think we might contrive,
A little pains bestowing,
To keep that freedom's flame alive
Our father set a going.

But if the worst of Europe's scum
By demagogues are courted,
Our freedom will turn out the hum
Of factious imps imported.

Duane, in Philadelphia town,
A man all over jaw, sir,
Is hard at work a breaking down
Both liberty and law, sir.

And if the worst of Europe's scum
By demagogues are courted,
Our liberty is all a hum;
It cannot be supported.

Our farmers and our merchants, each
So useful in his station,
That rascal renegad would teach
To quarrel like the nation.

And if the worst of Europe's scum
By demagogues are courted,
Our liberty is all a hum;
It cannot be supported.

And here's the leader of a crew,
Who, under French direction,
The hapless Irish people drew
To bloody insurrection.

This man of Ireland is the scum,
But yet by demos courted,
His patriotism's but the hum.
Of renegade transported.

Our own good men are all asleep,
Or else they've got the dumps, sir,
They'll go to Satan in a heap,
If they don't stir their stumps, sir.

And Europe's very vilest scum,
For greatest crimes transported,
Will ferret out of house and home
The men by whom they're courted.

True liberty, I do insist,
In any age or nation,
I'll prove it with my doubled fist,
Is *due subordination.*

But when such men as E——t come,
By demagogues are courted,
We'll let them know that they're the scum
Of filthy trash imported.

When strangers light upon our land,
Whatever we may style 'em,
This country, they must understand,
Is *honesty's asylum.*

And when your factious firebrands come,
Although by demos courted,
We'll let them know they are the scum
Of filthy trash imported.

But when we any stranger find
A truly honest man, sir,
Who is a real man of mind,
We'll take him by the hand, sir.

But when your paddy Duanes come,
All on a pole transported,
Their honesty is all the hum
Of worthless knaves imported.

Since foreigners come over here
As thick as they can pile 'em,
It would be wrong for them, 'tis clear,
To rule in their asylum.

Yankey doodle, let them know,
By democrats though courted,
Our country's best blood did'nt flow
For renegades imported.

And since one thing is *sartain* true,
We've got to build a nation,
We'll fight again, till all is blue,
But they shall know their station.

Yankey doodle, let them know,
By democrats though courted,
Our country's best blood did'nt flow
For renegades imported.

See Cheetham and this Paddy Whack,
With vile envenom'd pen, sir,
Have impudently dar'd attack
Our best and bravest men, sir,

But let them know 'tis sartain true,
They're not to rule the nation,
We'll fight again, till all is blue,
But they shall know their station.

And now I'll venture you a crown,
Though I don't like a fuss, sir,
If we don't put some fellows down,
That they will down with us, sir.

And Paddy Whack, late come to town,
With certain other paddies,
Destroy the freedom handed down
To yankies from their daddies.

But go to work, with pen and tongue,
True yankies, you can beat 'em,
And if these renegades an't hung,
Of justice we shall Cheat 'em.

From Paddy Whack, late come to town,
And all his host of paddies,
Preserve the freedom handed down
To yankies from their daddies.

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THE

WEEKLY INSPECTOR.

"Of those men who have overturned the Liberties of Republics, the greatest number "have begun their career by paying an obsequious court to the People—commencing "DEMAGOGUES, and ending TYRANTS." HAMILTON.

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MONITOR.

No. XIII.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 99.)

"The faction" (that is, the Jacobin faction of France) "is not local nor territori- "al. It is a general evil. Where it least "appears in action, it is still full of life. "In its sleep it recruits its strength, and "prepares its exertion. Its spirit lies deep "in the corruptions of our common nature. "It exists in every country in Europe, "and among all orders of men in every "country who look up to France as to a "common head. The centre is there. The "circumference is the world of Europe, "WHEREVER THE RACE OF EUROPE MAY BE "SETTLED. Every where else the faction is "militant; in France it is triumphant. In "France is the bank of deposit, and the "bank of circulation of all the pernicious "principles that are forming in every "state." BURKE.

The preceding are among the premonitions of a man, in whose endowments and foresight there appears to have been something supernatural. His lips were touched with 'hallowed fire,' and his every sentence is prophecy.

One would suppose that he had foreseen what has taken place, and what is daily developing in America; for even in America WE already FEEL the influence of those principles which have desolated Europe—those principles against which that great man raised his monitorial and prophetic voice. In America we perceive, as respects this faction, that "in its sleep it recruits its strength, and prepares for exertion." We now learn that the train has been laid, and that the match is ready for lighting, and that without a seasonable, a providential interference, an explosion must take place, which will lay the fair fabric of society in America, cemented by the blood of our fathers and our brethren, in irremediable ruin.

We have heretofore stated that the POLITICIANS of revolution in France (a totally distinct race from the fanatical philosophers of the same period) were solely solicitous to make France powerful, and the centre of an empire co-extensive with the limits of the civilized world. They accordingly bent all their efforts to make France a *military nation*, but dispersed their missionaries of darkness, their *propagandists*, through the world, to proclaim peace and French fraternity. These propagandists were many of them really converts to the fallacious system of *French* liberty and equality, and really believed that something like a state society, in which mankind would learn war no more, would be introduced by virtue of French philosophy. But the *prime movers* of the French revolution were not so simple. Their object was conquest, plunder, and universal empire. Accordingly, their missionaries of devastation, their pioneers of destruction, spread over the civilized world, deceived many, and poisoned the sources of happiness and security in all civilized society.

We would call on those who would not wish to be assassinated "in the unsuspecting moments of sleep," to tell us what was Talleyrand's object, motives, and views, in America? Was he really or only *apparently* poor? If in absolute want, how could his mind be so much at ease as it apparently

was? If he was poor and pennyless, why so busy in noting every minute circumstance relative to the *political* situation of America?

We believe that the truth will be found to be, that he was sent from the head quarters of Jacobinism, *an emissary of the sect.* That he was a philosopher of the school which has deluged Europe in blood, and rendered America defenceless.

Our gun-boat system, our dry docks, and other contrivances of a similar nature, for rendering the nation defenceless, originated in causes similar to those which have laid Europe at the foot of Jacobin France.

In addition to proofs which have been constantly exhibiting since the French revolution, in the conduct of France, in that of her emissaries, and her faction in this country, that our national independence is threatened by that colossal power, we might adduce the late confessions of Genet. This man is well known to have ever been one of the most enthusiastic of the principal actors of the French revolution. His efforts to induce America to make a common cause with revolutionary France, are still fresh in the recollection of every American patriot. While acting in his official capacity, this pioneer of Gallic desolation attempted to unite the destinies of France and America. He was then an ardent republican, but is now not less ardently attached to the jacobin despot of France. Baffled by the wisdom and fortitude of Washington, he slunk into private life, in order to mature his plans, and wait a favourable crisis for throwing off the mask. It would seem that this favourable crisis has at length arrived. Accordingly we find him declaring, in a late electioneering harangue, "that France had conquered all Europe but Russia and Britain, and that *they* would be soon subdued, and that then she would turn her arms against this country, unless we treated her with more respect."

The political manœuvres of this man, when taken in conjunction with the late effort of Emmet to stimulate the Irish "to REFLECT---ACT!" ought to awaken the apprehensions of every American. These men are united with a violent, unprincipled, and daring faction, consisting of the out-casts of all countries, amalgamated with all that is vile in the United States. We have no reason to believe that these men would hesitate to employ means to subdue this country, similar to those which in Ireland had well nigh subjected that unhappy country to the all grasping ambition of the jacobins of France.

It is often asserted, and is no doubt believed by many, who entertain the greatest abhorrence of *jacobin France*, that France under the *monarch Bonaparte*, would assume a mild and pacific aspect, and that the world might calculate on repose, after the dreadful agitations and horrors of the jacobin predominance. But we fear that it will be found that Bonaparte has the same disregard to the laws of nations, pursues the same plans of *systematic* plunder, and of diplomatic treachery; has the same disregard of justice, as respects *means*, provided the *end* can be attained, as marked every step of revolutionary jacobins, and rendered them a perfidious set of monsters in human shape, who united the perfidy and cruelty of the most ferocious savages with the arts and refinement of the highest civilization. Those who have paid the least attention to the career of Bonaparte, cannot fail to perceive proofs, abundant, decisive, and damning, that the reign of Jacobinism has not expired. Jacobinism was not confined to the prime movers of the French revolution, but Bonaparte, since his assumption of the imperial purple, displays as much of the cloven foot of that execrable sect, as did his tyrannical predecessor Robespierre.

"If Jacobinism (says an English writer) consist, as we contend it does, in the open display of contempt for all legitimate authority, in a systematic attack on the rights of independent states, in a studied subversion of all ancient orders and existing institutions,

in the encouragement of resistance and rebellion against lawful governments, and in *appeals to the governed against the governors*, we appeal to every man's knowledge and experience, whether Bonaparte, though invested with the imperial diadem, be not at this moment as great a Jacobin as Robespierre was, when decorated with the civic crown, and in the zenith of his power? What plan did Brissot or did Robespierre devise, which Bonaparte has not executed? Was it not the plan of the *Jacobins* to surround France with tributary states, dependent on themselves, and unable to resist their power, though fit tools of their ambition? and has not Bonaparte accomplished what they designed? What does it signify whether the puppets whom he places at the head of such states be called kings, or consuls, or presidents, or pensioners? It is not the *name* assigned to the ruler that alters the nature of the transaction; the *principle* on which he proceeds, and the *object* which he has in view, are precisely the same with those of the revolutionary leaders of modern France, whose *Jacobinism* no man ever affected to doubt *."

This was written before Bonaparte had over-run Prussia, the downfal of which was foretold by the writer. In the Manifesto of that monarch we find additional proof in every line that the tyrant of France is a *Jacobin*, as faithless as cruel, and as atrocious as any of his predecessors, whose perfidy, cruelty, and enormous crimes, have rendered the name Jacobin a term of the most bitter reproach that language affords.

It is very remarkable, and ought to be a cause of serious apprehension, that we have some of the same leaders, and that they make use of similar means in this country to further the political views of Jacobins, that were in use in Ireland, and have paved the way for French dominion in Europe. Clubs are formed under different pretexts, which are converted to political machines; the Jacobins in this state have likewise a fund, created for the purposes of the faction. This has ever been a part of the grand system pursued in every country which has been affected by the French revolution. Thus, in the Report from the Committee of Secrecy of the House of Lords, involving Emmet and others, mention is made that "very considerable sums of money were levied upon the Roman Catholics of this kingdom, under the authority of a *Committee of persons of that persuasion*, who then assumed, and seemed in a great degree to succeed in the government and direction of the whole body of Irish Catholics, and that out of the *general fund* thus created, protection was extended to persons who were criminally prosecuted for the most daring and flagrant crimes."

If any thing further was wanting to prove that Bonaparte actually contemplates the subjection of America, we might find it in a late declaration of Genet, to which we have alluded. The following is an extract from the depositions of two respectable gentlemen of irreproachable characters; Gen. Henry K. Van Rensellaer and Mr. Solomon Van Rensellaer.

"The said Genet at the same time expressed his regret that this deponent, the said Solomon Van Rensselaer, had taken an active part in the election in favour of Governor Lewis, for that in consequence thereof, the said Solomon would, in the event of the governor's defeat at the said election, be turned out of his office of adjutant-general. That the said Genet, in the course of the said conversation, also told these deponents, that his family in Europe had been well provided for by the present King of Holland, and that Bonaparte had already subdued all his enemies in Europe, excepting England and Russia, and he would unquestionably conquer those powers also, and that afterwards, *in case the government of the United States did not conduct towards him with more friendship and civility than it had hitherto done, they would next be attacked and subjugated by him.*"

* It will be evident to the reader who has perused the preceding numbers, that what we here contended for, respecting Bonaparte's pursuing the plans of the original Jacobins, is corroborated by the arguments and documents which appear in MONITOR No. VI. Vol. I. p. 165.

The part played by this same Genet, in 1793, is well known. He came to this country a Jacobin missionary, his object at that time was to annex America to the Jacobin empire. He pursued the plans which Jacobins have procuted on the continent of Europe with such fatal success.

If in addition to other masses of evidence, we take into view the uniform adulation which is paid to Bonaparte, by those who pretend to be republicans (but are democrats), their exultation at the victories, which, by placing Europe at his feet, must accelerate our doom, we think that no rational person can hesitate to conclude, that THERE EXISTS A POWERFUL FRENCH FACTION IN AMERICA, DISPOSED TO GO ALL LENGTHS TO MAKE THIS COUNTRY A PROVINCE OF THE JACOBIN EMPIRE.

For the Weekly Inspector.

Ουδεις αγεωμετρητος εισιτο.

None admitted that are unversed in Geometry.

Such was the inscription placed over the gate that opened into the gardens of Hecademus, where, assembled from almost every nation of the then civilized world, a concourse of Φιλοσοφοι attended the prelections of Plato---such the estimation in which mathematical science was held by the sage of Athens.

I have often, Mr. Editor, observed with regret the neglect and even contempt shown by the generality, for geometrical studies. No time and expense is deemed too great, by a liberal and enlightened parent, to furnish a youth with a knowledge of French, Latin, and Greek, while the less ostentatious branches of mathematical acquirements engross but a very small portion of his attention.

Far be it from me to disparage the study of the classics. He who finds no charms in the doric simplicity of Syracusa's bard, who can read with apathy the heroic sublimity of Homer, or the polished majesty of the Mantuan muse, I equally pity, and equally despise.

An acquaintance with the writings of antiquity I ever have held, and ever shall hold, an indispensable requisite in a liberal education. But this principle *may* be carried too far, and, I do contend, *is* carried too far, when they monopolize the student's attention, to the exclusion of other branches of science of equal utility and importance.

It is not my purpose at present to display the usefulness of geometrical knowledge. Its utility is incontestible. Every one knows that an acquaintance with the principles of geometry is *absolutely necessary* to the astronomer and the geographer, the navigator and the surveyor, the painter and sculptor, the engineer, &c. &c. and *highly beneficial* to every one, from the habit of accurate reasoning, and correct investigation the student is sure to derive from this study.

"That mode of investigating step by step," says Cumberland, "which crowns the process of the student by the demonstration and discovery of positive and mathematical truth, must of necessity so exercise and train him in the habits of following up his subject, be it what it may, and working out his proofs, as cannot fail to find their uses, whether he who has them dictates from the pulpit, argues at the bar, or declaims in the senate; nay, there is no lot, no station, I repeat it with confidence, be it either social or sequestered, conspicuous or obscure, professional or idly independent, in which the man once exercised in these studies, *though he shall afterwards neglect them*, will not to his comfort experience some mental powers and resources, in which their influence shall be felt, though the channel that conducted it may, from disuse, have become obscure, and no longer to be traced."

It is sometimes observed, that mathematical studies are incompatible with elegance of sentiment and refinement of taste; and in proof of this assertion, is adduced the unpolished

diction and inharmonious language of writers on these subjects. That mathematical writers are too frequently ignorant of the graces of composition, cannot be denied. The language of many of them is grating and inelegant to the last degree; yet whoever is conversant with the writings of Pascal, D'Alembert, and Dugald Stewart, must grant that position is untenable.

Each of these was not only versed in mathematics, but two of them, at least, were profound mathematicians. Mr. Stewart, at present professor of moral philosophy in the university of Edinburgh, a gentleman of the most classical taste, preceded Mr. Playfair, as mathematical professor in the same university. From the number and variety of articles with which D'Alembert furnished the Encyclopedie, it appears that that of an accomplished geometer was one of his least recommendations. And every one has read the compliment paid Pascal by the celebrated bishop of Meaux. "One day," says Voltaire, "the historian being asked by the bishop of Lucon, what work he should covet most to be the author of, his own performances aside—*The provincial letters*, replied Bossuet." Voltaire, too, does not hesitate to affirm that the *lettres provinciales* are not surpassed in wit by Moliere, nor in sublimity by Bossuet.—Such an elogy from such an elogist, must be well-founded indeed.

I cannot withstand the temptation to relate an anecdote respecting this very extraordinary man, which sets in a striking light the exalted opinion entertained of his abilities, by Boileau, the Horace of France.

It is well known that Pascal was a most strenuous defender of Jansenism, and of consequence peculiarly odious to the democrats. One of these gentlemen accompanied Bourdaloue one day on a visit to Despréaux; "and," says the Marchioness de Sévigné, "the conversation turning on the comparative merits of the ancients and moderns, Boileau gave the palm to the ancients, with the exception of one modern alone, who, in his mind, excelled both the former and the latter. The jesuits begged to know what work this could be which he so highly prized—he would not mention it. "I conjure you," said Corbineile, "to tell me what it is, that I may spend the whole night in reading it." Despréaux smiling, replied, ah, my good father! you have read it more than once, that I am assured of. The Jesuit persisted in pressing Despréaux to name the marvellous author, with a disdainful air, and a smile of contempt. "Do not continue to urge me," said Despréaux. The father would not be persuaded.—Despréaux, finally taking him by the hand, and giving it a hearty squeeze, I must yield then? *Eh bien! c'est Pascal.*——"*Morbleu! Pascal!*" exclaimed the thunder-struck Jesuit, "*Pascal est beau autant que le faux le peut etre.*"——*Le faux!* said Despréaux, *Le faux!---sachez qu'il est aussi vrai qu'il est inimitable.*"

From the above illustrious examples, I presume it is satisfactorily proved that there is no necessary incompatibility subsisting between the study of geometry and of the *belles lettres*.

But I have no desire that all should be Euclids, Maclaurins, or Simpsons; what I wish is simply this, that every one should acquire such an acquaintance with the rudiments, the principles of the science, as will enable to prosecute the study with facility and pleasure, at any future period, should it be found either necessary or expedient. And in order to gain this important point, I consider it absolutely necessary that the student's application be directed to it as early as possible. I confess I was extremely surprised lately, upon hearing a gentleman dissuaded from having his son instructed in any of the mathematical branches, until he had completed his classical studies. The young gentleman, too, to use the very words of his father, "scarcely knew what a figure was." Pursue this method, sir, and trust me, in whatever science he excel, the young gentleman will never be a geometer. Yes, I repeat it, he who is totally ignorant of arithmetic, at sixteen

or eighteen, will not, in all probability, have much added to his stock, at sixty or eighty.

But, it is objected, if the science of numbers be studied together with that of the languages, the attention is distracted, and neither one nor other receives that share of the attention which it demands. To this remark is usually subjoined the sapient adage respecting the many irons. There is no question but a multiplicity of studies cannot but be detrimental to the progress of the student, or rather must preclude his ever becoming master of any thing; but in this, as well as in pecuniary concerns, he may say, with the poet,

Est modus in rebus, sunt certi denique fines
Quos ultra citra que nequit consistere rectum.

It is from experience I speak, when I say that so far from burdening the attention, the study of geometry, in conjunction with that of the languages, is an agreeable, an entertaining recreation. The mind turns from one to the other with pleasure, and reverts again to the former with all the alacrity it feels from the exchange of one recreation for another.

I find I have transgressed far the limits I had proposed to myself; but incessantly engaged as I am, I had not leisure "to write more briefly." There is another particular which perhaps demands more loudly an apology. I fear I am unable to screen myself from a charge of *egotism*, in writing the above. But I declare that the *first* has been used merely because I was unable to express my opinions in *any other* person. Your's, &c.

DELTA.

LITERARY.

To the last Philadelphia edition of Moore's Poems is prefixed "A NOTICE BIOGRAPHICAL and CRITICAL on THOMAS MOORE," which we have read with much pleasure. The following extracts will show that the author of the "*notice*" took no superficial view of Mr. Moore's morality. His remarks on his poetry are not less pertinent.

"But, if there be these literary blemishes in the amatory verses of Mr. Moore, there are others of a more serious character. Mr. Moore, with a want of moral feeling, such as is rarely seen by the side of eminent genius, is the deliberate partizan of vice.

"Let us not be deceived. Let us not submit to humble our ideas of rectitude, and truth, and nature. Let us never, amid the corruptions to which society is subject, omit to lead back our hearts to the pure source of morals. The stream, as we see it, is muddy and discoloured; but let us remember, that at its head its waters are clear. Let us form ourselves, therefore, not by the mediocrity, if not the vileness, which we see, but by the excellencies which we conceive. Virtue is like that instrument by which the rise of the Nile is measured; its height is always the same; the manners of the world are like the fluctuating river.

"We may now draw the line between the indelicacy of the old school and the immorality of the new. The first wounded the manners and inflamed the passions; but it made no attempt to set the feelings at war with principle. It sometimes made a jest of the morals of the sexes; but from this they had comparatively little to fear. Jests are an affair of the head, but what governs us is the heart.

"It is in this appeal from virtue, not to the understanding, but to the heart, that is the mark and badge of the new school. It is in the insidious flattery of the heart that we are to discern the scheme upon which it places all its hopes of success. The heart is perpetually told of the *coldness* of principle, and of its own amiable warmth. The aim is to induce in the heart an overweaning confidence, thro' which it may be tempted to renounce the companionship and shield of reason. They were made to walk the world together, and the enemy has discovered, with a smile, that in their disunion is ruin."

"Mr. Moore has numerous wares,

and of more patterns than one. Those for whom the Wedding ring may not answer, may yet be charmed by the tell-tale lyre," &c.

"For what worthy purpose can a poem like this be written? Can the mind which conceived it, be so shallow as not also to conceive that its direct operation is to stimulate the seducer, and to shake female resolution; and that this (for we live in no golden age) is to employ the pen and press for the increase of human affliction? Is this to be the poet of love? Is this to share in the praise we have allowed to the painter of female charms? Is this to be the admirer and the lover, and the friend of woman? Is he who extols illicit love, and labours to establish inconstancy, is he the friend of woman? Of woman, who depends upon order and constancy for every thing; for the pleasures of life, for her place in society, for the very bread that is to feed her children?"

"The citizens of the United States are a *new nation*, but not a *new people*; and the distinction should never be out of sight. Those who talk of a *new people*, delude their understanding with all that the imagination conceives of primitive virtues; they mechanically picture to themselves all that simplicity of character, and all those generous virtues, which form the fair side of men among whom the arts of life are little known; and especially they believe that the love of money has made no advance amid this amiable race. But what is the fact? The inhabitants of the United States are an *old people*, offspring of an *old country*; an enterprising commercial people; a people who, themselves or their immediate progenitors, left the *tombs of their fathers*, through the peculiar activity of their spirits, and who, in most cases, came to America in the very pursuit of money! A people, in short, fully acquainted with the arts of life, accustomed to the sight of wealth and luxury, and eager to enjoy them. Such a people, settle where it will, is any thing but a *new people*.

SCRAPS.

The principle of democracy is corrupted, not only when the spirit of equality is extinct, but likewise when they fall into a spirit of extreme equality, and when each citizen would fain be upon a level with those whom he has chosen to command him.

MONTESQUIEU.

The following from Ferguson's Roman Republic, deserves the attention of our citizen-making gentry, who are in such haste to naturalize foreigners. Speaking of the decline of the Roman Republic, the historian observes,

"In proportion as the character of the *Roman citizen* lost its consideration and consequence, the name was easily communicated to all the subjects or natives of any province. But this promiscuous admission of persons under the late honourable predicament of Roman citizens, instead of raising the provincials to the dignity of Romans, sunk the latter to the level of provincial subjects; extinguished all the sentiments on which the legions of old were wont to value themselves, and with their loss of self-estimation as Romans, probably diminished the interest they took in preserving the Roman name."

There is something very comic in some of the narrations of CARR, the celebrated tourist. The slightest association of ideas causes him to fly off in a tangent from his subject, or rather he *progresses* (as we Americans say) in a zig-zag line. Thus, after speaking of his being wonderfully disappointed in the appearance of Stratford, on Avon, he says,

"I re-entered the vehicle, as sulky as disappointed Englishmen generally are, and at length dined at Birmingham, so admirably styled by Burke the toy-shop of Europe.—*Burke*, who, once the wonder of the senate and an admiring nation, now reposes in the mild bosom of the grave, whilst his

prophetic pages find a progressive accomplishment in the prolific prodigies of revolutionary France." The compliment was just, but the transition from Birmingham to Burke somewhat in the Shandy-style.

"Activity," says a late English writer, speaking of the French revolutionary successes, and the apathy of the nations of Europe, "when united with wealth and talents, whether employed for good or evil purposes, will always command respect, and ensure celebrity---if nations or individuals suffer themselves to lose that energy which dignifies existence, their other virtues will make no impression on mankind, and they will either be neglected or oppressed by those who once trembled before them. The conduct of the world, in this respect, is perhaps unjust, but it is unchangeable; how necessary, therefore, that the temerity of daring and restless guilt should be constantly opposed by the unceasing exertions of active virtue!"

IMPORTANT OPINION
OF CHIEF JUSTICE MARSHALL.

THE UNITED STATES, *vs.* AARON BURR, } On a motion for commitment.

I am required on the part of the attorney for the United States, to commit the accused on two charges.

1st, For setting on foot and providing the means for an expedition against the territories of a nation at peace with the United States.

2d, For committing high treason against the United States.

On an application of this kind, I certainly should not require that proof which would be necessary to convict the person to be committed, on a trial in chief; nor should I even require that which should absolutely convince my own mind of the guilt of the accused; but I ought to require, and I should require, that probable cause be shown, and I understand probable cause to be a case made out by proof, furnishing good reason to believe that the crime alleged has been committed by the person charged with having committed it.

I think this opinion entirely reconcilable with that quoted from judge Blackstone. When that learned and accurate commentator says, that "*if* upon an inquiry, it manifestly appears that no such crime has been committed, or that the suspicion entertained of the prisoner was wholly groundless, in such cases only, it is lawful totally to discharge him; otherwise he must be committed to prison or give bail" I do not understand him as meaning to say that the hand of malignity may grasp any individual against whom its hate may be directed, or whom it may capriciously seize, charge him with some secret crime, and put him on the proof of his innocence. But I understand that the foundation of the proceedings must be a probable cause for believing there is guilt, which probable cause is only to be done away in the manner stated by Blackstone. The total failure of proof on the part of the accuser, would be considered by that writer as being in itself a legal manifestation of the innocence of the accused.

In inquiring, therefore, into the charges exhibited against Aaron Burr, I hold myself bound to consider how far those charges are supported by probable cause.

The first charge stands upon the testimony of general Eaton and general Wilkinson.

The witness first named, proves that, among other projects that were more criminal, col. Burr meditated an expedition against the Mexican dominions of Spain. This deposition may be considered as introductory to the affidavit of gen. Wilkinson, and as explanatory of the objects of any military preparations which may have been made.

I proceed then to that affidavit.

To make the testimony of general Wilkinson bear on col. Burr, it is necessary to consider as genuine the letter stated by the former to be, as nearly as he can make it, an interpretation of one received in cypher from the latter. Exclude this letter, and nothing remains in the testimony which can in the most remote degree affect col. Burr.—That there are to the admissibility of this part of the affidavit, great and obvious objections, need not to be stated to those who know with how much caution proceedings in criminal cases ought to be instituted, and who know that the highest tribunal of the United states has been divided on them.—When this question came before the supreme court, I felt the full force of these objections, although I did not yield to them. On weighing in my own mind the reasons for and against acting, in this stage of the business, on that part of the affidavit, those in favour of doing so appeared to me to preponderate, and, as this opinion was not overruled, I hold myself still at liberty to conform to it.

That the original letter, or a true copy of it, accompanied by the cypher, would have been much more satisfactory, is not to be denied; but I thought, and I still think, that, upon a mere question, whether the ac-

cused shall be brought to trial or not, upon an inquiry, not into guilt, but into the probable cause, the omission of a circumstance which is indeed important, but which does not disprove the positive allegations of an affidavit, ought not to induce its rejection, or its absolute disbelief, when the maker of the affidavit is at too great a distance to repair the fault. I could not, in this stage of the prosecution, absolutely discredit the affidavit, because the material facts alleged may very well be within the knowledge of the witness, although he has failed to state explicitly all the means by which this knowledge is obtained.

Thus general Wilkinson states that this letter was received from col. Burr, but does not say that it was in his hand writing, nor does he state the evidence which supports this affirmation. But, in addition to the circumstance that the positive assertion of the fact ought not, perhaps, in this stage of the inquiry to be disregarded, the nature of the case furnishes that evidence.

The letter was in cypher. Gen. Wilkinson, it is true, does not say that a cypher had been previously settled between col. Burr and himself, in which they might correspond on subjects, which, though innocent, neither of them might wish to subject to the casualties of a transportation from the Atlantic to the Missisippi; but when we perceive that col Burr has written in cypher, and that general Wilkinson is able to decypher the letter, we must either presume that the bearer of the letter was also the bearer of its key, or that the key was previously in possession of the person to whom the letter was addressed. In stating particularly the circumstances attending the delivery of this letter, general Wilkinson does not say that it was accompanied by the key, or that he felt any surprise at its being in cypher. For this reason, as well because there is not much more security in sending a letter in cypher, accompanied by its key, than there is in sending a letter not in cypher, I think it more reasonable to suppose that the key was previously in the possession of Wilkinson. If this was the fact, the letter being written in a cypher previously settled between himself and col. Burr, is, in this stage of the inquiry at least, a circumstance which sufficiently supports that the letter was written by col. Burr.

The enterprise described in this letter is obviously a military enterprise, and must have been intended either against the United States, or against the territory of some other power on the continent, with all of whom the United States were at peace.

The expressions of this letter must be admitted to furnish at least probable cause for believing that the means for the contemplated expedition were provided. In every part of it we find declarations indicating that he was providing the means for the expedition; and as these means might be provided in secret, I do not think that further testimony ought to be required to satisfy me that there is probable cause for committing the prisoner on this charge.

Since it will be entirely in the power of the attorney general to prefer an indictment against the prisoner for any other offence which he shall think himself possessed of testimony to support, it is in fact immaterial whether the second charge be expressed in the warrant of commitment or not; but, as I hold it my duty to insert every charge alleged on the part of the United States, in support of which probable cause is shown, and to insert none in support of which probable cause is not shown, I am bound to proceed in the inquiry.

The second charge exhibited against the prisoner, is high treason against the United States, in levying war against them.

As this is the most atrocious offence which can be committed against the political body, so is it the charge which is most capable of being employed as the instrument of those malignant and vindictive passions which may rage in the bosoms of contending parties struggling for power. It is that of which the people of America has been most jealous; and, therefore, while other crimes are unnoticed, they have refused to trust the national legislature with the definition of this; but have themselves declared in their constitution, that "it shall consist only in levying war against the United States, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort."—This high crime consist of overt acts, which must be proved by two witnesses, or by the confession of the party in open court.

Under the control of this constitutional regulation, I am to inquire whether the testimony laid before me furnishes probable cause in support of this charge. The charge is, that the fact itself has been committed; and the testimony to support it must furnish probable cause for believing that it has been actually committed; or it is insufficient for the purpose for which it is adduced.

Upon this point, too, the testimony of general Eaton is first to be considered. That part of his deposition which bears upon this charge, is the plan disclosed by the prisoner for seizing upon New-Orleans, and revolutionizing the western states.

That this plan, if consummated by overt acts, would amount to treason, no man will controvert. But it is equally clear that an intention to commit treason, is an offence entirely distinct from the actual commission of that crime.—War can only be levied by the employment of actual force. Troops must be embodied, men must be assembled in order to levy war. If colonel Burr had been apprehended on making these communications to general Eaton, could it have been alleged that he had gone farther than to

meditate the crime? Could it have been said that he had actually collecten forces, and had actually levied war?—Most certainly it could not. The crime really contemplated was a conspiracy to commit treason, not an actual commission of treason.

If these communications were not treason at the instant they were made, no lapse of time can make them so. They are not in themselves *acts*. They may serve to explain the intention with which acts were committed; but they cannot supply those *acts*, if they be not proved.

The next testimony is the depositson of general Wilkinson, which consists of the letter already noticed, and of the communications made by the bearer of that letter.

This letter has already been considered by the supreme court of the United States, and has been declared to import, taken by itself, or in connexion with Eaton's deposition, rather an expedition against the territories of Spain than the United States. By that decision I am bound, whether I concurred in it or not. But I did concur in it—On this point the court was unanimous.

It is, however, urged that the declarations of Swartwout may be connected with the letter, and used against colonel Burr.

Although the confession of one man cannot criminate another, yet I am inclined to think that, on a mere inquiry into probable cause, the declarations of Swartwout, made on this particular occasion, may be used against colonel Burr. My reason for thinking so is, that col. Burr's letter authorizes Mr. Swartwout to speak in his name. He empowers Mr. Swartwout to make to general Wilkinson verbal communications explanatory of the plans and designs of Burr, which Burr adopts as his own explanations. However inadmissible, therefore, this testimony may be on trial in chief, I am inclined to admit it on this inquiry.

If it be admitted, what is its amount?

Upon this point, too, it appears that the supreme court was divided. I therefore hold myself at liberty to pursue my own opinion, which was, that the words "this territory must be revolutionized," did not so clearly apply to a foreign territory, as to reject that sense which would make them applicable to a territory of the United States; at least so far as to admit of further inquiry into their meaning; and, if a territory of the U. States was to be revolutionized, though only as a mean for an expedition against a foreign power, the act would be treason.

This reasoning leads to the conclusion, that there is probable cause for the allegation that treasonable designs were entertained by the prisoner, so late as July last, when this letter was written.

It remains to inquire whether there is also probable cause to believe that these designs have been ripened into the crime itself by actually levying war against the United States.

It has been already observed, that to constitute this crime, troops must be embodied, men must be actually assembled; and these are facts which cannot remain invisible. Treason may be machinated in secret; but it can be perpetrated only in open day, and in the eye of the world. Testimony of a fact which in its own nature is so notorious, ought to be unequivocal. The testimony now offered has been laid before the supreme court of the United States, and has been determined, in the case of Bollman and Swartwout, not to furnish a probable cause for the opinion that war had been actually levied. Whatever might have been the inclination of my own mind in that case, I should feel much liberty in departing from the decision then made, unless this case could be clearly distinguished from it. I will, however, briefly review the arguments which have been urged, and the facts now before me, in order to show more clearly the particular operation they have on my own judgment.

The fact to be established is, that, in pursuance of these designs previously entertained, men have been actually assembled for the purpose of making war against the United States; and on the showing of probable cause that this fact has been committed, depends the issue of the present inquiry.

The first piece of testimony relied, to render this fact probable, is the declaration of Mr. Swartwout, that "colonel Burr was *levying* an armed force of 7000 men from the state of New-York, and the western states and territories, with a view to carry on an expedition against the Mexican provinces." The term "*levying*" has been said, according to the explanation of the Lexicons, to mean the embodying of troops, and therefore to prove what is required. Although I do not suppose that Mr. Swartwout had consulted a dictionary, I have looked into Johnson for the term, and find its first signification to be "to raise," its second, "to bring together." In common parlance it may signify the one or the other. But its sense is certainly decided by the fact. If when Mr. Swartwout left col. Burr, which must be supposed to have been in July, he was actually embodying men from New-York to the western states, what could veil his troops from human sight? An invisible army is not the instrument of war, and had these troops been visible, some testimony relative to them could have been adduced. I take the real sense then in which this term was used to be, that colonel Burr was raising, or in other words, engaging or enlisting men through the country described, for the enterprise he meditated. The utmost point to which this testimony can be extended, is, that it denotes a future embodying of men

which is more particularly mentioned in the letter itself, and that it affords probable cause to believe that the troops did actually embody at the period designated for their assembling, which is sufficient to induce the justice to whom the application is made, to commit for trial.

I shall readily avow my opinion that the strength of the presumption arising from this testimony, ought to depend greatly on the time at which the application is made. If soon after the period at which the troops were to assemble, when full time had not elapsed to ascertain the fact, these circumstances had been urged as the ground for a commitment on the charge of treason, I should have thought them entitled to great consideration. I will not deny that in the cases of Bollman and Swartwout, I was not perfectly satisfied that they did not warrant an inquiry into the fact. But I think every person must admit, that the weight of these circumstances daily diminishes. Suspicion may deserve great attention, when the means of ascertaining its real grounds are not yet possessed, but when those means are or may have been acquired, if facts to support suspicion be not shown, every person, I think, must admit, that the ministers of justice at least ought not officially to entertain it. This, I think, must be conceded by all; but whether it be conceded by others or not, it is the dictate of my own judgment, and in the performance of my duty I can know no other guide.

The fact to be proved in this case, is an act of public notoriety. It must exist in the view of the world, or it cannot exist at all. The assembling of forces to levy war is a visible transaction, and numbers must witness it. It is therefore capable of proof; and when time to collect this proof has been given, it ought to be adduced, or the suspicion becomes ground too weak to stand upon.

Several months have elapsed since this fact did occur, if it ever occurred. More than five weeks have elapsed since the opinion of the supreme court has declared the necessity of proving the fact, if it exists. Why is it not proved?

To the executive government is intrusted the important power of prosecuting those whose crimes may disturb the public repose, or endanger its safety. It would be easy, in much less time than has intervened since col. Burr has been alleged to assemble his troops, to procure affidavits establishing the fact. If in November or December last, a body of troops had been assembled on the Ohio, it is impossible to suppose that affidavits establishing the fact could not have been obtained by the last of March. I ought not to believe, and I do not believe, that there has been any remissness on the part of those who prosecute, on this important and interesting subject; and consequently, when at this late period, no evidence that troops have been actually embodied is given, I must say that the suspicion, which, in the first instance might have been created, ought not to be continued, unless the want of proof can be in some manner accounted for.

It is stated by the attorney for the United States, that as affidavits can only be voluntary, the difficulty of obtaining them accounts for the absence of proof.

I cannot admit this position. On the evidence furnished by this very transaction of the attachment felt by our western for our eastern brethren, we justly felicitate ourselves. How inconsistent with this fact is the idea that no man could be found who would voluntarily depose that a body of troops had actually assembled, whose object must be understood to be hostile to the Union, and whose object was detected and defeated by the very people who could give the requisite information.

I cannot doubt that means to obtain information have been taken on the part of the prosecution; if it existed, I cannot doubt the practicability of obtaining it, and its non production at this late hour does not, in my opinion, leave me at liberty to give to those suspicions which grow out of other circumstances, that weight to which an earlier day they might have been entitled.

I shall not therefore insert in the commitment the charge of high treason. I repeat, that this is the less important, because it detracts nothing from the right of the attorney to prefer an indictment for high treason, should he be furnished with the necessary testimony.

The following cannot fail to excite the most lively apprehension in the breast of every American who is not callous to the situation and prospects of his country.

From the Crisis.

Qui capit ille facit!

Friend Mitchell,

Citizen Genet has thought proper to consider himself as pointed at in my former communication, and has come forward in the Register under the signature of *Spartium*, with a kind of justification of his conduct, which I should have let pass for as much as it was worth, had he not thought proper to season the hotch-potch a little too high with the pepper and vinegar of invective. As he has exhibited himself at full length, I must criticise him

a little. He has, forsooth, good man, "been for twelve years studying nature and nature's God!" Has he found there any lessons of imposture? I fear he has studied to little purpose.

The Citizen must not suppose I am unacquainted with his political biography. I know it well. I learnt it, not in this country. "Sixteen years was "he in the service of the king of "France, in the diplomatic depart-"ment." Bravo! How we apples swim! The Citizen will judge whether I know any thing of him from the following narrative. Madam de Barry, the mistress of Louis the 15th, patronized Madam Genlis, and procured an appointment for her as instructress to the young Princess of Orleans. Now the old Duke was a pretty lickerish blade: though that is not thought much of in France, particularly as it leads to the study of nature. Madam Genlis patronized Madam Compon, the Citizen's sister (the why and the wherefore is immaterial in France), and established her in a school at St. Germain. This connexion produced a place for the young Citizen in one of the Burceaux of the minister of exterior relations; and when the Count de Segur went on his mission to Russia, procured for him the birth of private secretary. It is true, when the dreary prospect of affairs recalled that worthy nobleman to his country, he left the Citizen, because he had none else to leave, as charge des affaires for a few months. This, together with his diplomatic exhibition in this country, is, I suspect, all he has to boast of in that line.

The Citizen has also made a little flash in the military line. But I believe never went so far as to *breakfast on a Ravelin, or pick his teeth with a Palisade*. It was said in France, but I will not vouch for the truth of it, that he once had expectations through the interference of a female friend, to be preferred to the office of adjutant-general of the army of Italy; but I believe he never obtained it.

But the Citizen, we are told, was of the Girond party, the friend of Brissot and of Condorcet. Brissot I knew—I respected his talents and some of his political opinions. But Condorcet, the atheistical Condorcet, the parricide Condorcet, who caused his good old friend and benefactor to fall beneath the hands of assassins, while sitting between his wife and daughter, I should not have been proud of an acquaintance with. It is the boast of the Citizen that he was a Girond. Has he forgotten, that it was during the reign of this party, that the Septembrizers deluged the streets of Paris with the human blood they poured from the defenceless victims in the tempie and Concergerie? Does he forget, that, during the reign of this party, hired assassins were sent in coaches from Paris, to massacre the unfortunate prisoners at Versailles? Does he forget that this party, on the 28d day of January, 1793, shed the blood of their sovereign on the scaffold?

The Citizen tells us, "when he "came to this country, his orders "were, to have no secrets with free-"men and brothers, to act openly and "undisguised with them, and to make "no mystery of his instructions, if "they were misrepresented or misun-"derstood." How then did it happen that he never showed these instructions, when called to account for daring to attempt to raise an army in our country, even before he had been accepted by our government? How did it happen that these instructions were never published until he had been abandoned by his own country, and they became necessary as a peace offering to this? How came he to publish them as *secret* instructions? The Citizen must not imagine that memory is exclusively his own.

He admits he desired to associate America *to the glorious destinies of France*. Have we any evidence that that desire has abated? Is there not reason to suspect the contrary? Is not his sister, Madam Compon, at present instructess to the younglings of the new Dynasty? Is not General Ney, the favourite of Bonaparte, the husband of the Citizen's niece? Are

not several of his relations in confidential situations under the governments of France and Holland? But above all, did he not in a celebrated speech he made at a late electioneering meeting, declare, "that France "had conquered all Europe but Rus- "sia and Britain, and that *they* would "be soon subdued, and that then she "would turn her arms against this "country, unless we treated her with "more respect?" Friend Mitchell, verily this Frenchman did utter such unhallowed threat: and when I compare it with one, his cousin De Witt Clinton's printer Cheetham, published not long since in the American Citizen, "that the French would soon "land an army in our capital, and "purge it of her enemies," I confess I think it time to keep a sharp look out, particularly on such as may be supposed to be enemies—For really, friend Mitchell, I love not French monarchy, though Bonaparte is at its head, better than I did French jacobinism. I am perfectly satisfied with the government of my own country, and wish to preserve it, such as it is.

In the Athenian Republic, strangers who interfered with the public concerns, were punished with death. I approve not such severity, but surely it is a lesson to us, not to be led by such men, until they have manifested their attachment to us. The case of Citizen Genet is a very peculiar one. He did not come among us in a way which will justify our hailing him as the fugitive from oppression, who seeks an asylum in our land of liberty—No, he was thrown upon us from the blood-stained hand of parricides, to distract, divide, and subvert us. A pretty employment for a student of nature and nature's author. I wonder, friend Mitchell, when indulging in these reflections, if the ghost of the lovely mutilated Lamball never darts across his vision. Sainted shade! He who could become the servant of thy ruthless butchers, who could act under a Danton that bestowed thy jewelled rosary on a harlot, shall never be my guide in the path of morality, religion, or politics.

It puzzleth me, friend Mitchell, to discover why this said Citizen hurries us from hence to France, from France to the Missisippi, from the Missisippi to the Hudson, and from thence to the Thames, unless it be to convince us that he is, at least in one sense of the term, *a very great Vagrant*.

THINE.

The Irish Citizen-French-Director-Emmet.

This unfortunate demagogue seems to be going down! down! down! as Mr. Poet Southey says in his "*Thalaba*," to the bottom of the Dom-Daniel cave at the roots of the ocean. Mr. Coleman, in the Evening Post of the 15th inst. has fastened two *flagrant lies* upon him. The proof is too long to be transcribed. We shall merely mention Mr. C.'s peroration at the end of his statement.

"Be it remembered, that I have charged Mr. Emmet with an attempt to palm two falsehoods upon the American public. One, in saying that he and M'Nevin and Arthur O'Connor published an advertisement, contradicting the reports of the Committee.

"The other in saying that these reports were misrepresentations.

"It now appears, from their own confessions, when under oath,

"That they did not publish, and that they did not mean to publish, such an advertisement: And that,

"So far from contradicting the reports, they have expressly authenticated them, by a subsequent declaration.

"Now then let sophistry evade, falsehood assert, and impudence deny"—here stand the patriots, branded in the forehead by their own hand. Trust me, Mess'rs Emmet and M'Nevin, you presume too much on our ignorance of Irish history.—We know ye, and we mean, by the blessing of God, the American public, as well as the better part of your own countrymen here, shall know ye as well as we do."

Mr. Jacobin Irish Director, Esquire,
Since the public all know you're a terrible liar,
What a torrent of infamy! how can you stem it?
I'd be a *gnat*, sooner than such a vile *Emmet*.

When we observe what an irresistible phalanx of federal writers is overwhelming Emmet, we are half inclined to exclaim,

"The feeble" *emmet* "that we *tread upon*, in corporal sufferance feels a pang as great as when a *giant dies*."

An Irishman that is a good man, is, generally, a *very good man*. The natives of Erin are commonly warm-hearted and hospitable, but somewhat passionate, and frequently suffer their feelings to overpower their intellect. The most of them ought to pray, with the poet,

"May I govern my *passions* with absolute
"sway,
"And grow wiser and better as life wears
"away."

Summary of important Foreign News.

By an arrival in this port of the 16th inst. in twenty-five days from Greenock, London papers have been received to the 17th March. The following is an abstract of their highly interesting contents.

An official dispatch from Petersburgh to London contains a translation of a letter from Gen. Benningsen to the Emperor of Russia, containing the following account of the event of the battles of the 7th and 8th of February, fought at Preussich Eylau, near Koningsbergh.

The enemy was completely defeated; one thousand prisoners, and twelve stands of colours, which I have the honour to transmit to your Majesty, fell into the hands of the conquerors. This day Bonaparte attacked me in person with his troops, on my centre, and on both wings, but was repulsed and beaten on all sides. His guards frequently attacked my centre, without the smallest success. After a very brisk fire, they were repulsed at all points by the bayonet, and by charges of cavalry. Several columns of infantry, and picked regiments of cuirassiers, were destroyed. I think our loss may perhaps exceed six thousand men, and I certainly do not exaggerate, when I state the loss of the enemy at considerable more than twelve thousand men.

Another account states, that the French army consisted of more than 120,000 men---that if Bonaparte's plan had succeeded, it would have been conclusive of the campaign, as he threw himself between two divisions, with a design to cut them off by detail, but was prevented by the rapid and masterly movements of Benningsen.---That towards the conclusion of the battle, there was a great want of cartridges, on both sides, and recourse was had to the bayonet, which caused great carnage.

A French general, who has deserted the sinking fortune of Bonaparte, states, and his statement is said to be confirmed from various quarters, that the latter has lost, since his invasion of Poland, 100,000 men.

Other accounts state, that the French lost in the action of the 8th of February, upwards of twenty thousand men, a large portion of their artillery, and twelve standards.

A London paper of March 20, says, "The expedition under the command of General Whitelock, for the river of Plate, sailed yesterday from Portsmouth. It consisted of about 2,300 men, chiefly composed of the 89th regiment of militia.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The author of the elegant essays with the signature of DELTA, would still further enhance our obligations to him, by occasionally dedicating his "*literary hours*" to similar productions, and making our paper the vehicle through which they are communicated to the public. His pieces evince delicacy of taste, and accurate and extensive literary and scientific acquirements.

A number of pieces of a literary nature are received, which we must be excused for ordering to lie on the table till the close of the electioneering campaign.

LOCAL POLITICS.

AMERICAN TICKET.

For Senator.

SAMUEL JONES.

FOR ASSEMBLYMEN.

Rufus King,	*Matthew Clarkson,*
Egbert Benson,	*John Townsend,*
Richard Varick,	*Andrew Morris,*
Abraham Russel,	*Josiah O. Hoffman,*
William Henderson.	

The above ticket is recommended by every thing dear to real Americans. It is composed of men who are the pride and ornament of their country—men, whose sound principles, unsullied reputation, great and acknowledged abilities, and indisputable and long tried patriotism, give such a weight of character, as ought to bear down all opposition. Our political opponents, themselves, if not totally lost to all sense of moral rectitude—if not prepared to sacrifice their country to a blind ambition which will eventually precipitate them to their own destruction, will, upon calm reflection, vote for the above AMERICAN TICKET.

We are highly delighted to see the principal federal papers of this city filled with able and brilliant productions in support of the politicks of the Washington school. They have been enriched with a variety of pieces on the subject of the political interests of our country, which are in the highest degree honorary to the heads and the hearts of the writers. We would exhort them to persevere. We would wish them to "act under the "impression of the words of a pow- "erful and eloquent writer, that from "the beginning of the world to this "day, there never was ANY GREAT "PUBLIC OR PRIVATE VILLAINY act- "ed by men, and submitted to, but "upon the strength of some great fal- "lacy put upon their minds, by a false "representation of good for evil, and "of evil for good."

As we are less studious of originality than of excellence, we propose to *register* in our columns, in future numbers, some of those productions which are calculated to be most useful in society, and ought not to be forgotten with the occasion which produced them.

We cannot but be surprised at the infatuation of many of the more respectable of the leaders of the Clintonian party in this state, in putting themselves at the head of a faction, which, if successful, will *sacrifice them in turn.* Robespierre, Danton, Brissot, and the other revolutionary leaders in France, fell the victims of the parties of which they were respectively the leaders, and thus were consumed in a fire of their own enkindling; and the same faction which has denounced governor Lewis, would denounce a governor Tomkins, unless he would consent to become the leader in projects at which the better part of the democrats themselves would now shudder. They may be assured that the chief agents in the faction now marshalled against the federalists, are the Catalines of a *conspiracy* which has been correctly described as "formed in the alembic of modern philosophy, upon a complete analysis of human nature and society.---A conspiracy, which, instead of advancing directly to its ultimate object, pursues that object in a circuitous manner, and endeavours previously to remove every obstacle to its progress, by weakening all the social ties---by stimulating into action every corrupt propensity---and by converting into a source of discontent every political inequality, every moral imperfection, every natural evil, and even whatever, by being exhibited separately, could be made to appear disgusting, or be magnified into a defect, however it might conduce in its general relation to the benefit, harmony, and beauty of the whole system. It proceeds in its designs by means so artful, and in disguises so specious, as to be calculated to lull suspicion even at the very moment of alarm, until the projects shall be too far advanced to be defeated."

From the Anti-Jacobin Review.

Sir,

I send you a trifle that was written some years ago, and suggested, I believe, by the "Needy Knife grinder" of your illustrious predecessor, the original Anti-Jacobin. Whatever may become of the sentiment, the sapphic metre seems to be pretty correct. We must suppose a philosophical Jacobin, who had been contemplating with rapture the massacres at Lyons, La Vendee, &c. And that soon after, on considering the fate of a Goose that had been roasted and eaten in the house of a loyal gentleman, he breaks out into the following poetic-patriotic whinings.

BENVOLIO.

Sapphia's Lamentation of a Jacobin on the demolition of a roasted Goose.

Scaly Goose-gander, what a sad mishap this!
Innocent throat cut—not a friend to save thee,
While cruel cook, sans pity, Goosey gander,
Sticks on a vile spit.

Scaly Goose-gander, whither art thou wander'd?
Not, as thy bard sings, in a lady's chamber;
Tho' to that room thy pretty snowy plumes may
Pass in a down bed.

Pluck'd are thy plumes all lily bright and shiny.
Now, alas! e'en thy merry-thought's a sad thought;
And the dear breast-bone, fie upon the tyrant,
Turn'd to a skip-jack.

This the proud tyrant's little boys and girls took,
Making it skip where thou! alas, devour'd wast.
Cobler, how cou'dst thou pityless supply wax
For such a foul deed?

Jacobins thee would not abuse so grossly.
Tender are their hearts—regicides and atheists
Melt at each downfal of a bug or louse destroy'd by the tyrants.

AN ODE

To Citizens Genet and Thomas Addis Emmet: Written to congratulate them on account of their illustrious pedigrees, and relationship to NOBLE families, as set forth in some of their late democratic addresses.

By Gen. BENHADAD BANGEM, *Esq.*

Pat, I'll allow, in mere civility,
That you're the pink of pure *nobility*,
Great Prince of all the paddies;
That you can trace your noble blood
From *ever since before* the flood;
From *Adam*, DOWN to ADDIS*!

I'll grant you had a *noble* brother,
Who manag'd things some how or other,
To wed a *noble* piece, sir,
Yes, Sir John Temple's nicce, I trow,
The thing might really happen so,
By fortune's strange caprice, sir.

'Twas somewhat comical, indeed,
That she should mix with such breed,
Still credible th' affair is;
For many an Irishman, I ween,
Has ta'en a trip to Gretna Green,
With many a silly heiress.

And Cit Genet, too, I'll allow,
Has manag'd things, I can't tell how,
To marry with a Madam,
Whose ancestors were doubtless kings,
Or dukes, or other titled things,
From CLINTON up to *Adam*.

I'll grant the base born yankey crew,
To think to rank as high as you,
A wonderful affront is;
That none should look you in the face,
Except those nabobs who can trace
Their blood through Pocahontas.

But certainly our democrats,
Are silliest of silly flats,
Sheer idiots in reality;
Who think that, while you talk so big,
Your honours' worships care a fig,
For FREEDOM or EQUALITY.

* *That is*, Thomas ADDIS Emmet. *Addis was a corruption from Adam, the first man.* Vide SWIFT's etymologies.

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THE

WEEKLY INSPECTOR.

" Of those men who have overturned the Liberties of Republics, the greatest number
" have begun their career by paying an obsequious court to the People—commencing
" Demagogues, and ending Tyrants." HAMILTON.

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MONITOR.

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No. XIV.

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(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 116.)

" *Whoever strives to resist such an adver-*
" *sary, upon principle and reflection, with*
" *eloquence, or wisdom, or learning, in the*
" *robes of state, or in the vestments of re-*
" *ligion or of law, with arms in his grasp,*
" *or with well directed opulence, by counsel,*
" *by precept, or by example, must be num-*
" *bered among the* FRIENDS OF MAN."
Pursuits of Literature.

Were it true, as too many have fondly imagined, that the leaders of the Clintonian faction in this state, and the arch democratic jugglers of similar views and sentiments throughout the United States, were actuated by no worse motive than a mere lust for office---could we be persuaded that their political ascendency would not terminate in the destruction of our independence as a nation, and (although such a consequence is not foreseen by many of the party) a prostration of the pillars of civilized society, and the rending asunder of those ligaments which bind men in a social state, the Federalists would possess less powerful motives for their opposition to the democrats than now actually exist. But the dreadful truth is, and the sooner the better part of the community is convinced of it the better, that the moral and political principles which the United French and Clinton faction profess, will, if put in practice, speedily realise in this country all the horrors which blackened the pages of the history of the French revolution, and throw America into the arms of that infernal jacobin power, whose predominance in Europe has been attended with so much bloodshed and desolation.

There is something in the genius and character of this faction totally different from any thing which has taken place in any period previous to the French revolution. Something a little similar may indeed be found in the Jack Cade, Wat Tyler, and Shay's insurrections; but these were the efforts of a few ignorant and factious men, who had no specific object in view, and who were of consequence destitute of that *system* which renders our modern revolutionists so terrible. The object of most of those insurrections which have convulsed the political world, previous to the French revolutionary era, has been to obtain redress of some particular grievances, or to destroy persons in power who had become obnoxious to the insurgents. The revolutionists of those periods directed their efforts to overthrow the governors, but not the government, and rarely contemplated any radical changes in the constitution of society. Accordingly we find the aggrandizement of an usurper, who had by his crimes attained a bad eminence, frequently terminated in rendering the nation more powerful, and made no essential inroads on the civil rights of individuals. But the spirit of democratic insurrection in this conntry is hostile to morality, religion, laws, and national independence.

The spirit of democracy, as displayed by the leaders of the Clintonian faction in this country, is totally differ-

ent from that which actuated the leaders in our revolutionary war. The object of the latter was to render us independent of Great-Britain, and to guarantee our independence by rendering us powerful. But now we find many who boast of their revolutionary services, the advocates of a political system which is directly the reverse of what they recommended. Touched by the talisman of jacobinism, they have become political monsters of a more horrid species than any to be found in the fabled metamorphoses of antiquity.

Thus, Mr. Jefferson, the author of "*Notes on Virginia*," was an advocate for an American navy, an independent judiciary, and a friend to commerce. But the same Mr. Jefferson, as President of the United States, since his acquaintance with the philosophers of the French revolution, has given the signal for their destruction.

But of all our politicians who have been afflicted with the French revolutionary disorder, there is none whose inconsistencies are more glaring than those of the noted Tom Paine. Thomas Paine, author of Common Sense, (would you believe it?) was a strenuous advocate for an American navy; and thought that a national debt, instead of a national evil, would be "a tional bond," and that "no nation ought to be without a debt." But since the man has caught the French political disorder, his opinions, and those of his party, are turned topsy turvy; and now, forsooth, a national debt is the greatest of all possible evils, and an American navy a worse than useless expense---an engine of tyranny!!!

As some of our democratic politicians may perhaps listen to Tom Paine, who would turn a deaf ear to all that could be urged by a federalist, we will give them a sample of his tenets, as professed *before his fall*.

Thomas Paine, author of *Common Sense*, says,

"Debts we have none: and whatever we may contract on this account, will serve as a glorious memento of our virtue. Can we but leave posterity with a settled form of government, an independent constitution of its own, the purchase at any price will be cheap. But to expend millions for the sake of getting a few vile acts repealed, and routing the present ministry only, is unworthy the charge, and is using posterity with the utmost cruelty; because it is leaving them the great work to do, and a debt upon their backs from which they derive no advantage. Such a thought is unworthy a man of honour, and is the true characteristic of a narrow heart and a peddling politician.

"The debt we may contract doth not deserve our regard, if the work be but accomplished. NO NATION OUGHT TO BE WITHOUT A DEBT. A NATIONAL DEBT IS A NATIONAL BOND: and when it bears no interest, is in no case a grievance. Britain is oppressed with a debt of upwards of one hundred and forty millions sterling, for which she pays upwards of four millions interest. And as a compensation for her debt, she has a large navy. America is without a debt, and without a navy; but for the twentieth part of the English national debt, could have a navy as large again. The navy of England is not worth at this time more than three millions and a half sterling.

"No country on the globe is so happily situated, or so internally capable of raising a fleet, as America. Tar, timber, iron, and cordage, are her natural produce. We need go abroad for nothing. Whereas the Dutch, who make large profits by hiring out their ships of war to the Spaniards and Portuguese, are obliged to import most of the materials they use. We ought to view the building a fleet as an article of commerce, it being the natural manufacture of this country. 'Tis the best money we can lay out. A navy, when finished, is worth more than it cost; and is that nice point in national policy, in which commerce and protection are united. Let us build; if we want them not, we can sell, and by that means replace our paper currency with ready gold and silver.

" In point of manning a fleet, people in general run into great errors; it is not necessary that one fourth part should be sailors. The Terrible privateer, capt. Death, stood the hottest engagement of any ship last war, yet had not twenty sailors on board, though her complement of men was upwards of two hundred. A few able and social sailors will soon instruct a sufficient number of active landmen in the common work of a ship. Wherefore, we never can be more capable to begin on maritime matters than now, while our timber is standing, our fisheries blocked up, and our sailors and shipwrights out of employ. Men of war, of seventy and eighty guns, were built forty years ago in New-England: and why not the same now? Ship-building is America's greatest pride, and that in which she will in time excel the whole world. The great empires of the east are mostly inland, and consequently excluded from the possibility of rivalling her. Africa is in a state of barbarism; and no power in Europe hath either such an extent of coast, or such an internal supply of materials. Where nature hath given the one, she has withheld the other; to America only hath she been liberal of both. The vast empire of Russia is almost shut out from the sea; wherefore, her boundless forests, her tar, iron, and cordage, are only articles of commerce.

" In point of safety, ought we to be without a fleet? We are not the little people now which we were sixty years ago. At that time we might have trusted our property in the streets, or fields rather, and slept securely without locks or bolts to our doors and windows. The case now is altered: and our methods of defence ought to improve with our increase of property. A common pirate, twelve months ago, might have come up the Delaware, and laid the city of Philadelphia under instant contribution for what sum he pleased; and the same might have happened to other places. Nay, any daring fellow in a brig of 14 or 16 guns, might have robbed the whole continent, and carried off half a million of money. These are circumstances which demand our attention, and point out the necessity of naval protection.

" Some, perhaps, will say, that after we have made up with Britain, she will protect us. Can we be so unwise as to mean that she shall keep a navy in our harbours for that purpose? Common sense will tell us, that the power which hath endeavoured to subdue us, is, of all others, the most improper to defend us. Conquest may be effected under the pretence of friendship; and ourselves, after a long and brave resistance, be at last cheated into slavery. And if her ships are not to be admitted into our harbours, I would ask, how is she to protect us? A navy three or four thousand miles off, can be of little use---and, on sudden emergencies, none at all Wherefore, if we must hereafter protect ourselves, why not do it for ourselves? why do it for another?

" The English list of ships of war, is long and formidable: but not a tenth part of them are at any time fit for service---numbers of them not in being. Yet their names are pompously continued in the list, if only a plank is left of the ship: and not a fifth part of such as are fit for service, can be spared on any one station at one time. The East and West-Indies, Mediterranean, Africa, and other parts over which Britain extends her claim, make large demands upon her navy. From a mixture of prejudice and inattention, we have contracted a false notion respecting the navy of England, and have talked as if we should have the whole of it to encounter at once; and for that reason have supposed that we must have one as large: which not being instantly practicable, an argument has been drawn from thence, and made use of by a set of *disguised tories*, to discourage our beginning thereon. Nothing can be further from truth than this: for if America had only a twentieth part of the naval force of Britain, she would be by far an overmatch for her: because as we neither

have nor claim any foreign dominion, our whole force would be employed on our own coast, where we should, in the long run, have two to one the advantage of those who had three or four thousand miles to sail over, before they could attack us, and the same distance to return in order to refit and recruit. And although Britain by her fleet hath a check over our trade to Europe, we have as large a one over her trade to the West-Indies, which, by lying in the neighbourhood of the continent, lies entirely at its mercy.

" Some method might be fallen on, to keep up a naval force, in time of peace, if we should not judge it necessary to support a constant navy. If premiums were to be given to merchants to build and employ in their service ships mounted with twenty, thirty, forty, or fifty guns ; the premiums to be in proportion to the loss of bulk to the merchant : fifty or sixty of those ships, with a few guard-ships on constant duty, would keep up a sufficient navy, and that without burdening ourselves with the evil so loudly complained of in England, of suffering their fleets, in time of peace, to lie rotting in the docks. To unite the sinews of commerce and defence, is sound policy : for when our strength and our riches play into each other's hand, we need fear no external enemy.

" In almost every article of defence we abound. Hemp flourishes even to rankness, so that we need not want cordage. Our iron is superior to that of other countries. Our small arms are equal to any in the world. Cannon we can cast at pleasure. Saltpetre and gun-powder we are every day producing. Our knowledge is hourly improving. Resolution is our inherent character, and courage hath never yet forsaken us."

Such was the language of a patriot, consulting the best interests of America. But since the return of this *useful labourer* from Paris, the headquarters of jacobinism, his writings respecting gun-boats, the uselessness of fortifications, and his invitation of French troops to scour our cities, prove him to be actuated by a totally different spirit, and altogether show him to be a leader of the sect of jacobin politicians, entertaining principles totally incompatible with the existence of American national independence.

The following excellent address from Mr. Carpenter to his countrymen, we hope will make an impression proportioned to the importance of the advice which it contains.

The Jacobin prints, with their customary aptness for popular deception, have endeavoured to impress the public with the opinion that we are not friendly to the Irish ;---and, what may appear extraordinary, they found that most false and foul insinuation upon the very grounds on which we demand credit for being among the very best friends of that body. The Clintonians, in despair, do all they can to inflame the Irish by repetitions of grievances sustained at home, and by false allegations and pernicious inferences drawn from them. We do our utmost to prevent any ferment, to allay heats, to have the men left to their own cool unbiassed judgment and will. We say to them, " Countrymen, you have been for years the dupes of artful mischievous demagogues---Your country has been laid waste, your friends and families ruined, by such men. Torrents of blood have flown in your native homes, in the tumults excited by the machinations of demagogues. It is time you were tired of them. It is time that you suffered the soals of your feet to have rest. The day of your departure from your first home, ought to have been the day of your renunciation of politics.---The demagogues ruined you there---here they ought not to have introduced you into tumult." We would say to them, " Remember that here you are taken into the country's bosom———You have renounced your own for ever---You have sworn to it---Then since you have

cut yourself off for ever from your country, leave behind you there, all your prejudices, your passions, your furies and resentments, and do not contaminate this peaceful country, or obstruct or disturb the free progress of its political concerns by any undue interference with them. Your character is now that of American Citizen, in return for the benefits of which, you are bound to contribute to the peace, order, tranquillity, and happiness of the state, just as much as if you were American born, and not to play the frantic revolutionist, and scatter flames and fire-brands through the state, to the violation of its peace, and to the disgrace of your country. If you still love that country, if its name be dear to you, as it is to us, cast not upon it the odium, the abominable stigma, which it will inevitably receive, from your acting the part which the demoniacal democrats of this place wish to put you upon.

With respect to those members of the Hibernian Provident Society who wish to put you into *the old wayward path*, on account of which they and some of you have left your native country, ask yourselves what your countrymen have already got by following their advice---Conscientiously speaking truth, your hearts must tell you that they got shame, distress, ruin, some of them disgraceful death, and some of them exile---separation from all they held dear, and in return nothing but promises---Promises which not only never were, but never could be performed. Can those demagogues give them even such promises now? ---No---Even the power to promise and obtain credit for the performance, is here utterly gone. Do not let your names then, my countrymen, be enrolled with the list of disgrace with the turbulent men, who, wherever they go, frighten away propriety, and wither up and blast fair harmony and peace.---Suffer not, for the honour of your country, and the love of Christ, suffer not your names to be enrolled in the list of Jacobins, deists, and atheists---the disciples of Paine in this country---but seek peace and ensue it. ---Bear yourselves in your new adopted country with modesty, moderation, decency, discretion, and reserve.—— Show that you are not unworthy of the boon which the laws of this country have granted you, by avoiding to make an undue and mischievous use of its privileges:---And if in looking back to your country, you feel a fond impulse of the heart to act to its advantage, and distinguish yourselves to its honour, do not imagine that you do it by extending its character for turbulence, by bringing the vindictive passions and resentments belonging to it alone, into the place where you are, and by exciting the anger and disgust of its people against every thing Irish. And tell those who would set you on, that if they really loved Ireland as much as they regard their own private feelings, they would not, for the gratification of impotent vindictives, commit there country here to the hatred and suspicion of the natives, or subject those at home to worse rigour, by showing how little is to be expected from those to whom mercy instead of justice is extended.

And you, worthy, respectable, *Anti-Jacobin Irish*, to whom your country looks to support its reputation in this crisis---You all know, and well know, the merits of all the persons concerned. You cannot be insensible to the honour done to your old country, by the nomination of Mr. Morris---neither are you ignorant what a credit he is to your country, by the life and conduct which acquired him that distinction. Make it your business to be his supporters and advocates: expostulate with your countrymen who are in error. And where you find expostulation vain, be mild and moderate; but keep aloof; but keep aloof from the rotten sheep---the jacobins.

Reports prevail, to which we will not give credit---may God in Heaven forbid them to be true---But they are horrible---we will not believe them. Though what is there of which the jacobin faction here is not capable? It is reported that the jacobin part of

your countrymen, or some of the Clintonians for them, have boasted that *they have numbers to secure the election by force.* Let no such horrible guilt stain any of you, or blacken the character of any Irishman.——Except it be a thorough-paced jacobin, and then it ceases to be a national disgrace, since thorough-paced jacobins of every country are the same.

From a South-Carolina paper.

Extract of a letter from Commodore Truxton to the Hon. Joseph Alston, dated

PHILADELPHIA, FEB. 24, 1807.

Dear Sir,

It is scarcely necessary for me to say, that since the peace with France, I have not been off the Continent of America; except in April, 1802, making a passage from Norfolk to Amboy. A considerable time, however, previous to the President's Message to Congress, accompanied by a copy of a decyphered letter, stated to be a communication from Col. Burr to Gen. Wilkinson, I had heard of ungenerous whispers extremely unpleasant to me, and afterwards received advices from my friends at Washington, that information had been given to the government from the westward, or New-Orleans, in which I was noticed as concerned in the projects of Mr. Burr. This calumny I immediately refuted by prompt letters of denial directed to several members of Congress and other gentlemen at Washington, and with this observation---*that I had the Flag of Defiance flying at the main top, against the author of such calumny, and all my enemies* But it was determined there should be no mistake made in leaving the good people of the United States to conjecture, who was meant by T. in the decyphered letter already mentioned; for when that letter was published, as you have seen, T. was explained in a marginal note, which could not have been the case in the original letter, as every one who knows Mr. Burr, must know that he is ever too concise to give himself the trouble, in the body of a letter, using the *initial* of a name, and then explaining it by a *note.* Hence I considered this *attention* as another mark of the good disposition manifested to honour me, in the present day, *at the seat of government*, by some good friend, and laughed, and invited others to laugh at it.

It is said here, and published in a letter from Washington, but from whom I know not, that Mr. Burr has declared *that he never wrote any letter to Wilkinson in cypher.* Nay, it was previously stated to me by some very respectable gentlemen, that they did not believe Mr. Burr could have written the letter in cypher attributed to him. And I must confess, though I did not doubt at the time, from the manner in which the letter came to Washington, and had publicity, that the language and style is not such as I should consider most familiar to Mr. Burr, or likely to be used by him. I have therefore determined to say little on the subject until, from some sort of light, a better judgment can be formed.

The intention of Mr. Burr, as has been stated, to sever the Union (a most diabolical project), was first suggested to me by the western *newspapers;* and the attack on New-Orleans was entirely new to me until I saw the acts of the Governor and Legislature of Ohio. But it is true Mr. Burr did tell me that, *in case of a war between the United States and Spain*, which he considered as inevitable, he intended *to attack Vera Cruz and Mexico, give liberty to an enslaved world, and establish an independent government in Mexico;* and invited me to take command of the expedition by sea. But, although this enterprise was expressly mentioned to me as to take place in case of a war between the United States and Spain, I at once declined it, on asking if *the executive of the United States was privy to, or concerned in the project, and being answered that he was not:* though I said then,

and I say now, I shall always be ready, as I every have been, when properly invited by my country, to turn out against any nation with whom we may be at war.

Should I have occasion to appear before a court of justice, in this business of Mr. Burr's, at any time, under the solemn obligation of an oath, or before the bar of the public, I shall have no hesitation, either as a Christian, or on the honour of a soldier, the honour of a man, and the honour of a sailor, too, to make declaration (though more lengthy in the detail) to all of which this is but a summary. And further, that I know nothing of plots and insurrections to sever the Union, except what I have seen in the newspapers. If I had known of any, I should have communicated them to the President of the United States, as I have communicated what, in substance, is contained in this letter. But by the declaration here made, you will not infer that I feel satisfied with the conduct as respects the cyphered letter (if genuine) any more than that I am yet in the habit of *extraordinary dreaming*, and of believing such dreams a reality. On the contrary, I always desire to deal in justice to all men, and despise exaggerated stories touching character, even when they respect those who do me the greatest evil. In fact, I care not whom I please or displease, when I feel bound to relate facts which concern men up or men *down*.

I am, dear sir, respectfully,
Your's, &c.
THOMAS TRUXTON.

From the Commercial Advertiser.

" *Hence sland'rer, to thy closet shut thee in,*
" *By deep repentance wash away thy sin.*
" *Vain exhortation! Wash the Ethiop white,*
" *Dischargt the Leopard's spots, turn day to*
" *night,*
" *Control the course of nature, bid the deep*
" *Hush, at thy pigmy voice, her waves to*
" *sleep,*
" *Perform things passing strange, yet own*
" *their art*
" *Too weak to work a change in such a heart.*
" *That envy which was woven in thy frame*
" *At first, will to the last remain the same.*"

That "*the end justifies the means,*" is one of the fundamental principles of jacobinism. Were this principle universally adopted as a rule of action, the distinction between *right* and *wrong* and between *good* and *evil* would be annihilated. The consequence would be that murder, robbery, assassination, and every species of felony, might not only be excused, but justified.—Although this principle was eagerly adopted and practised upon by the jacobins of France—and although *Genet* and his followers industriously endeavoured to cherish and cultivate it in America—yet, thank God, the people of this country have not arrived to a sufficient degree of *refinement in modern philosophism*, to adopt this *monstrous*, this *abominable doctrine*. The people at large abhor jacobinism, in what shape soever it may present itself. But there is in this state a turbulent and malignant faction, the leaders of which are as purely jacobinic in sentiment as their prototypes, the Marats, the Robespierres, and the Dantons, of Paris. It is not pretended that they have dared publicly to avow that "the end justifies the means," but a slight attention to their conduct, for some years past, will show unanswerably that the actions of the Clintonian leaders correspond with this principle.

Knowing that their sentiments and practices would be treated with disgust and detestation, unless some preparatory means were made use of, to deceive the public as to the real object they have in view, the chiefs of this faction, at an early period, pressed into their service a *printer*, who has long been notorious for his infamy---who is dead to every finer feeling which dignifies human nature---who, in short, "is fit for treasons, stratagems, and spoils---" the motions of whose spirits are dull as night, and whose affections are dark as Erebus." By his employ-

ers it has been made the duty of this *slanderous printer* to assail, without discrimination, the characters of all who *dare* to oppose their sinister projects. In obedience to his duty, as thus imposed, this abandoned wretch has been "standing in his kennel" for these ten years, "throwing mud and filth at every well-dressed passenger." His paper has become the medium through which every assassin of reputation in the community may shoot his envenomed shafts. In themselves considered, this printer, and the writers who contribute to his paper, are worthy only of that treatment which would be proper to bestow on other *reptiles*. But considering his presses as the engine of a merciless faction, the conduct of this calumniator and his coadjutors exhibits the *villany* to which that faction will descend. It would be useless to excite public indignation against these despicable tools of jacobinism. This disposition is so interwoven in their very natures, that when they cease to slander they will cease to be. It therefore is not upon the villains who engender the calumny, but upon their *leaders*, their *aiders*, and their *abettors*, that I would invoke the indignation of my country. Fellow-citizens! you have long witnessed the falsehood and slander which have thus been daily put in circulation against the fairest characters in America. Even the GREAT WASHINGTON himself did not escape the vengeance of their malignity. With cold malevolence they endeavoured to tarnish the well-earned fame of the FATHER of our country---and to pluck from his venerable brow the laurels which he had gathered in the *field of battle*.--- But, as if all this was insufficient to satiate their fiend-like malice, with "viperous slander" they pursued this illustrious patriot even "to the silent tomb---and preyed upon his ashes." *Adams*, *Pinckney*, and *Hamilton*, were by this same faction successively denounced, and in their turns were slandered, abused, and calumniated. And now, because the name of Mr. KING appears on the federal republican ticket, that ornament of his country has been designated as the object of their opprobrium:---the word has gone forth ---and the hounds of jacobinism are, with relentless fury, pursuing the chase and persecuting the victim.---It was to be hoped, that those federalists who do not stand candidates for any offices, might be left unmolested to "keep the noiseless tenour of their way." But how is the fact?--- Are there any of the friends of WASHINGTON and HAMILTON, pre-eminently distinguished for their virtues and talents, whose silver locks intimate, that with respect to them the season of ambition is over, and that all they ask of their country is a little respite from labour, toil, and danger, and then to be permitted to die in peace---I say, are there to be found those of this description?---Such men, also, though placed in the shades of retirement, and though tottering on the verge of the grave, are sought out and hunted down by these dogs of faction.

Fellow-citizens! permit me to conclude, with adverting for a moment to your political situation. You cannot be ignorant of the recent transactions which have taken place in this city. You cannot be ignorant, that a foreign jacobin, who was lately a tool of the French Directory, and who, by his own confession, was among the leaders of a rebellion in his own country, has already converted an institution which was professedly established by his countrymen for charitable purposes, into a *political engine*. Fellow-citizens! Are these things so! Is it then not time for every friend of our country and constitution to arouse from this lethargy, to rally around one common standard, and to make an united and powerful exertion to stay the torrent of revolutionary wo? Fellow-citizens! "Awake---arise---or be for ever fallen!"

MARCUS AURELIUS.

To the Electors of the State of New-York.

Fellow-Citizens,

The annals of the American empire have never presented a crisis of equal importance with the present. The darkest days of our revolutionary war loured less heavily upon us than will the day which may give the Clinton faction a complete ascendency in this state. It is now to be determined, whether the government of this state, and eventually that of the United States, shall be confirmed in the hands of a FACTION, whose unremitting efforts have been directed to sap the foundations of society, and whose measures have a direct and inevitable tendency to render the United States a province of France.

It is in vain for the party opposed to the Federal Republicans, to assert that they are not professors of the same political principles, and that they have not pursued unremittingly the same line of political conduct which, in France, after deluging the country with the blood of its inhabitants, has terminated in a most rigid military despotism.

The leaders of the party opposed to the Federal Republicans, have been the ardent and constant admirers of Bonaparte, not only while he professed to be a republican, but after he threw off the mask, declared himself a KING, and displayed the odious features of a cruel and unprincipled despot.

The chiefs of the party in opposition to Federal Republicanism, pretend that they are "treading in the footsteps of our revolutionary patriots." But the Federal Republicans know that their opponents have employed infamous foreigners, men alike destitute of character and principle, to traduce and vilify the men who fought the battles of our National Independence, and guided our councils in that perilous period. The venerable chiefs of the WASHINGTON *party* have been denounced, and unjustly deprived of the confidence of their countrymen, and the fruits of their long and laborious services in the cause of their country, by *pretended* patriots of yesterday, some of whom are men who have fled from Europe to escape the punishment due to their crimes.

Our political opponents accuse the Federal administration of having proved themselves while in office, hostile to the liberties of the people, and declare that if the Federalists should again obtain the ascendency, we should again feel the hand of arbitrary power. But every measure of the Federal administration was calculated not only to secure our national independence on its only firm basis, our national power, but this was accomplished, with the strictest conformity to the principles of republicanism.

The Federal laws, which have given origin to the loudest democratic clamours, were laws in favour of the freedom of the press and the liberties of the people.

The Alien Law was merely declaratory of the Law of Nature and the Law of Nations. It was a law which was thought indispensably necessary for the preservation of our national independence, menaced as we were by France, whose cause was aided by her emissaries, principally foreigners, in this country.

The Sedition Law, which has likewise been the pretence for infinite cla-

mour on the part of our political opponents, was a law which gave an important right to the people, that of writing and printing the truth about their rulers, and pleading *the truth* of their allegations in their own justification, if prosecuted for a libel. This secured to the people an important right, of which they have been denied the exercise, by their political opponents, as in the famous case of Harry Croswell.

The *Standing Army* was a precautionary measure, taken under immediate and apparently well-founded apprehensions of an invasion from France. The storm burst upon Egypt, and America escaped. The moment, however, the danger became less imminent, the *Federal administration* disbanded that army, which our opponents declare was destined to destroy the liberties of our country.

The *direct taxes*, the theme of the never ceasing clamour of the opponents of Federal Republicanism, were of democratic origin. The *land tax*, against which they declaim with so much vehemence, "was a measure to which the Federalists had been urged for years by their political opponents*."

The *funding system*, another theme of the unceasing clamours of the party opposed to Federal Republicanism, was a measure recommended by one of the greatest champions of democracy. Gallatin declared in favour of funding the debt of the Union, in his treatise on the finances of the United States.

But what ought for ever to silence the party who have built themselves on the ruins of the Federalists, the measures of the latter received the full and explicit approbation of the FATHER OF OUR COUNTRY, OUR BELOVED AND IMMORTAL WASHINGTON. Although the letter containing his sanction of the measures which gave origin to the endless abuse of the democratic party, has been repeatedly before the public, we cannot resist the temptation to transcribe part of it.

"*Believe me, sir, no one can more*
"*cordially approve of the wise and*
"*prudent measures of your administra-*
"*tion. They ought to inspire univer-*
"*sal confidence.*"

This opinion was expressed in a letter addressed by Gen. Washington to President Adams, which announced his determination to accept the command of that army, which was then deemed necessary to defend America from the menaced invasion of a powerful and merciless foe.

One would suppose that no faction, however profligate and destitute of principle, would, after this, possess the hardihood to arraign a measure which was thus sanctioned by the opinion of our *political saviour*. But no sanctity of character, no services, however meritorious, and no virtues, however transcendent, afford any security against the shafts of the unprincipled calumniators of the faction opposed to the Federalists, who are attempting by the vilest means to accomplish the vilest ends, and whose predominance cannot fail to terminate in the destruction of our country, and the loss of every thing dear to man in society.

From the preceding, it cannot but be abundantly evident that the Clinton party in this state have no claims to be styled republicans, and that the ti-

* *See Mr. Bayard's Speech on the Judiciary Bill.*

tle in which they once gloried, but have of late discarded, that of *Jacobin*, is their only proper appellative. To prove that they are in fact still Jacobins, we have merely to advert to the fact that they are associated, and are united as a party, with a set of foreigners in this city, who style themselves the HIBERNIAN PROVIDENT SOCIETY.

This Society, although they pretend to have been organized for charitable purposes, have formed themselves into a *political club*, after the model of the Jacobin clubs of France, and are pursuing similar measures to those which led to the horrid atrocities of the French revolution. This Society is composed of "*United Irishmen*," whose cruelties have been proverbial throughout the world. Their *means* of obtaining their ends in their own country, have been, among others scarcely less atrocious, midnight attacks on gentlemen in their houses, They were the authors of an organized system of assassination, of which witnesses, magistrates, and judges, were the victims.

To show that assassination was a part of the system of the Irish insurgents, the banditti who are now united with the Clinton faction, nothing more is requisite than to present for your perusal a few brief extracts from an official paper published by these wretches.

"As the Union Star is an official paper, the managers promise the public that no character shall be hazarded, but such as are denounced by authority, as being the partners and creatures of Pitt, and his sanguinary journeyman Luthrell.

"The Star offers to public justice the following detestable traitors, as spies and perjured informers.

"Perhaps some arm more lucky than the rest, may reach his heart, and free the world from bondage.

"Insurrection and revenge, however described as discountenanced by the abettors of tyranny, should be always respected by a people, as they have operated powerfully towards the preservation of liberty, and the distribution of justice."

A proscription list was attached to, and accompanied these denunciations, and the hands of the ruffians were imbrued in the blood of innocence.

This was no sudden ebullition of party rage. The principles inculcated by the Jacobins have ever authorized similar means, and will, in this country, unless the people rise in their might, and extinguish at once the hopes and prospects of the faction, lead to similar results.

We flatter ourselves that the timely developement of the designs of this banditti, will rouse every native American to support the AMERICAN TICKET, and that no petty collisions or motives of private interest, will, in this crisis, paralize or prevent those exertions which the public good imperiously demands.

As respects the propriety, in this crisis, of forming an union between that branch of the democratic pary attached to Governor Lewis, and the Federalists, we shall concisely state our sentiments.

Political connexions formed for honourable purposes, are not degrading to the parties forming them. The Federalists, by forming the connexion which is so obnoxious to many, enter into no compact to surrender their political principles. They form an alliance for a specific measure, in the propriety of which both parties are

agreed. Without political alliances, nothing beneficial can be effected; and shall we refuse a friendly hand, because it has been once hostile? The man, who, on account of some political variance, should refuse the aid of his neighbour in extinguishing a fire which threatened to consume his dwelling, would not act a more mad part than those who refuse to coalesce with the opponents to the French faction. The parties agree in certain leading and important measures, on which the salvation of the country is dependent; and so far the union extends. They offer to unite with us to wrest the dagger from the hands of the ruthless assassin. They offer to unite with us in raising a mound against a torrent which threatens our common destruction. Surely, then, it would be madness to hesitate at this juncture to form a coalition to repel the common danger.

AMERICAN TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,

MORGAN LEWIS.

FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR,

THOMAS STORM.

FOR SENATOR,

SAMUEL JONES.

FOR ASSEMBLYMEN,

Rufus King, *Matthew Clarkson*,
Egbert Benson, *John Townsend*,
Richard Varick, *Andrew Morris*,
Abraham Russel, *Josiah O. Hoffman*,
William Henderson.

The cloven foot of the Faction displayed.

Chancellor Lansing, whose reputation for integrity and abilities have placed him above the reach of slander, has lately published some important statements respecting the nefarious efforts of the Clinton faction to make him the tool of their party. He informs the public, that

"An attempt was made by Governor Clinton to induce him to pledge himself for a particular course of conduct in the administration of the state, and that he declined it."

It likewise appears that not only promises, but threats were used by the chiefs of the faction, in order to induce Chancellor Lansing to submit to become their instrument, and that in case of his refusing to comply with the requisitions of the party, he was to be charged with being concerned in improper intrigues with Col. Burr. The Chancellor spurned at these propositions, and has thereby incurred the hatred of the Clinton faction. Now they declare that he never merited the confidence of the public, and accuse him of political inconsistency, declare him to be a mere tool, and destitute alike of moral and political honesty.

A DARING ATTEMPT TO DISFRANCHISE FREE CITIZENS.

We are authorized to state, from a gentleman who was a member of the last Assembly, that when the bill entitled "An act for the relief of the universal friends in the county of Ontario," and for other purposes, was before the House, a member from the city of New-York, and a Clintonian, offered a clause to be added to the above bill; which clause enacted, that the people styling themselves Quakers, should be deprived of the privilege of voting, after the passing of the above act, at any election in this state.

This attempt to degrade and perplex a section of the community so remarkable for their love of order and

obedience to the laws, was checked by the friends to the administration, by whose means the above clause was negatived.

By order of the Republican Corresponding Committee,

JEREMIAH V. RENSSELAER, *Chairman.*

GERRIT Y. LANSING, *Sec'ry.*

An infamous lie, published in the Citizen, is contradicted by the

Affidavit of Abraham Van Vechten, Esq. of Albany.

City and County of Albany, ss.

Abraham Van Vechten, Esq. of the city of Albany, being duly sworn, deposeth and saith, That he has carefully perused the paper, purporting to be an affidavit of David J. Hopkins. That this deponent does not know the said David J. Hopkins, nor has he ever to the knowledge of this deponent been at his office. That every word in the said paper contained relative to the conversation set forth therein to have passed between this deponent and Major John Lansing, and relative to the written instrument or articles of coalition therein mentioned, IS ENTIRELY FALSE; and that this deponent has never seen any such instrument or articles, nor has he reason to believe that either have ever existed. And further this deponent saith not.

AB. VAN VECHTEN.

Sworn this 17th day of April, 1807.

H. P. SCHUYLER, *Alderman.*

FRENCH INSOLENCE.

The following is taken from a late Albany paper.

Affidavit.—James A. M'Donald, being duly sworn, says, "That in a conversation in Greenbush, some time since, between Edmund C. Genet and John W. Rockwell, he heard Mr. Genet say he did not wish the Americans should have any thing to do with England, for that England was a sinking nation, and he knew that Bonaparte had declared himself against that nation, to sink it—and that in case the Americans were favourable to England, he would not warrant but that Bonaparte would fall upon them after sinking England—That Mr. Rockwell answered, in case Bonaparte came to America he would meet with other men than he did in Prussia—Genet replied with an oath, that the loss of an army was nothing to Bonaparte—that he could raise army after army, and could now command seven millions of men in Europe; but that it would be no honour for Frenchmen to come to this country, where they could get nothing but *sufan and milk and pork.*

JAMES A. M'DONALD.

Sworn before me, this 15th April, 1807.

N. I. VISCHER, *Justice of Peace.*

FOREIGN.

Late from London.—The ship Gold Hunter has brought intelligence from London as late as the 20th of March. The Russians are on the march to Constantinople, after having defeated the Turks, with immense loss to the latter.

A change has taken place in the English administration. The Courier of the 20th March, says,

"On Wednesday before his Majesty left town, a message was transmitted to lords Elden and Hawkesbury, commanding their attendance at Windsor yesterday morning. Their lordships attended his Majesty, and upon their return they waited upon the duke of Portland, who, with the before mentioned lords, and lords Lowther and Melville, were to frame a new administration. As soon as a list of the new ministry has been prepared, it will be laid before his Majesty, but the arrangements are not expected to be completed before the end of next week—his Majesty will then cause it to be intimated to the present ministers, that he has no occasion for

their further services; for they give out openly that they are determined not to resign, but to remain in till they are turned out. The King having consented to a partial indulgence to Catholics, by extending the Irish act of Great-Britain, ministers made use of this consent to surprise the King's conscience into a total repeal of the test laws, as far as the army and navy are concerned. Papists were to be our generals on the staff; our masters general of the ordnance; our commanders in chief; the captains and admirals of our fleets; in short, they were to be trusted with the full power of the sword. His Majesty having gained information of this attempt to swindle his consent to a repeal of the test laws, expressed his displeasure and his determination to resist this dishonest attack upon his conscience — Ministers being thus detected and exposed, propose to his Majesty the retraction of their measure, to which his Majesty, with the utmost condescension and forgiveness, consents, provided they will agree not to force the measure upon him again, or make a second attempt upon him to surprise his conscience. To this stipulation ministers refuse to consent, and acquaint the public they have taken their line: they shall not resign—his Majesty may turn them out if he pleases.

"The change, therefore, which some supposed would be partial, keeping in the Sidmouths, who are known to be adverse to the Catholic question, and even the Prince's friends, will be complete. The Sidmouths will go out, as well as the Grenvilles and the Foxites. Lists of the new ministers are already handed about—the following has been transmitted to us; we do not pledge ourselves that it is authentic:—

"First lord of the treasury, duke of Portland. Chancellor of the exchequer, lord Castlereagh. Foreign secretary, lord Hawkesbury. War secretary, Mr. Yorke. Lord chancellor, lord Eldon. First lord of the admiralty, lord Melville. President of the council, lord Camden. Privy seal, earl of Westmoreland. Master-general of the Ordnance, earl Mulgrave. President of board of control, earl of Chatham. Treasurer of the navy, Mr. Rose. Joint paymaster, Mr. Long, ——. Secretary at war, Mr. Dundas. Attorney-general, Mr. Percival. Solicitor-general, Sir V. Gibbs. Secretaries of the treasury, Mr. Huskisson, Mr. Sturgess Bourn. Lord lieutenant of Ireland, earl Hardwicke, or marquis Abercorn. Chancellor of Ireland, lord Redesdale."

The probability is, that this administration will not overflow with kindness towards America. They are the friends of Mr. Pitt, and inveterately opposed to the politics of the Foxites. The treaty lately negoctated between Great-Britain and America, will not probably be suddenly replaced by any thing less obnoxious. But Mr. Jefferson is the pilot to weather the storm. He will, doubtless, by dint of philosophy, and professions of amity, together with the non-importation act, to be held out occasionally *in terrorem*, manage Great-Britain in such a way as will contribute most to the interests of America.

If any further proof were wanting to show that the Hibernian Society is in fact a political club, built on a basis similar to the Jacobin clubs in France, it might be found in certain monstrous resolutions, passed at an extra meeting held the 17th inst. We have merely room for a brief extract, which will prove the nature of their association.

"We explicity declare *our decided opposition* to *federal men* and *federal measures*, and we claim the right as *individuals*, and as a *society*, of expressing our opinions of them, and of using every constitutional exertion, in co-operation with our republican fellow-citizens, to prevent federal men from again assuming the reins of government, being convinced by experience, that the measures pursued

throughout the administration of Mr. *Jefferson*, are calculated to preserve the *peace*, to promote the prosperity, to support the constitution, and to perpetuate *the liberties of the people.*

" Our resolution has been termed " *persecuting* "—it declares that any member who shall be known to vote for the federal ticket, should no longer be considered a member of the society. This charge of persecuting will surely not apply, when it is considered that there was not a single objection urged against the resolution, as all knew that it embraced the spirit of our constitution ; had any member felt himself aggrieved, there might have been a colourable pretext for the charge, nor can it be said without acrimony, that the entering of that resolution on the society's books, argued an undue interference in the elective rights of others.---We must add, however, our conviction, that had we passed a resolution in favour of the *Federal Ticket ;* or had that party not been disappointed in their boasted hope of dividing us, by holding up as a candidate a person of Irish birth, we should have been *disgraced* by *their approbation*, instead of being *honoured by their abuse.*"

It surely must be impossible for any American possessing the least particle of the spirit of '76, not to be roused by such proceedings from foreigners, men, who sought our shores as an " asylum for oppressed humanity."

If Irishmen unite, and form political clubs, it is surely time that Americans should be no longer divided. Not contented with enjoying all the privileges of native citizens, these men, who are dependent on our hospitality for their very existence, now presume to control the freedom of our electors, and declare who shall be elected ! !

All this may be very well. If Americans will submit to such direction, they are prepared for their fate, their freedom is a farce, and the better way will be to submit at once, without any further struggle. It is folly for a few individuals to sacrifice themselves in attempts to inspire a dead or froward mass of matter without life or soul. If there is no spirit in the nation, it is best for our patriots to be apprised of the circumstance, and to make the best possible terms with *United Irishmen*, and other *imported patriots.*

What would be the consequence, if a club of Americans should meet in London, form themselves into a political society, denounce one party in the government, and declare their determination to support another ? The natives of the country, the true born Englishmen, would have spirit enough to denounce them, and, to use a vulgar expression, the country would soon be *too hot for them.*

Instead of possessing a national character, instead of its being a privilege to be born an American, as society is at present constituted, one would think it really a disadvantage. See the marked and decided partiality which is displayed in all instances, and on all occasions, and in all professions, and in all branches of business, to foreigners ! We wish not to see this partiality changed to unaccountable antipathy ; but until we perceive something like a national spirit existing in this country, we shall have but small hopes of the American nation.

Had Jacobin Emmet been a native of any neighbouring American state, and offered himself as a candidate for professional honours and emoluments, would he have been so suddenly seized by the hand, and hurried into the first ranks of society ?—No ! no ! no !

If we do not contrive to dispose of this Anti-American spirit, we should do well to set our *national independence* up at *auction* to the foreigner who will promise fairest, and bid highest.

ERRATUM.

In our last number, page 117, column 1, line 9 from the bottom, for " democrats," read *Jesuits.*

For the Weekly Inspector.

THE FRIENDSHIP OF FRANCE.

By Gen. BENHADAD BANGEM, Esq.

Though demos advance,
That the friendship of France
Our best and most proper defence is;
I'll prove, by and by,
'Tis a Jacobin lie,
In spite of their flimsy pretences.

The *friendship of France*
Is a tune we would dance,
Would it keep all our foes at a distance;
But, truly, I doubt,
If the truth were found out,
If there's any such thing in existence.

France makes vast parade
Of her wonderful aid,
In fighting the British, oho! sir;
But in spite of the stir,
We were fighting for *her*,
And help'd her to humble her foe, sir.

If you'll tell us of one
Friendly act she has done,
Since the era of French revolution,
We'll submit to the hug
Of the tiger-like pug,
And take us a French constitution.

Pray, was it an act
Of pure friendship, in fact,
For France, her own bonds burst asunder,
To be constantly stripping
American shipping,
While the government shar'd in our plunder.

When demos advance
That the friendship of France
America's proper defence is,
You'll find, I'm afraid,
That they're liars by trade,
Who would swindle us out of our senses.

FROM A LONDON PAPER.

BONAPARTE AND THE ECHO.

The following is a Translation from the French of the Libel, for the publication of which the Bookseller PALM, of Nuremberg, was lately shot, by Sentence of a Court Martial at Brannau.

Alone I am in this sequestered spot, not overheard! Heard!
'Sdeath! who answers me? who is there nigh? I!
Now I guess! to report my accents, Echo has made her task? Ask?
Know'st whether London will henceforth continue to resist? Resist!
Whether Vienna and other Courts will oppose me always? Always!
O Heaven! what must I expect after so many reverses? Reverses!
What, should I like a coward vile, to compound be reduced? Reduced!
After so many bright exploits, be forced to restitution? Restitution!
Restitution of what I've got by true heroic feats and martial address? Yes!
What will be the fruit of so much toil and trouble? Trouble!
What will become of my people already too unhappy? Happy!
What should I then be that think myself immortal? Mortal!
The whole world is full of the glory of my name, you know? No!
Formerly its fame struck this vast globe with terror? Error!
Sad Echo, begone, I grow infuriate, I die! Die!!!

MR. HILLS,

After returning his most cordial thanks to his employers for the liberal patronage he has received, takes this opportunity to inform them and the public, that he will on the first of May remove his ACADEMY from No. 35 to 56, Cedar-street: he flatters himself that his unremitted exertions and assiduous attention to his School in general, will entitle him to a further share of public patronage. A morning School will be opened as soon as he has obtained a sufficient number of pupils: those desirous of entering a morning school, will be pleased to call on him between this and the first of May.

April 27.

Published for THOMAS GREEN FESSENDEN, at E. SARGEANT'S Bookstore, No 39, Wall-street, opposite the U. S. Bank.

PRINTED BY HOPKINS AND SEYMOUR, AT WASHINGTON'S HEAD.

THE

WEEKLY INSPECTOR.

" Of those men who have overturned the Liberties of Republics, the greatest number " have begun their career by paying an obsequious court to the People—commencing " DEMAGOGUES, and ending TYRANTS." HAMILTON.

Vol. II.] NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1807. [No. 36.

The following pieces, which appertain to a literary controversy commenced in this paper, were received some weeks since, but their publication was deferred to make room for political matter connected with our late election.

—

The author of the Remarks first inserted in the WEEKLY INSPECTOR, on the injurious tendency of altering European publications, requests the Editor to copy from the PEOPLE'S FRIEND the following attack upon him, and publish the observations subjoined.

From the People's Friend.

I should not have deemed it necessary to make any reply to the remarks published in this paper on the 10th instant, by the author of a communication on the subject of copy rights, first published in the Weekly Inspector, had not the ingenious and liberal editor of the People's Friend, favoured the public with his sentiments on the subject, together with a republication of that very "*lengthy*" disquisition. The observations contained in that communication, I considered merely as the complaints of disappointed avarice, which under the guise of zeal for the public good had descended to the most illiberal and wanton personality in regard to Dr. Abercrombie. He was accused of base and unworthy motives in publishing his edition of Murray's Grammar; and the additions he had made to it, which, by the laws of his country, had entitled him to the benefit of a copy-right, were pronounced by the writer of the communication to be "insignificant, unnecessary, and irrelevant."

And this, without furnishing any date from the work itself, by which the public might judge of the truth or falsehood of the charge. As a friend to Dr. Abercrombie, and knowing intimately his personal worth, his learning and ability, and the delicacy, fairness, and honorable conduct he had observed towards Mr. Murray on the publication of the Grammar, I felt indignant at an accusation, as base as it was unfounded. To repel this unjust, and most unmerited attack on the character of that gentleman, more than to enter the field of controversy on the subject of copy right, I took up the pen. And had I been disposed to avail myself of the *lex talionis*, I could readily have shown with what propriety the writer of the communication has inveighed against *quackery*, and accused others of being influenced by the "*auri sacra fames.*" I could forcibly have brought to his recollection the old proverb that "*he who lives in a glass-house should not be the first to throw stones.*"

This writer seems very anxious to make the public believe that he is engaged in a just and most honorable cause; in the support of a principle intimately connected with the interests of the community at large. Be it so. Let us admit for a moment the principle for which he contends. Where is the benefit the public would derive from it? Would the English works in question be sold any cheaper? Certain-

ly not. For being in the hands of a few booksellers, whose capital has enabled them to print a large edition, they could fix their own prices. Would it facilitate the acquisition of learning, or tend to encourage the exertions of genius in this country? On the contrary. For here, very few men possessing the requisite qualifications will submit to the drudgery of writing an entire treatise on any branch of education. They already perceive English elementary works of merit on every art and science. But they may also perceive faults in them; errors and omissions of the greatest consequence. Are these not to be corrected? must no additions or improvements be made, however necessary for the elucidation of an important principle, or the explanation of difficulties, that might otherwise discourage the efforts of the learner? Upon the principle laid down by this writer, nothing of the kind must be done. English books must be used in all the schools in this country, as they come from the hands of the original authors; "with all their imperfections on their heads." Or if any person can suggest alterations or improvements in them, however valuable they may be, he is not to receive the benefit the laws of this country hold out for the exertion of talents and literary industry, but must very submissively lay them at the feet of the English authors. This sort of reasoning may be very good for booksellers, who print large editions of English works, but I very much doubt whether the public will see its propriety in regard to the interest and welfare of the community.

With respect to the propriety of the law allowing American copy-rights for additions and improvements to English works; I am exceedingly sorry to find myself completely at issue with the sentiments of a gentleman of such distinguished learning and genius as the editor of the People's Friend. It appears, however, to me, that the gentleman has totally mistaken the real ground of dispute.

Mr. Carpenter does not seem to make any distinction between foreign books imported into this country for sale, and afterwards re-published here, and works sent out from a foreign country, or originating here, for which a copy-right has been regularly secured. Yet there is a wide difference, and the law of this country on this subject, has very wisely drawn the line. It holds out complete protection to any author or proprietor, whether foreign or domestic, whenever a copy-right has been taken out. But in the case of foreign books imported into this country like any other merchandize, it is manifest, no such protection can be claimed.

In this case the authors or proprietors of such works have no rights on this side the Atlantic. Their works become common property, the moment they are imported into this country. As much so, as if they had been written and published a thousand years ago. He therefore, who publishes an edition of any work of this description, encroaches upon no man's property—invades no man's rights—infringes no law. If he makes additions and improvements, or any important alterations in such works, for *those*, in as much as they are the fruits of his own mind, he is entitled to the protection of the law by a copy-right. *He does not receive a copy-r ght for the whole work, but only for the additions and alterations he had introduced into it.* Not knowing this circumstance, I conceive, has occasioned the mistake Mr. Carpenter has been led into in giving his sentiments on this subject.

Editions with these alterations can never be productive of any injury to the public. If the work be really improved, the community is undoubtedly benefitted by it. If not, the editor suffers the punishment of his presumption, by finding no sale for his edition. And the original work is always open to any other person, who may incline to publish it, either with *other* or *no alterations* at all. But whether these alterations and additions for which copy-rights are obtained, be really of utility or not, is not a question for the law to

decide. The public at large is the tribunal that must, and will determine that point.

Copy-rights are much of the nature of patents for any new discovery or invention. With this exception, that the former are by no means so likely to impose upon the credulity of the ignorant and poorer classes of society. Moreover, they carry their own punishment with them. Witness their voluminous labour of folly and presumption that garnish the shelves of every bookseller.

But when a patent is taken out, the proprietor has all the advantage of an exclusive sale. Whether the thing in itself be of utility or not, he may fix his own price. Thus, we have seen, both in this country and in England a patent obtained for a pair of iron and brass skewers, which, under the dignified name of metalic tractors, were sold here at the *moderate* price of *twenty dollars*, and in England at *fourteen guineas a pair*. And yet, it is questioned by some, whether these famous points were ever of any real service to the world. From this circumstance it may be conjectured what would be the price the conscience of a bookseller might set on any popular English work, of which he has the exclusive sale.

VINDEX.

I shall put in my claim to much credit for good nature in thus repeatedly assisting my angry adversary to circulate his productions, and especially for my condescension in taking notice of those "*indignant emotions*," which have hurried him into expressions foolish and indecent.

If by his indiscretion in attempting to defend an untenable cause, he has called forth the pointed animadversions of several writers, and covered both himself and his friend with obloquy, why not pursue the only course that can relieve the difficulty? Be more discreet in future. But no. Unable to restrain his own choler, he seems to think that he can make me ridiculous also, by exciting mine. However, as it has ever been my settled opinion, that *one* angry man in a *literary* controvery is quite enough, I shall preserve *my* serenity during whatever I may have to say on the present subject. It would have been gratifying to me to have discussed this question with an able and temperate writer, but as one of this description has not presented against me, I must be contented to acknowledge *Vindex* as my opponent; and shall therefore proceed to give a brief analysis of his last communication.

In casting my eyes over his piece, I see but one or two remarks that bear the semblance of an argument. He commences by charging me with unworthy motives in exciting this controversy; with abusing Dr. ABERCROMBIE, &c. and then dwells on the "delicacy, fairness, and honorable conduct," that gentleman has observed towards LINDLEY MURRAY. With regard to the first two of these charges, I shall condescend to inform him, that a considerable part of the piece which gave him so much disturbance, was penned, as the respectable editors of the *Weekly Inspector* and the *Commercial Advertiser*, to whom it was shown, can attest, six months before Dr. ABERCROMBIE'S Grammar was in being. No particular Grammar nor book was then mentioned nor alluded to. The object of the writer was to expose the *principle* which favoured the alteration of English books in this country; and taking copy-rights to secure an emolument for their sale. On reviewing those observations, in order to prepare them for publication, the various *mutilations* of MURRAY'S Grammar afforded a good exemplification of the mischiefs arising from that practice. It appeared that a respectable teacher at Boston had altered it, and claimed a copy-right, because it was before *too long*; another respectable teacher at Philadelphia had altered it, and claimed a copy-right, because it was before *too short*; and a third respectable teacher near Worcester had altered it, and claimed a copy-

right, because it was neither too short nor too long, but because it wanted only a new system of punctuation. Not one of these copy-right claimers being known to the writer, he had no other criterion for judging them than by their fruits.

Respecting the "delicacy, fairness, honorable conduct," &c. above mentioned, I shall only observe, that so widely different is the judgment of others on *this* particular, that a respectable bookseller in Philadelphia, who had partly contracted with the Doctor to publish his book, after further reflection, and ascertaining the sentiment of LINDLEY MURRAY on the subject, declined having any concern in it.

It is next suggested that I pronounced the Doctor's alterations "insignificant, unnecessary, and irrelevant," without furnishing any date (meaning *data*) from the work itself, by which the public "might judge of the truth or falsehood of the charge." All this would have been more reasonable had it happened to have been true; but unhappily it is entirely the reverse. Let the reader refer to the piece in question, and be himself the judge. Perhaps VINDEX will next assure us that the author of LUCIUS, has also furnished no "date" by which the public might judge. The next *thing*, like an argument, is the following: "Let us "admit, for a moment, the principle "for which he contends. Where is "the benefit the public would derive "from it? Would the English works "in question be sold any cheaper? "Certainly not. For being in the "hands of a few booksellers, whose "capital has enabled them to print a "large edition, they would fix their "own prices"!!! I can well imagine that the reader will conclude that, if the author of VINDEX be a person of even ordinary capacity, he must absolutely not here mean what he says; for it would not require an ordinary portion of intellect to see that the fact mentioned of booksellers printing large editions, flies directly in the face of our logician. A bookseller thus circumstanced, it is evident, would not only be *able*, but would find it for his *interest* to sell the book *cheaper*. This would indeed be the only way by which he could secure the monopoly, if he wished to possess it. Thus much for the *general* view of the argument: now for the particular application of it. Securing a copy-right tends to make a book *cheaper*. The reader is therefore to *infer* that Dr. ABERCROMBIE has made MURRAY'S Abridgment *cheaper*. But has it proved so? No. He has absolutely RAISED the Philadelphia price of this Grammar!!

But to proceed: "Would it facili- "tate the acquisition of learning, or "tend to encourage the exertions of "genius in this country? Certainly "not. For *here very few possessing the* "*requisite qualifications* will *submit to* "*the drudgery* of writing an entire trea- "tise on any branch of education." Excellent sentiments! But let us analyze them, in order to enjoy them the more. "HERE *very few possess the requisite qualifications*." The public will receive this sentiment with the greater delight, because it admits, what every American ought to admit, the imbecility of the American intellect; and, especially, because it confirms the theory of those great philosophers, the Abbey RAYNAL, and BUFFON. These "indignant emotions" which have occasioned so much inconvenience to my opponent, led him to forget that LINDLEY MURRAY himself is a native of that country where "very few possess the requisite qualificatious." Again. Americans will not "*submit to the drudgery* of writing an entire treatise," &c. As VINDEX probably derived the first sentiment from the two great philosophers above named, so he may have received the latter from other sources. At any rate, they may be found in the creed of BARRINGTON the pickpocket, and in the practices of the barbarians of Tripoli.—Neither of these "will submit to the drudgery" of honest industry, whilst piracy and plunder are within their power.

In the expression of his regret that the sentiments of the learned editor of the PEOPLE'S FRIEND, do not cor-

respond with his own, respecting "the law, allowing American *Copy rights* for additions and improvements to English books," I will do VINDEX the justice to admit that he has shown no small powers, in his introduction and management of that matter; but they are the powers of *invention*. The reader will probably smile on learning that after all which he has told us respecting that editor's opinion of a "copy right," respecting his "mistake," after the wonderful matter which is tricked out in italics, as if it were of importance, or as if any person ever doubted the fact stated in those italics, the learned editor did not drop a syllable about "copy rights;" nor convey any idea which would admit of being contorted to the meaning that VINDEX has given of it. But this is not the first time that my *ingenious* opponent has attributed sentiments to others which they never uttered; and then, with wonderful gravity, set about a laboured reply.

The editor spoke on the general merits of the subject; and which referred chiefly to the question, whether the practice in America of altering English publications, in reality tended to improve them; and especially, whether it promoted the general interests of literature. On this head he expressed himself with that elegance of diction and independence of principle, which will be observed among those only who have not merely the *ability* to judge, but who have also the *honesty* to impart their judgment, whether friend or foe suffers in consequence. The following are his words: "We cannot lay a principle of unbounded importance at the feet of ceremony or private feeling; and our opinion, founded on a long consideration of the subject, and fortified by the decisions of some of the wisest men that have ever existed, is on this occasion point blank against Mr. ABERCROMBIE's friend, and, we believe, our's too. *Amicus Socrates, amicus Plato, sed magis amica veritas.*"

It was no wonder that the anger of my intemperate opponent should have arisen some degrees above blood heat, at witnessing the universal dissatisfaction which has been expressed with the principle he has defended. The editors of the COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER, the WEEKLY INSPECTOR, and the PEOPLE'S FRIEND, have all condemned him. The first has the following pithy and unanswerable remarks:—

"We feel it a duty of every friend to the acknowledged rights in the great literary family, to bear testimony against the unjustifiable practice which has drawn forth the discussion in the preceding columns. Should this practice generally prevail, all confidence among authors would cease to exist; and all excitements to the efforts of genius would be inevitably destroyed. The laurels of a MILTON and a SHAKSPEARE, of a NEWTON and a LOCKE, an ADDISON and a MURRAY, would soon be *seized* by the American grammarians, rhetoricians, and poets. For the honour of our country let the practice be abandoned. In science and in literature, let not the reputation of a nation, nor an individual, 'be built on another's foundation."

But I must hasten to pronounce my *hic finis fandi* to this controversy. Previously, however, it may tend to the benefit of an indiscreet, though, perhaps, a well meaning young man, to remark, that a writer seldom advances his cause by indulging his "*indignant emotions;*" nor, by abandoning the matter in debate, to make a mere *personal attack*. The public are sure to consider such a line of conduct as a proof of the rottenness of the cause he has espoused. Whether the writer of VINDEX guessed right, in singling out his object, is immaterial. It was his *intent* to be *personal;* and we must receive the intention for the action. Feeling, as I have already intimated, nothing but good nature towards him, I would not, for scarcely any consideration, strip off the cloak with which his signature clothes him.

Stat nominis umbra, is a protection for which *he* is entirely indebted to my generosity; and seldom has an unsuccessful candidate for the chaplet of public approbation, stood more in need of that protection, than the writer of VINDEX. His real name was early made known to me, not, however, by those who were intrusted with the secret, as editors of a newspaper;---but let him take care of his future conduct, and I will humanely be the guardian of his reputation, as it is dependent on the past.

MR. HARISON's SPEECH.

The following sketch of a speech delivered last evening to the Electors, by one so highly respected, esteemed, and beloved as RICHARD HARISON, *cannot but be highly acceptable.* [*E. Post.*

We are now to enter upon a most important election, in which all our affections must be engaged, and all our exertions will be necessary.

If there were no peculiar reasons for zeal and exertion upon the present occasion, I could safely confide in the good sense and patriotism which has always animated and distinguished my federal friends. But what man is there among us who could be the indifferent spectator of a contest, in which the most exalted and estimable characters in our state are opposed to the Satellites of a Faction, not of Republicans (as they arrogantly term themselves), but of Democrats, instigated, guided, and controlled, by an overbearing demagogue?

Besides the general motives by which we should be actuated, and these resulting from the character of the candidates, we have others of the most alarming and extraordinary nature. We have seen a Genet, the insulter of our Washington, the audacious emissary of an intriguing and ambitious foreign Government, holding out the terrors of French conquest to our fellow electors. We have seen a set of foreigners, who, by the indulgence of our laws, and the philanthropy of our countrymen, have been admitted to an asylum among us, some of whom are scarcely warm upon our shores, and still aliens to our Government, united by legislative grace for charitable purposes, but perverting their institution into a political engine, to influence, and even to over-awe and direct our elections.—Who is there among us, deserving the name of an American, that does not view such conduct with the indignation that it merits? Who is there among us who is not jealous of the glory and independence of his country? Who does not revere the character and maxims of a Washington, and look upon his farewell address as the last kind warnings of a tender and affectionate parent to his beloved children?

Listen, then, I beseech you, to the expressions which it contains, and let them remain for ever engraven upon your hearts.

"All combinations and associations (says that illustrious man), under whatever plausible character, with the real design to direct or control, counteract, or overawe the regular deliberations of the constituted authorities, are destructive of a fundamental principle, and fatal in their tendency."

Again, he says—"However combinations and associations of the above description may now and then answer popular ends, they are likely in the course of time and things to become potent engines, by which cunning, ambitious, and unprincipled men will be enabled to subvert the power of the people, and to usurp for themselves the reins of government."

Let me not be told that the combinations and associations here referred to, were only such as were *directly* to influence and overawe the constituted authorities---No, my fellow-citizens, the description was expressly intended for jacobin or democratic societies, combined and organized under specious pretexts, but for political purposes.---And let me observe, that no mode more effectual or infamous could

be devised for directing, controlling, and overawing the constituted authorities, than by making their election depend upon the joint ballot of a numerous and influential society, enforcing the concurrence of all its members, under the penalty of expulsion, and the personal inconveniences attached to it.---If such a combination or association would be dangerous and reprehensible, when made by native citizens, how much more odious and formidable must it appear, if composed of strangers, who (let their merits in other respects be what they may) must want the warm glow of affection which nature has implanted towards our native soil?

Let it not be rashly concluded from any thing I have said, that I mean to implicate foreigners generally, in any censure, or to be an advocate for illiberal suspicions or conduct. On the contrary, regarding several of them as my particular friends, and believing that numbers of others are worthy of confidence, and that many of those whom we now censure have been misled, and will return to better principles; I do not hesitate to say, that just discriminations should be made, and that the worthy foreigner who becomes an American in heart and conduct, should be hailed as a brother, and participate, not only in the liberties, but in the honours of the country. Foreigners, however, ought to be viewed with a scrupulous attention, until by long residence, and approved good conduct, they have become truly naturalized and well known. If, forgetting their former attachment, they seek not to distinguish themselves from native Americans, and are desirous to be amalgamated with the mass of the community, they may be entitled to our regard. But when they combine, and unite themselves into a separate body, professedly for charitable, but really with a view to political objects, they should excite not only the jealousy, but the aversion of the community. They are really a foreign phalanx, consolidated and arrayed, with portended spears, under an able and ambitious leader, with intent to bear down all opposition, and to trample under foot the native American character. It is sufficient, therefore, that such a society has been formed; that it has presumed *collectively* to interfere with the ensuing election; that it has proscribed such of its members as shall dare to think and act for themselves, and that it thus intends to direct, control, and overawe the election. Knowing this, we have the most cogent reasons for alarm and exertion, if we mean to preserve the dignity and rights of the American people. It is in vain that the Legislature of the country have forbid individuals to use bribery or menace to influence the elector in giving his vote, if an incorporated combination of foreigners and new made citizens can threaten expulsion to all who shall venture to support particular candidates. Such a society so conducted, and so composed, is a monster in the community, dangerous to its liberty, and calculated only to produce disorder, confusion, bloodshed, and anarchy.

But, my fellow-citizens, enough has been said of the nature and tendency of this society. Let us now turn our attention to the motives which are assigned for their very extraordinary resolution. They profess, it seems, an aversion for federal men and federal measures---The characters of Federalists, and the public measures which they adopted, are an abomination in the eyes of the virtuous persons who compose the society, and who have brought to this country the principles of United Irishmen, ready for our adoption.---Who, then, we may inquire, are federal men, and what are federal measures, that they should be so repugnant to the stomachs of these fastidious guests who have been introduced to our hospitable shores? Among them, first and most prominent, stands the immortal Washington, the father of his country, endeared by virtue to every American bosom, whose unsullied reputation was never assailed but by the pens of unprincipled and mercenary foreigners---Among them

stands distinguished the name of a Hamilton, the friend and companion of his general, elevated by genius, but more elevated by honourable and virtuous principles, whose whole soul was inflamed by genuine patriotism, whose merits are for ever recorded in the hearts of his fellow-citizens.---Among them were a Paterson, a Knox, and many others, whose memories will live and be venerated, as long as the American nation and American history shall be known---besides a host of others, distinguished by their talents, by their public services, and their reputation, who are still alive, and whom, for that reason, and for that reason only, I forbear to mention.

Such are federal men. Let us now take a slight sketch of federal measures; for these, too, it seems, are objects of disgust to this enlightened society.

Here, indeed, I must confess that the Federalists have not indulged themselves in any Utopian reveries upon the perfectability of human nature; that they have not hired a Callender or a Duane to calumniate the Father of his country, and the friends of his administration; that they have not subverted the judiciary, nor dismissed from office judges constitutionally appointed during good behaviour by the omnipotence of a legislative fiat; that they have not purchased an undefined and barren wilderness, at an enormous expense; nor lavished millions in building gun-boats, in planning dry-docks, nor in buying the forbearence or favour of a foreign despot, or his unworthy minions. These things they have not done. These things, therefore, are not the objects of the society's dislike. But they framed, and, notwithstanding the violent opposition of Mr. Clinton and his friends, they established the federal Constitution, and have thereby preserved the Union. They restored public credit and public confidence, when reduced to the lowest ebb. They provided for the security and payment of the public debt. They maintained a wise and faithful and equal neutrality between the contending powers of Europe. They planned and set on foot a navy for the protection of our commerce and our sea-ports. They established arsenals, and provided arms, to be ready in case of necessity. They supported and raised the reputation of our country to the most enviable height, and made it respectable in the eyes of all nations. They resisted the impudent and artful machinations, as well as the open and undisguised hostilities of a foreign nation---and finally, though lovers of peace, they prepared for war, in case it should prove inevitable, and were ready to expend Millions for Defence, but not one Cent for Tribute.

Such were federal measures---They require no comment---They need no eulogium. Whatever may be the opinion of the Hibernian Society, I trust that such measures will be respected as long as the names of Washington and Hamilton shall be dear to Americans---as long as the liberties and constitution of our contry have an existence.

If any thing more, fellow-citizens, could be necessary to increase our zeal and activity in the ensuing election, it is to be found in the calumny and abuse with which our best citizens have been loaded by the democratic presses, and principally by that which is under the conduct of a person of foreign birth---who has taken refuge in our country. There is no character, no conduct, which has been safe or unassailed, and though the envenomed shafts of malice and defamation have fallen short of their objects, there is every reason that we should now convince these malignant libellers not only of their impotence, but that an effect has been produced diametrically opposite to the one which they intended.

One gentleman in particular has been singled out as a conspicuous mark for the attacks of a desperate foe. His conduct in public and private life has always been irreproachable. The breath of slander itself was restrained, when his name was

mentioned, until he was found to interfere with the ambitious projects of a dominant faction. Then indeed the most absurd and extravagant accusations were framed against him; and although he was respected, honoured, and esteemed abroad, as well as at home; the execution of an official duty to the perfect satisfaction of his country, has been made the copious theme for volumes of abuse.---The unworty attempt to abuse the public by the misrepresentation of this circumstance calls for the indignation of every honest man, and should stimulate us to more vigorous and energetic measures than we might otherwise have thought necessary.

Rise, then, fellow-citizens, and let your exertions be unremitting; let every nerve be strained, every fair and honorable expedient be adopted in support of the American Ticket. And may the Almighty look down with favour upon this People; preserve them from the contagion of foreign influence; increase their patriotism; enlighten their councils, and perpetuate to them the blessings of pure and rational liberty.

A Pamphlet has been published in England, intitled "A State of the Negociation, with details of its progress and the cause of its determination." It is replete with sound political Philosophy, and contains many lofty Maxims of Wisdom. We apprehend that our readers will be pleased with the following extract, which will serve as a specimen of the value of the whole performance. [*Charleston Courier.*

"As to the morals, which, in the absence of all positive institutious, supply their place by an influence perhaps more powerful, the people of France, and the government of France, are totally without any system. They are the first nation in the world which has rendered variable what nature intended should be eternal—which has converted virtue into sophistry, and brought under disputation, and logical scepticism, the first elements of truth, and most sure securities of social peace. Morals with them is a taste, a fashion, a mode varying according to the circumstances of the day. Their obligation is gone, not acknowledged in practice. At the very best the first principles are regarded merely as simple truths—as totally unimportant and withut value, in action. Even honor, the best gift of the feudal system—in many points a sufficient, in almost all a useful substitute for natural morality, does not exist in the system of France—in a word, the three great principles of action---the three great restraints on vice and passion---Religion, Natural Morality, and Honour, have all perished in France, The system of Jacobinism has been followed by that of military despotism. The principles of action having taken the same course. France, as a nation, and every Frenchman, individually, has the morals of a soldier, a slave, a sophist---one who believes nothing with sufficient faith to induce him to adopt it as a principle of action---one who systematically distrusts his reason, and servilely obeys his fears, his passions, his immediate interest. Who would trust such an individual? who could confide in such a nation?

"As to the manners of the present race of Frenchmen, the picture is still more abhorrent.---The manners of a nation are its minor morals; or rather, perhaps, its morals in action through the daily intercourse of life and domestick society. The manners in France, therefore, at the present day, are such as are suited to its morals. The shadow is as deformed as the substance from which it is projected. Their private virtue is at least as bad as their public virtue.---They are as bad husbands, fathers, friends, neighbours, masters, and dependants, as they are citizens. Break their general character into all possible fragments, and every component atom will be found of the same precise qua-

lity, as the general mass. Nor is this state of things temporary. There is an action and re-action which tends to continue it. The state corrupts the individual---the individual supplies the stock of corruption to the state. Each mutually feeds, and is fed. The minor channels, corrupting as they flow, return to swell the grand national reservoir, which overflows in its turn with an augmented force of venom, and assimilates to itself whatever it touches.

" Such, therefore, is the civil despotism of the present French government. The five means of control, and securities of a moderate exercise of the sovereign power---Constitution ---and Aristocracy of privileged classes and acknowledged corporations---long usage---morals---and manners, have no existence. One supreme will governs every thing. Treaties are without sanction, and the public faith the private virtue of one who has affected every thing by his contempt of it.

" Regarded in its second point of view, as a military despotism, the French form of government is still more worthy of attention. Bonaparte is the Genghis Khan of Europe. He knows no law but the sword---no legislative assembly but the camp. The sword is his sceptre, the camp is his cabinet. Uniting the military simplicity of the Tartar conquerors with the military science of Europe, he rests not a moment from his martial habits; he is ever in a state to take the field in the very instant of his necessity. In peace, as in war, he is in a state of encampment, and the whole resources of his nation are as ready at his call, as the sword which is suspended in its sheath by his side. He is, in every sense of the word, a Conqueror, and a military Monarch, His system of rule is that of the feudal system, purged of its ancient weakness. He is an Emperor---an Emperor in the strictest sense of the word, as employed in the lower Roman Empire---an Emperor at the head of confederated officers, all connected with their chief, and with each other, by a common interest---an Emperor elected by his fortune and his guards---governing his people with military despotism, and retaining his army by military discipline. His Prefects and officers are but so many Cæsars, who govern the distant provinces under their patron and political father---the Great Augustus. This system of Empire, as it is founded, so must it be retained, by conquest.---Like the principle of motion, it ceases to exist when it ceases to proceed. It has, moreover, a still more fatal characteristic. The adage, ancient as the world, *Mole rurat sua*, does not apply to it. It easily admits of accession. If another kingdom is added, it requires but another Prefect. The history of mankind is as uniform as the materials of human action. This Empire will be sooner or later overturned by the jealousies of the Confederate Princes. But from its present and immediate energy, it will in time overthrow every thing around it. Kingdom after kingdom will fall into its mass, till, like the death of the poet, having destroyed every thing about it, it will terminate by preying on itself. A new system will then succeed. The present monarchies of Europe are the fragments of the feudal system. When the military system, under which Europe must now suffer for some centuries, shall in its turn become split and shattered,---our posterity will behold new forms of empire, and modes of rule, which prophecy itself, seeing through the foggy vista of time, could scarcely believe, though it were the finger of Divinity that pointed to them.

" As to the personal character of Bonaparte, imagination, accustomed to the ordinary course of nature, averts from it with incredulity. Every age has its standard of vice or of virtue. The atrocity of the age of Tiberius was not to be expected in the nineteenth century. Human reason, as it was supposed, had made some progress in the lapse of so many centuries---had kept pace at least with the procession of the equinox---had advanced with the maturity of nature---

If this even admitted a doubt---the immediate gift of Heaven itself---the Spirit of Christianity, had passed over the surface of the moral world, and softened the venom of original malignity and primeval evil. It was not, therefore, to be expected, that the course of time, returning as it were by a backward current, should re-produce, in the nineteenth century, the

Seculum Pyrhæ, nova monstra questae.

This prodigy of another age, however, has appeared amongst us."

Perhaps no distinguished genius ever existed, without being remarkable for some whimsical and eccentric traits of character. These serve, however, merely as foils, and render the brighter tints more conspicuous by the contrast. But as spots in the sun are more gazed at than the effulgence which surrounds them, so the defects of great characters attract more of the attention of mankind than the virtues and talents which constitute their excellence. The following displays of some ridiculous peculiarities in the celebrated author of *The Decline of the Roman Empire*, are from a late English publication.

" Soon after Mr. Gibbon became an inhabitant of Lausanne, a lady of beauty and talents made such an impression on the heart of the historian, that he could not resist the impulse of love; and, falling on his knees, he declared his passion. The object of his affection heard unmoved his petition, and, in spite of the eloquence of her lover, was deaf to his entreaties. The disappointed *Damon* attempted to rise: he tried in vain: his weighty person, unaccustomed to such a position, was not so easily restored to its proper balance. The lady, fearing that some person might discover her admirer in this awkward situation, forgot her anger, and endeavoured with all her might to raise him from the ground: her strength was unequal to the task; and, after several ineffectual struggles both in the author and the lady, the latter was obliged to ring the bell, and to order her astonished servant to raise the prostrate scholar. The story, as might be expected, became public the following morning, and entertained for some days the gossipping circles of this little town.

" But, notwithstanding the general esteem which Mr. Gibbon entertained for the fair sex, and notwithstanding this striking proof of daring gallantry, I have been assured by a person who enjoyed the confidence of that distinguished man, that the historian of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, though he has frequently described in glowing colours, and perhaps in some pages with lascivious freedom, the passion of love, was a stranger to its pleasures, and that he passed his life in a state of singular and rigid chastity.

" Another story, though of a different kind, is equally characteristic. Mr. Gibbon, finding himself indisposed, sent for a physician. The doctor, judging from the appearance of his patient, that his illness, which was but slight, simply arose from repletion, recommended abstinence. Three days afterwards he received a letter from the historian, couched in pressing terms, but still in well rounded sentences, requiring his immediate presence at his house. On his arrival there he found Mr. Gibbon dreadfully altered: his cheeks, usually plump, had now fallen, his complexion was sallow, and his person emaciated. The physician anxiously inquired the cause of this sudden change. " Sir," said his learned patient, " to follow with religious exactitude the ordinances of him whom I consult as my medical adviser, is a principle from which I have never yet ventured to depart; but at this instant I am the victim of obedience, and of a doctrine which I still believe to be generally salutary. You will recollect, sir, that

when last I had the honour of seeing you, you admonished me to abstain from animal food. Three days have elapsed since I received your injunctions, and during that period the only food which has passed these lips has been a beverage of water-gruel: I have consequently become languid; and am now desirous of a more nutritious aliment; but, presuming not to interfere in a science which I did not understand, and having placed the direction of my health under the guidance of your professional skill, I have awaited, I will not say without impatience, the repetition of your visit: I now attend your orders." The physician, who had not called during this interval simply because he conceived Mr. Gibbon had no occasion for further advice, now rang the bell, and, instead of writing a prescription, ordered dinner to be immediately served. A good *bouillon* and a bottle of Burgundy soon restored the historian to health and spirits.

"The same physician advised Mr. Gibbon to take occasionally a dose of medicine. The obedient scholar, adopting with literal precision the system recommended, wrote immediately a Latin letter to his apothecary, directing that on the first of every month such a draught should be sent him as Dr. —— should direct: and accordingly, at each stated period during the rest of his life, whether he were well or ill, he received and swallowed the accustomed dose."

DEMAGOGUE HUNTING.

No. VI.

Although the electioneering contest has terminated, it may be well to record some of the artifices, which have been employed by the faction. This is the more necessary, as we may be assured that the *old lies*, which have been promulgated by the faction, will not be thrown aside, but will be served up at every new election, without c oging the appetites of the animals that feed on the filth of the Citizen. We shall briefly advert to a few of the most mischievous of those glaring falsehoods which have been attempted to be palmed on the public, in order that our readers, when the Clinton faction shall again put their poison into circulation, may know where to find its antidote.

One of the most prominent and most mischievous of those falsehoods is a statement that Mr. King, while ambassador to Great-Britain, had improperly interfered to prevent the transportation of a number of Irishmen, among whom the notorious Emmet was one, into the United States. The original letter is as follows:

"*Brighton, Aug.* 28, 1797.

"Sir,

"I ought to inform you that I really have no authority to give or refuse permission to you or any other foreigner to go to the United States; the admission and residence of strangers in that country being a matter that by a late law exclusively belongs to the President. It is true that the government of this country in the course of the last year, in consequence of my interference, gave me assurance, that a particular description of persons in Ireland, who it was understood were going to the United States, should not proceed without our consent: this restraint would doubtless be withdrawn in favour of individuals against whose emigration I should not object; and I conclude, that it is upon this supposition that you have taken the trouble to communicate to me your desire to go and reside in the United States.—Without presuming to form an opinion on the subject of the late disturbances in Ireland, I entertain a distinct one in relation to the political situation of my own country. In common with others, we have felt the influence of the changes that have successively taken place in France, and unfortunately a portion of our inhabitants has erroneously supposed that our political institutions, as well as our national policy might be improved by a close

imitation of the models of France. This opinion, the propagation of which was made the duty and became the chief employment of the French agents resident among us, created a more considerable division among our people, and required a greater watchfulness and activity from the government than could beforehand have been apprehended. I am sorry to make the remark, and shall stand in need of your candour in doing so, that a large proportion of the emigrants from Ireland, and especially in our middle states, has upon this occasion arranged itself on the side of the *malcontents*. I ought to except from this remark most of the enlightened and well educated Irishmen who reside among us, and with a few exceptions I might confine it to the indigent and illiterate, who, entertaining an attachment to freedom, are unable justly to appreciate those salutary restraints without which it degenerates into anarchy. It would be injustice to say that the Irish emigrants are more national than those of other countries, yet being numerous, though a very minor portion of our population, they are capable, from causes which it is now needless to explain, of being generally brought to act in concert, and, under artful leaders, may be, as they have been, enlisted in mischievous combinations against our government. This view leads me to state to you without reserve, the hesitation that I have felt in your case; on the one hand we cannot object to the acquisition of inhabitants from abroad, possessing capital and skill in a branch of business that with due caution, may, without risk or difficulty, and with public as well as private advantage, be established among us; but on the other hand, if the opinions of such inhabitants are likely to throw them into the mass of *malcontents*, their fortune, skill, and consequent influence, would make them tenfold more dangerous, and they might become a disadvantage instead of a benefit to our country. You must be sensible that I possess no sufficient means of forming an opinion respecting your sentiments; but the motives which lead me to interfere with your government to restrain the emigration of the persons above alluded to, oblige me to observe a due caution on the present occasion: at the same time I desire not to act with illiberality, and should be unwilling to bring on my country the slightest imputation of inhospitality. What Mr. Wilson has written, so far as it goes, is satisfactory; and on the whole I have concluded, after this unreserved communication, which I hope will be received with the same candour as it is made, to inform you, authorizing you to make use of the information, that I *withdraw every objection* that may be supposed to stand in the way of your being permitted to go to the United States; adding only my earnest wish, that you may carry with you an unbiassed mind, may find the state of the country, as I believe you will, favourable to you views of business, and its government deserving your attachment.

"I must beg your excuse for the great delay that has occurred in sending you this answer, which I assure you has arisen from other causes than the want of due respect to your letters.

"With great consideration,
"I have the honour to be,
"Sir, your most ob. serv't.
"RUFUS KING."

This letter, which is highly honourable to Mr. King, and displays a laudable solicitude to prevent America from becoming the Botany Bay of Europe, has been by the incendiary faction, made a pretext for hostility against the American Ticket. But surely nothing can be more plain than this truth. These prisoners, who were solicitious to emigrate to America, were *convicts*. *They had been* found guilty by a jury of their peers, and *condemned by the laws of their country*. Whether they were guilty or unjustly condemned, was not the province of Mr. King to decide.

(To be continued.)

FOREIGN.

Late and Important---On Tuesday evening arrived at Philadelphia the ship Frederick Augustus, captain Potter, in 29 days from Amsterdam. Captain P. informs, that it was current at the time of his sailing, that on or about the 1st of March the Russians had gained considerable advantage of the French, who, with the Emperor at their head, had charged the Russians seven times, and were as often repulsed ; that the French had retreated 100 miles, and left the Russians in possession of the winter-quarters, lately occupied by the French.

TRANSLATIONS.

Warsaw, Feb. 28.—According to the latest accounts, the Russian army still continued behind the Pregel, where it had received a considerable reinforcement, and where they were throwing up intrenchments.---From the 12th to the 18th, the French army was observed to be in motion, which gave indications of another general battle ; but we have since learnt, that it was only meant to reconnoitre the position of the enemy.---The Russian General, Benningsen, thinking that the French had weakened themselves on the Narew, to strengthen their grand army in East Prussia, gave orders to general Essen to make an attempt in that quarter, which, as is known, fell out to the disadvantage of the Russians near Ostrolenka.

The Emperor Napoleon has ordered that the sieges of Dantzic, Colberg, and Graudentz, be carried on with all possible activity, to curb the numerous excursions which are made in the rear of the army. We hear that the operations against Dantzig and Grudentz have successfully commenced.

New engagements on the Narew took place on the 25th, if we may credit the intelligence of a courier who arrived here to-day.

The baron St. Vincent is returned hither from Cracow, and has had constant interviews with the Prince of Benevento ever since the 14th inst. Besides, couriers are daily dispatched to and received from Vienna.

From the Frontiers of Pomerania.

March 6.---To-day we heard a violent cannonade from the environs of Stralsund. It is said that the Swedes have made a powerful sortie from that citadel. A part of Marshal Mortier's corps is at present at Grimme ; and two regiments of it have already passed through Griefswald, on their route to Friesland, &c.

Berlin, March 10.—Letters have been received from the head quarters at Osterode, dated the 4th inst. but which contain nothing new.

It is said the citadel of Sillberberg in Silesia, has offered to capitulate.

Schiedam, March 20.---The British minister residing at Vienna, received intelligence on the 1st inst. that the Porte had declared war against England, Admiral Louis having threatened to destroy Constantinople, in case the Porte did not consent to renew its treaties with Russia and England, and send off instantly the French minister and his suite. After a Council of State had been held, it was resolved to seize on the person of the English ambassador, and of all English subjects. Mr. Arbuthnot, however, aware of the approaching storm, had previously made his escape to the English frigate which had brought the summons.

The father of Prince Ypsilanti had been strangled in his prison.

THE ELECTION.

Although the result of this election has not been such as to completely answer the wishes of the Federal party, we believe that it ought to be considered as an earnest of future triumphs. The faction have obtained a majority of 501.

This, however, ought by no means to discourage true Americans. Their

opponents made use of every art which the most corrupt ingenuity could suggest, and have succeeded by the *votes of foreigners*.

It ought to be one of the first steps of real Americans, to barricade society against the diurnal influx of *foreigners*. The question must eventually be between American and foreign influence. Our petty party-disputes ought to yield to that great principle. Let foreigners make America an asylum, but as long as they are permitted to interfere in our elections, so long we shall be be controlled by men who are by no means competent to decide on our political interests. They have their rights: those rights, however, are *civil rights*, but not *political*. A man who is not a stockholder, might with as much propriety claim a vote for the disposition of the shares in a banking company, as your emigrant from Europe those franchises which have been bought by the best blood of our country. The freedom of America is a birth-right which ought not to be sold for a mess of pottage. Without sentiments of *national honour*, we shall soon be without national power.---We shall be trodden on by foreigners, and shall deserve our fate.

SAMUEL BOYSE, the author of a collection of poems from which the following is extracted, was son to Joseph Boyse, a dissenting minister in Dublin; he was born in 1708, and received his education at Dnblin. At the age of 18 he was sent to the university of Glasgow, but marrying before he was 20, returned to Dublin with his wife, where the conduct of neither was commendable. The husband, who had no graces of person, and still fewer of conversation, passed his time in abject trifling, and his wife in intrigue; and their extravagance reduced his father to indigence. In 1791 Boyse resided at Edinburgh, where he published a volume of poems, addressed to the Countess of Eglinton, the patroness of genius. Here also he distinguished himself by an elegy, called the Tears of the Muses, on the death of the Viscountess Stormont, which introduced him to the Viscount, and likewise to the Dutchess of Gordon, who had engaged for him an office in the customs, which he lost by an unpardonable remissness. The Dutchess sent him to London with recommendations to Mr. Pope, and the lord chancellor King. He went to Twickenham; but, the poet not being at home, he never repeated the visit; by the peer he was most graciously received. From this period he wrote many poems; but those, though excellent in their kind (and it is said sufficient to have filled at least six volumes), were lost to the world, by being introduced with no advantage. He had so strong a propensity to grovelling, that his acquaintance were generally such as could be of no service to him; and those in higher life he addressed by letters, not having sufficient confidence or politeness to converse familiarly with them. He had also a taste for painting, music, and heraldry, with the last of which he was well acquainted. Many of his poems are in the Gentleman's Magazine, signed Y. and ALCEUS.

HORACE, *Book* I. *Ode* XXX.

IMITATED.

Bright VENUS! *Goddess All-divine,*
Round whom a thousand Graces shine,
A thousand Cupids *gayly smile,*
Leave thy fav'rite *lovely* Isle;
Descend, celestial radiant guest,
And fix thy seat in FLAVIA'S *breast;*
Kindle there thy pleasing fire,
Love and tenderness inspire,
Wishes warm and soft desire;
Do thou her snowy bosom warm,
And let her bless, as well as charm!

II.

To complete the heav'nly joy,
Bring with thee thy charming boy;
Let the Wanton *touch her heart,*
With his own resistless dart,
Affected coyness soon shall fly,
And fondness sparkle in her eye;
Forgiveness she shall soon implore,
For slighting thy almighty pow'r,
And feel the wound she scorn'd before;
New passions in her breast shall move,
And FLAVIA *be a slave to Love!*

TO DR. CAUSTIC.

Sir,

The electioneering campaign having terminated for the season, in the complete discomfiture, it is hoped, of the Gallo-Hibernico-Anti-American-Faction, I take the liberty to digress a little from the arid path of politics, and present you, instead of a pill for the democrats, a sort of a lozenge of a love song. This I hope will be acceptable, for you know, your worship, that as a literary caterer, you have to consult the fastidious appetites of the beau-monde, alias, your Broadway loungers, who prefer the sweet-meats of an Anacreontic-songster to the bull-beef of a profound politician. I am,

Gen. BENHADAD BANGEM, *Esq.*

EXPOSTULATION.

A delicate ditty, addressed to Miss CELESTINA CRABSTICK.

O, quæ beatam Diva tenes Cyprum, et
Memphin carentem Sithonia nivi,
Regina sublimi flagello
Tange Chloën semel arrogantem.
Venus, thy dexter claw a club in,
Give my flint-hearted Miss a drubbing.

MY pretty Miss prude,
Though I would'nt be rude,
Your coyness is quite over-acted;
This state of suspense
Gives me trouble immense,
And I'm more than half raving distracted.

In attempting to sip
From your delicate lip
Somewhat of the essence of nectar,
You gave me a box,
Which would level an ox,
And read me a terrible lecture.

Yet, my comical Miss,
Your eyes tell me "yes,"
While your elbow says "keep at a dis-
Thus, like Tantalus vex'd, [tance!"
I'm so sadly perplex'd,
I shall die without speedy assistance.

Since time is fast flitting,
It surely is fitting,
We make at this moment the most on't;
If a Kiss I should steal,
May I go to the de'l,
If ever, like MOORE, I would boast on't.

The following song was written by some patriotic supporter of the American Ticket.

DE WITT AND HIS GANG.

TUNE---*Derry down!---down!---down!*

Ye lads of true spirit and SEVENT-SIX,
Who scorn with base Jacobin Traitors to mix,
Come join with your brethren—away to the poll,
And show you're not sway'd by OUTLANDISH CONTROL.

See De Witt at the head of his refugee trash,
With his GENET all lies, and his EMMET all flash,
And his gang of wild Irish let loose on the town,
Like a pack of fierce blood-hounds, to *hunt us all down.*

Shall these convicts from Ireland, these agents from France,
Presume their foul slanders and lies to advance,
Attempt our lov'd WASHINGTON'S name to abuse,
And compel our brave freemen to vote as they choose?

No! the blood of our fathers that runs in each vein,
Shall inspire us once more our rights to maintain,
Shall prompt us like patriots once more to oppose,
All FOREIGN INVADERS and double fac'd foes.

So don't think, Master Clinton, to set us agog,
With your fierce Paddy Emmet, and sly Monsieur Frog;
Your HIBERNIAN SOCIETY won't do at this day;
You must use snugger traps when the rat has *grown grey.*

Your FIGHTING COMMITTEE, those fierce men of might,
Who would *cudgel* each citizen out of his right,
Had better take care, lest they meet with the rubs,
And, by way of *desert*, have to eat their own clubs.

Ye lads of true spirit and SEVENTY-SIX, &c.

OLD LEXINGTON.

Published for THOMAS GREEN FESSENDEN, at E. SARGEANT'S Bookstore, No. 39, Wall-street, opposite the U. S. Bank.
PRINTED BY HOPKINS AND SEYMOUR, AT WASHINGTON'S HEAD.

THE

WEEKLY INSPECTOR.

" Of those men who have overturned the Liberties of Republics, the greatest number " have begun their career by paying an obsequious court to the People—commencing " DEMAGOGUES, and ending TYRANTS." HAMILTON.

Vol. II.] NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 9, 1807. [No. 37.

DEMAGOGUE HUNTING.

—

No. VII.

—

A deep occult philosopher,
As learn'd as the *wild Irish* are;
Or bully Cheetham for profound
And *solid lying*, much renown'd.

In pursuance of the plan which we have heretofore laid down in the preceding numbers, we shall proceed to contradict and expose some of the most prominent lies and misrepresentations of the faction which, to the disgrace of the American name, now predominates. We must, however, acknowledge our inability to keep pace with our adversaries, and meet every lie with its proper refutation. Their feats of falsehood are much superior to those of valour as exhibited in the " BATTLE of the Kegs."

A hundred men,
With each a pen,
Or more, upon my word, sir,
It is most true,
Would be too few
Their *lying* to record, sir.

We hope, however, by refuting as many of their falsehoods as possible, to lay our opponents under the necessity of putting their powers of invention in requisition, and thus retard the operation of those measures, and lessen the influence of those men who threaten the destruction of our country.

In the Citizen of the 27th ult. we are presented with the following villainous misrepresentation, intended to wound the feelings and destroy the reputation of a gentleman whose unsullied character none but the devils of Jacobinism have ever dared to impeach.

" *Rufus King.*—In volume 7, page 225, of Vesey's Reports of " Cases argued and determined in the High Court of Chancery," in England, we find a case ruled in 1802 against Rufus King, the " first man in our country," of which we lay before the reader the substance.

" Jane Morris made her will, by which she gave Legacies to several relations of her deceased husband, residing in the American States; gave to her Executors all sums of money that might be chargeable on the payment of those Legacies as a tax, &c. and all costs and charges in the execution of the will—so that there was not and could not be any ground for the claim set up by the executor on account of expenses or charges.—She constituted RUFUS KING " Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States of North America, or such other person, who at the time of her death should be Minister Plenipotentiary from the States of America to Great-Britain," one of the Executors of her will. From this it obviously appears (as was decided) that the Executorship she conferred on Rufus King, was not in his *individual capacity*, as a *friend*, but a *mere office*, in his capacity of Minister from the American States. By a codicil she gave other legacies; but made no disposition of the residue of her property, which, from its being the subject of a Chancery suit, it is to be presum-

ed was something worth contending for. Her surviving brothers and sisters, and nephews and nieces of a deceased brother, claimed the undisposed of residue as her next kin; but Mr. Rufus King, "the first man in our country," insisted upon keeping it "beneficially" for himself, as Executor, to the exclusion of the next of kin, under a technical rule of law, which he hoped might be turned to his favour, and did not blush to take advantage of it, although it was obvious he was only appointed Executor in his capacity of American minister. This immense sum of money, for the litigation in Chancery evinces that the sum was immense, Rufus King, Minister of the United States, a British tool in London, but the "first man in our country," actually kept from the brothers and sisters, nephews and nieces of the deceased, until he was forced to disgorge it by a decree of the Court of Chancery in England!

"The Master of the Rolls concludes his decree thus—

"The appointment of Mr. King, "not in his individual capacity as a "friend, but in the capacity of Minis- "ter from the United States, or of "such other person who at her death "should be Minister, is not immate- "rial, aiding the other circumstances. "It is evident, therefore, she meant "to confer an office only; and the in- "tention is much more clear than it "would be from the single circum- "stance of a trifling legacy to each, "which, it is admitted, would be suffi- "cient to exclude Mr King; he is "therefore a Trustee of the residue "for the next of kin."

"But although it was "evident" to the court of equity, yet it had not been to Rufus King, that he had no right to claim the money "beneficially" for himself, to the exclusion of the brothers and sisters, nephews and nieces, of the deceased, for whom, as next of kin, it was left. Rufus King, it appears, had been unwilling to consider himself in the capacity of a "Trustee," for as Trustee he could not claim and use the money "beneficially." Timon, of the Commercial Advertiser, asks—"dare any man say Rufus King is not a man of "integrity" and "honour?" The reader will say just what he pleases of Rufus King's integrity and honour, after perusing this statement. He will decide for himself, whether the Minister of the United States, whom, as Minister and Trustee, the care of the money was committed, has done honour or dishonour to his country in claiming this money "beneficially?" He will determine whether his claiming this money "beneficially," to the exclusion of the brothers and sisters, and nephews and nieces of the deceased, and next of kin, is evidence of integrity? In the mean while he will recollect that this Rufus King—this man of integrity and honour—this British instrument of cruelty—this "first man in our country," is by the tories presented to the people for their suffrages! Yes, he will not forget that Rufus King offers himself as a "Trustee," and he will decide whether, if appointed, he will not claim for himself beneficially!"

This malicious calumny is refuted by the following from Mr. King.—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EVENING POST.

"*Robinson-street, April 27th*, 1807.

"Sir,

"By an article in the *Citizen* of this morning, it is represented that, as one of the executors of the late widow of General Staats Morris, I endeavoured, while in England, to appropriate to my own use property, that, in equity, belonged to the next of kin of that lady.

"I was requested by Mrs. Morris to become one of her executors, for the purpose of superintending the payment of the legacies given by her Will to relations of her late husband, in America. Mrs. Morris bequeathed about half of her estate in legacies among relations of her husband; and, being undecided between whom of her relations she would distribute the residue, she executed the Will that contained only the American legacies,

and named me, in my official capacity, and Mr. Gregor, a member of Parliament from Cornwall, her executors.

" Upon Mrs. Morris's death, a difficulty arose respecting the administration and distribution of the residue of her estate, and Mr. Gregor, who married a relation of Mrs. Morris's, and took the sole direction of the business, applied to Mr. Mansfield (now Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas) for his opinion, as to the course to be pursued. Mr. Mansfield recommended an amicable suit in Chancery, which was instituted, not in the view of claiming any part of the property for the executors, but solely for the purpose of effecting a distribution of it, under the orders of the Chancellor.

" I enclose for your publication, and the perusal of any person who may wish it, a letter from Mr. Gregor, my co-executor, in which he explains to me the necessity and object of the proceedings in chancery.

" The American legacies were paid, under my direction, and neither for this nor any other agency in this concern, have I ever claimed or received a penny.

" I am, sir,

" Your obedient servant,

" RUFUS KING."

" Dear Sir,

" I have at last received Mr. Mansfield's opinion.---He, on the whole, thinks the executors of Mrs. Morris's Will not entitled to dispose of the residue; but, considering that there are minors interested in the decision, that the sum is considerable, and partly out on bond and mortgage, and also that the question is in its kind singular, he advises an *amicable suit*, that we may act, whatever may be the event, with security to ourselves. I have therefore put this train, and I hear from all quarters that it is the best mode.

" I am your faithful and obed't serv't,

" F. GREGOR."

13, *Vere-street*, *May* 29, 1801.

Hon. R. KING, &c &c.

Mill-Hill, *Middlesex*.

This lucid statement, which carries with it the most convincing proofs of correctness, one would suppose would silence Mr. Citizen---that a regard to common sense and common decency would seal his lips on that subject. But no: the Citizen of the 29th returns to the charge with as much assurance as if he had never been foiled.

" By Mr. King's letter to Mr. Coleman," says this calumniating jacobin, " it would seem as if *Mr. King thought a Chancery suit necessary to his vanity*, and he only wanted to *dispose* of the residue, whether by a fair division between the executors, or how otherwise, does not appear."

This is a *malicious lie*; for it appears that " Mr. Gregor, who married a relation of Mrs. Morris, *took the sole direction of the business*." Besides, every body knows that executors, although they have a qualified and temporary right to the property of the deceased, *hold it merely in trust, to be disposed of as the law directs*; and it is evident, at the first blush, that Mr. King could not possibly have it in contemplation to appropriate this money to his own use. Lord Mansfield declared that the question was in its kind *singular*, and by his advice an *amicable suit* was commenced, not because Mr. King could in any way be affected, but because " *minors were interested in the decision*."

The next LIE of which we shall take notice, is one among the many which were published in the *Citizen* of the 23d ult.

" Richard Varick, that unfeeling tyrant when mayor of this city, is known. No one is ignorant that he caused Burk and Cready, two innocent and unprotected Irishmen, to be privately whipped in prison---that Cready, who was allured to escape from prison, died of his wounds, and Varick paid $500 to stifle inquiry into this bloody transaction."

This is a villainous libel, and Mr. Varick has, as we are informed, recovered two verdicts against the editor

of the Citizen for promulgating the same falsehood.

Another LIE of some consequence, as it has a tendency to induce a belief that the *American Ticket* was supported by a party possessing an improper partiality for Great-Britain, relates to a Mr. Gordon. This man, says the Citizen, was concerned in privateering adventures on American commerce during the revolutionary war. In this, however, the Citizen has unluckily made a thrust at his own faction. The said Mr. G. having declared himself to be a supporter of the *Irish Ticket*.

What sort of a faction must that be, which supports a venal and unprincipled demagogue to *lie down* those men who possess the strongest claims to the confidence of the community?

How is it possible that the people can judge correctly on political subjects, who have no other means of political information than what the Citizen affords? And why do some Federalists support a paper which is a nuisance to society---a sink of scandal ---whose editor they know to be alike destitute of moral and political honesty? Such men deserve to suffer, and they will suffer.

For the Weekly Inspector.

NEWS FROM THE NEST.

Being a brief account of a cabinet consultation on the late rebellion of "nine unarmed boats, *manned* by about a hundred *boys* *," who appeared to have just quitted school, under the command of Col. Murr.

Parturiunt montes; nascitur ridiculus mus!
HOR.

By CHRISTOPHER HORNET, Esquire.
Poet Laureat to the kingdom of Fredon.

DEDICATION.

To Doctor Lathronus Mitchellius.

Sir,

I make no apology for dedicating this trifling effusion to you; for a friend of our's (1), who, like yourself, is both an editor and a doctor, has sanctioned the practice of taking every opportunity which a petty magazine gives him, of enumerating his extensive acquaintance. And though he swears his testimonies of respect affection, esteem, &c. &c. are not added

To raise the volume's price a shilling;

Yet you and I, my dear doctor, understand the business of bookselling better. But I could offer you more than seven reasons why I do not write my dedication in Latin; a language with which, I am credibly informed, you are fond of amusing your leisure hours (2). The first is, that I do not think I could write a Latin sentence for the finest book in the royal library of Naples (3). This of itself is so forcible a reason, that your kindness will not put me to the trouble of assigning the others (4). In plain homespun prose I will therefore briefly set forth the occasion of the present poem, and my reason for the presumption of selecting you to be its patron.

You, sir, are the founder of the happy country of *Fredon*: and in testimony of their gratitude, its inhabitants

* *See Cowles Mead's Letter.*

(1) *This alludes to a certain gentleman who conducts a certain journal at Philadelphia, every number of which is dedicated with great parade to some great man as a memorial of friendship. His magazine is mostly made up of pocket-book memoranda and old recipes, as flat and stale, and unprofitable as Franklin's proverbs or Jefferson's messages.*

(2) *Read, if you can understand it, a Latin dedication to the learned Dr. M. of something of one Mr. Columbus Campbell, of New-York, in which the obedient author gives free scope to the expression of his raptures, at joining his pat on one day reading Cicero, with which the great man said he amused his leisure hours.*

(3) *The Doctor often boasts of a present from the king of N ples, which he obtained in consequence of a Latin letter to that monarch.*

(4) *Our author reminds us of a lad, who, being asked by Lord Kenyon why his father had not attended the Court according to summons, replied that there were seven reasons which might be given. "What are they?" said the judge. Why, first, my lord, he is dead—second—" Ah, stop there—we will dispense with the others."* Printer's Devil.

have suffered you to stand godfather, and give them a name, which expresses not only the means by which they started into political existence, but which suits in its various inflections the speculations of the philosopher, the *ore rotundo* of the orator, or the tag-rag rhymes of the poettaster (5). To you am I indebted for the post which I have now the honour to hold. I assure you, sir, I have not been idle in practising the rules of conduct which I derived from your instruction. That the European world might not be ignorant of the name, family, and abilities of the Laureat of Fredon, I have sent them a *modest, yet true* account of all these important circumstances, *in my own hand writing* (6). And that they might not import any of our books, which, being contrary to my opinion in the way of my profession, or in my political principles, would not only injure me, but degrade the reputation of my country, I have decried their merit, and by that means kept them at home (7). I have written on various subjects. Indocti, doctique, scribimus. My translation of the famous Athenian patriotic ode has been much and deservedly admired. Between you and me, however, it is not much like the original. I should send you a copy, but I have had it published in so many magazines, journals, and newspapers, that it must have met your eye before this time. We are making a rapid progress in the building of the *imperial city;* having averaged at least a house a year for several years past. At the last session of the great WIGWAM, the enormous sum of $ 20,000 was voted to be expended on one of the rooms of the capitol. This was an instance of liberality worthy of Republicans: since they gave as much to decorate a chamber as they afterwards appropriated to the defence of our whole seacoast. We cannot indeed be called a warlike nation. Some of our wise Thebans think it would be better, in case of an invasion, to take as much of our property as we can, and run to the mountains, while the enemy should be suffered to enjoy the *balance.* Others think all nations should be arraigned at *the bar of public reason*, and individuals who act or think improperly, should remain unmolested, as *monuments of the safety with which error of opinion may be tolerated.* At the same time, however, that they would discountenance an *intolerance as despotic as it is wicked*, it is deemed necessary for the safety of the state, as well as for other wise purposes, that, in such men, *the mouth of labour* should not be filled by the perquisites of public *functions.* Because even erroneous opinions may be propagated by artful men.

But I am digressing from my subject. The origin of the following poem is briefly this. A certain Col. Murr having been obliged to fly his own state, collected the shattered remains of his fortune, and invested this property in a few boats, loaded with provisions and men. It was *feared* by our great Mammoth that he meditated designs which were hostile to the peace and safety of the union. His little armament created as great consternation as was formerly excited by the yankey kegs which threatened the demolition of one of our cities during the last war. The Mammoth, however, did not immediately direct the *public functionaries* to put their *energies* in action, because he *feared* our means of defence might be exhausted before any actual *oppugnation* had occurred. Thereby imitating the wary caution of

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(5) *See the learn'd Doctor's very ingenious essay on this subject, in which he has favoured us with specimens of the various modes in which the name proposed by him may be advantageously introduced in poetry.*

(6) *See a life of Dr. M. in the Monthly Magazine, in which the various works, projects, honours, &c. &c. of "our Doctor," "our author," our legislator, are very faithfully related. I have good reason for believing that this modest piece of biography was from the pen of no less a man than "our Dr." himself.*

(7) *The ingenious Doctor is in the habit of writing criticisms upon American publications, and transmitting them to London for publication.*

some of our sovereign people, who, when they mean *to try the fruitless contest of which can do the other most harm*, wait until their adversary has struck the first blow, in order that they may be "cleared of the law." In the spirit of this prudence, he ordered spies to watch *the speck of war in the western horizon*, until it had increased to a fiery comet. As soon as the *oppugnation* had arisen to such a height as to become alarming to the *public peace*, he sent a message to the great wigwam, in which he related all that he knew about it; and at the same time issued a frightful proclamation, to deter any misguided citizens from joining in the conspiracy. The self-complacency with which the great man views the progress of this terrific war-hoop, strongly evinced the composure of his mind, which, calm and serene,

> Rides in the whirlwind and directs the storm!

Like the march of a French army, according to his own story, it scattered confusion and dismay wherever it was carried by his "faithful agent." His allusion to a former proclamation, in which he warned a man to retire from our coast after he had actually gone, and the injunctions upon all good and true men to aid in *arresting* him, will, I presume, be perfectly intelligible to you. I remember, at the time, it was likened to a certain receipt to cook a dolphin, by the famous mother Glass, of culinary memory. This prudent dame commences with this important direction: FIRST, CATCH A DOLPHIN. But this was federal wit, and is to be despised.

The "speck," however, still increasing, the Mammoth began to entertain serious apprehensions that the capitol was in danger, for the geese began to cackle as loudly as ever they did at Rome. In this predicament he called a council of the lesser wigwam. The Genevan pulled out his "Report of the soundings of *Cape Fear* and *Cape Look-out*." The Mammoth proposed a temporary abdication of the throne of Fredon, and a flight to Carter's mountain, where he said he was well known. The meeting, however, terminated as most things have done in the present session of the great wigwam. In the second Canto the subject will be resumed. In the meanwhile permit me to subscribe myself, with all possible respect, &c. &c.

CHRITOPHER HORNET,
Poet Laureat.

CANTO I.

Argument.

Council of alarm being convened, the Mammoth proposes a sail to Carter's Mountain in one of the Gun-boats, which can perform an over-land voyage. The advice rejected. Speeches on the occasion. The Mammoth's despondency and consolation. The Canto concludes with a very spirited apostrophe after the choicest manner of Dr. Caustick.

* HE wav'd his hand, as if in act of speech,
Thrice hemm'd, and thrice pull'd up his breech;
The other hand he next extended,
And thus he stood 'till he had ended.

"My trusty friend, 'tis now well known,
That long before the seeds were sown
Of Burr's intriguing hostile plan,
Some hints were given to curb the man.
But to each hint I did demur;
My reason was—I fear'd not Burr.
I firmly thought *the bar of reason*
Would fright him from the direful treason;
And his example then might teach
The truth of what you've heard me preach.
Thus 'twas I suffer'd all his *gestion*,
Though Eaton's fears I did not question.
To him I gave these reasons, why
The *embassy* might turn awry.
Captain or Colonel †, whatsoe'er you be,
If Burr be sent beyond the sea,

---

* *The introduction of this poem, containing among other preliminary matter, a very touching and sublime apostrophe to the ambling Pegasus of my cousin Christopher Caustick, Esquire, has been most unfortunately lost by one of the young* Printer's devils. *It is therefore necessary to apprise the reader, who, with me, may most pathetically lament the loss of it, that the Canto very properly commences with the speech of the Mammoth himself.*

† *I need not remind the reader of the difficulty that occurred in settling the title of this valiant and injured gentleman; who, in*

With envoy's pow'rs and ample rations,
To treat of peace with foreign nations,
The fellow has such cursed cunning,
That soon to Paris he'd be running.
With smirks and smiles, and soft grimace,
He'd court the mighty Emp'ror's grace;
And that young monkey, *brave* Jerome,
Would bring the traitor envoy home;
But not to dash away so rare,
In our great Wigwam's Senate chair,
For, cloth'd with ample pomp and pow'r,
All things he'd change in half an hour.
My faithful Congress * turn'd from doors,
Like rotten sheep, by tens and scores—
(Oh, how the *water-closet* creatures
Would hang their cringing sniv'lling features!)
My faithful butcher, Jersey S——,
Would *drop* his pray'rs to be sent home;
My valiant *page*, great General V——,
Would swear he never meant to harm him;
And e'en that patriot, ancient S——,
Would try again his arts so wily;
And that *Judge-hater*, Mr E——,
Would kneel to kiss the traitor's steps.)
He'd silence ev'ry Gun-boat's thunder,
And all our hoarded treasure plunder.
If I but dar'd my mouth to ope,
He would *occlude* it with a rope.
The rebels round would gladly prance,
And loudly hail the *sheriff's dance*.
Or if with sword I should grow bolder,
(But for the thing I'd been a soldier)
"Assassination's" crimson'd flood
Would glut the victor's thirst for blood.

"A safer scheme I then foresaw,
And therefore let him 'scape my paw.
Resolv'd to watch his warlike *gestion*,
"*Till guilt was plac'd beyond all question*†."
I sent my trusty spies around,
To reconnoitre well the ground.
Of information quite a mass,
They sent me all that came to pass.
As well as I can now remember,
The first I heard was in September.
A warning voice foretold the ruin
Which father Time has since been brewing;
That plots unfriendly and unlawful,
(Enough to fill a lawyer's jaw full)
Tending to wound our happy state,
Were carri'd on at no slow rate.
This treachery took place, I trow,
Where broad Ohio's waters flow,

—

fact, now stands without either rank or pay, a monument of the gratitude of Republicks!

* *He told me,* "*he would turn Congress neck and heels out of doors, assassinate the President, seize on the treasury and the navy, and declare himself the protector of an energetic government.*" Eaton's Testimony.

† *Vide Message to Congress, upon being directed*" *to furnish information, &c.*

By one who ne'er was deem'd a knave, or
E'er wish'd for aught but Fredon's *favour**.

"But what to do I could not tell,
For all who know me, know full well
I never lik'd to risk my life
In *fruitless* feuds and warlike strife:
Was ne'er inclin'd to take up arms,
In struggles which could do most harms.
So then I tri'd some soft'ning unctions,
Before I call'd on public functions;
And therefore issu'd Proclamation,
As safest way to guard the nation.
The plan was tri'd, some time before,
In Whitby's case, and many more.
My *faithful agent* play'd his part;
He wisely open'd all his heart
To one who had more fire than both,
And ne'er from fighting had been loth.
That most courageous governor, Tiffin,
Call'd out his force, and in a *jiffin*
Effected seizure of the boats,
And *stopp'd provisions* from their throats.
And thus was giv'n the primal blow,
Where broad Ohio's waters flow.

"Next see my flaming Proclamation,
Spreading dismay through all the nation.
It prov'd the truth in every member,
('Twas in the month of last December)
More clear than John H. Davies' speech,
Which *vainly strove* Judge Innes to teach.
And next to Tennessee, a journey,
I sent my agent and attorney.
Through Frankfort, Nashville, where his course is,
You hear him call for all resources.
New-Orleans next, in sad alarms,
Resounds with bombast cries, "to arms!"
Feds flounder'd like a wounded porpoise,
Because *my* Judge refus'd a corpus:
As if having once secur'd the dogs,
I'd be restrain'd by lawyers' clogs.

"Without e'en proof, I've heard it said,
That Burr is help'd by foreign aid.
But such has been my prudent plan,
Which Congress sanction'd to a man †,
That nought has happen'd since that day,
To make Spain swerve from interest's way.

"Such was the prospect of the ground,
Which in my Message may be found.
That Message which was in't requir'd
What time my *prudence* many tir'd:
When Randolph swore he'd lost reliance,
And to my *closet* bid defiance.

—

* *These plots were acted by one who had stood well in his country's* favour.
Message.

† *The* wisdom of the measures sanctioned *at the last session of Congress, &c.*
Message.

Perhaps some fools may now deride
Econ'my as a nation's pride;
And say we should be well prepar'd,
And not by ev'ry *Burr* be scar'd.
To me it seems the better sense *,
To save our dollars and our cents,
Until the "speck of war" should grow
So large that it would make a show
As large as warlike *Foolborn's* † head—
Why, then 'tis time to feel some dread.
Therefore, we should not waste our wealth,
While war creeps on by subtil stealth.
But wait until the cannon's thunder
Shall wake the citizen's to wonder;
And then let them the battle fight,
While we, more wise, will take to flight.

"Thus, you see, I've manag'd it,
My *minions* praise my cautious wit.
Addresses crowd from every state,
And loudly cry "Oh, still be great."
But yet I see that danger's nigh,
And from the scene I mean to fly.
The nation's in a cursed hobble,
And *I* may sweat for all this trouble.
But lest they should with anger snarl't one,
As erst while did one General Tarlton,
I have deputed Mr Fox,
To search among the friendly stocks
Of Charleston's sandy fields of corn,
(And dry-docks for some boat forlorn)
And as for gun-boat number two,
Which from the sea the tempest blew,
In this, my friends, preserv'd from ill,
O'er land we'll sail to *Carter's hill.*
On philosophic plan she's made,
Exactly fit for inland trade;
And sails as well on any mountain,
As you could steer o'er lake or fountain ‡.
And as for victuals, if you please,
We'll live for ages on OUR cheese.
The same that curdling Cheshire dames
(I vow I do forget their names)
Did send, a *mity* preparation,
To show my "favour" in the nation.

"This, I advise.—If any can
With speed devise a better plan,
By which I may preserve my neck,
He'll see me from my scheme deflect."

Thus having spoke, he clos'd his speech,
And at the fire then dri'd his breech.

The Treas'rer then in anger rose,
He hawk'd and spit, and blew his nose;
And having thus unloos'd his tongue,
In Mammoth's ears this peal he rung:

"Much do I dread—as much as any,
The anger of the rabble many;
But yet I'd have my shoulders stripp'd,
And my base back severely whipp'd,
Before with cheese I'd stuff my throat,
Or trust my carcase to your boat.
The very dogs must twist their necks,
To lie with ease between the decks;
And as to your fine mammoth cheese,
The rats may eat it if they please.
And here's some whiskey and some faggots
To *fire* your boat and burn the maggots.
No, Tom, I'm old—and such riff-raff,
To me is nothing but light chaff.
Once I rebell'd against the laws,
And scarce escap'd Jack Ketch's claws.
I had the prudence then to see
Which was the better side for me;
Leaving the fools alone to fight,
I bade them speedily good night.
Thinking I'd better take to heels,
Than vainly strive "to stop de veels."
When you were made the people's head,
You gave me what does give me bread.
Profit's post is public station,
And while the purse strings of the nation
Are safe confided to my hands,
I fear not Burr's Kentucky bands.
But if *you* shrink, you may as well go
Where you please—to Monticello,
And there assuage your fev'rish brain
With softest sounds from S——'s strain."

So having said, he left the house,
Skipping as quick as Tom L—d's louse.
Minerva sternly shook *her* head,
And swore he should be cupp'd and bled.
"Would you pretend to hide your face,
Sly sir, in your old skulking place?
The silliest rat, to save his soul,
Would scorn to run to such a hole.
I have a better project in my eye:
Write again to Mazzei!
Tell him how your aged years
Are bow'd down by palpitating fears;
That now being run so quite aground,
Your country finds you not quite sound:
That you did every project try
To break the *Lilliputian tie.*
Perhaps an old friend he will smile on,
And gladly give him an asylum.
For me—I grieve to be so rough;
But I have us'd you long enough.
You are but a mob-blown bladder,
And I've long climb'd the tow'ring ladder.
Having almost attain'd the top,
From following you I mean to stop;

---

* "*Were armies to be raised whenever a* speck of war *appears in the horizon, we never should have been without them. Our resources would have been exhausted on dangers which never happened, instead of waiting really to take place.*"

Message, 2d Dec. 1806.

† *This gentleman, who is certainly a* great *man, and whose head resembles one of his own bombs, is the great* god of war *of the Fredon nation.*

‡ *It is said that these aforesaid boats will sail tolerably well in a placid lake or frog pond. Mr. Fox sometimes kindly exhibits them in Goose-creek, or, as our legislators call it, the* Tibur.

For soon as you shall quit your station,
I mean to rule the Fredon nation.
Then fare thee well, poor trembling coward,
Your fate, alas! is most untoward."

Wise Gideon swore he'd be no ranger,
As sure as his own name was Granger;
But in the bustle save the roast,
And snugly stick to his own post.

Not with more affrighted stare,
By Grecian torches' midnight glare,
Did Priam see Hecuba run,
Quick follow'd by her shirtless son,
And beauteous Helen, with one slipper,
Scudding as fast as Bombay skipper;
Than did the Mammoth ope his eyes,
When thus he saw his creatures rise
In "flat" rebellion to his wishes.
Those who erst would lick his dishes,
Who, like the Scots, would bending stand,
And bow and nod at his command:
Would swear, if he but gave the word,
No cheese could equal Cheshire curd:
That frigates were but Federal dreams,
And gun-boats were the only schemes:
That Tarleton was a British liar,
To say the coward shunn'd the fire:
The letters to the rogue Tom Paine:
The correspondence with Duane:
The *paper* sent to Gabriel Jones:
All were a pack of Federal lies,
And, falsely fram'd, were forgeries.

But having well his breeches warm'd,
With patience he his bosom arm'd.
"My race," he cri'd, "is almost run,
And now must rise the Federal sun.
FEDERALISTS, FROM FOLLY FREE,
DETEST DIRE DAMN'D DEMOCRACY.
Should I to Carter's mountain hie,
My hiding place they'd soon espy.
And If I should for mercy beg,
'Twould neither pick Burr's purse, nor break his leg.
But then his sight it would offend,
Living to see the PEOPLE'S FRIEND.
Deserted in my utmost need
By those who oft on me did feed,
What hope is left? where shall I go,
To shun the dread impending blow?
Of all my fortitude bereft,
No hope but flight or death is left."

Thus having said, with accents soft,
He clamber'd to the *kitchen loft;*
And having o'er his troubles wept,
He groan'd, and then—and then—he slept.

Readers! what more did come to pass,
Of news I have a monstrous *mass;*
But prudence bids me close the song,
And not too much the tale prolong—
Learn hence the ills from pow'r that spring,
And to *fair dealing* closely cling.
To Federal men and Federal measures
Confide your lives—your choicest treasures.
Shun such base designing elves,
And e'en distrust your very selves.
Take heed that democratic arts
Do not too far mislead your hearts;
Each, at his very primal birth,
Is doom'd to be a curse on earth.
With one acclaim, and fervent voice,
Oh, hail with joy a Fed'ral choice;
And boldly sing, in every crowd,
That knaves no more shall be allow'd
O'er Fredon men and Fredon laws
To hold the rod, and fill their maws.

END OF CANTO 1ST.

Baltimore, February, 1807.

REVOLT AT PRINCETON COLLEGE.

"Still be your knowledge temperate and discreet,
"Though not as Jones sublime, as Bryant great;
"Prepar'd to prove in Senate, or the hall,
"That states by learning rise, by learning fall;
"To mark man's intellect, its strength and bound,
"Nor deem stability on change to found;
"To feel with Mirabeau that "words are things,"
"While in delusion's ear their magic rings,
"Through states or armies, in the camp or street,
"And now *a school revolts*, and now a fleet."

Pursuits of Literature.

We have read with much concern the statements which have been published, and have examined with much anxiety the documents respecting the late disturbances at Princeton College. The manner in which the *systematized* opposition to the government of that respectable institution has been conducted, is calculated to excite no small alarm in the breasts of those who believe with us, that without subordination, there can exist no rational liberty, and that society would be overthrown by tenets like those maintained by the revolters.

The following extract from a circular letter addressed by a committee of these young self appointed dictators to their revolutionary comrades, are worthy of a Godwin or a Holcroft, or, in other words, display a spirit which ought to be suppressed.

"For your individual self, sir, as you feel within a spirit of *freedom* and *independence*, capable to revolt from tyranny and resist oppression, we expect you to adhere to your deliberate resolve, to evince to the world that you are capable of acting for yourself, and that AGE should not sanction IMPERTINENCE, that youth has its privileges, and that the GENIUS of REVOLT shall come forward to support them, whenever the hand of *presuming authority* shall attempt to *level or abridge them.*"

A very pretty sort of a *genius* to introduce at the *seat of the Muses!* We recommend the following as a motto for their next bulletin.

"Flectere, si nequeo superos, Acheronta
"movebo."

By hook or crook we'll lay all level;
The gods averse, we'll *raise the devil.*

Or if that should appear a little too inflammatory, in the present stage of the conspiracy, we will present them with a very pretty adage from Swift, which may be used as a motto, or introduced as a quotation, to advantage.

"Man is but a topsy turvy animal, his head where his heels should be."

This they may parody, after the manner of Huddesford.

Our Alma is ill at her ease,
Yet with confidence we can assure her,
That we understand her disease,
And our Grand Panacéa shall cure her.

"Ah! what Panacéa so grand,
"Can my old constitution repair!"
Why, dame! on your head you must stand,
And kick up your heels in the air.

Then your health will be equal and good,
Nothing else can from ruin preserve ye,
For *equality*, well understood,
Means to turn all the world topsy turvy.

The conduct of the students on this occasion, although extremely reprehensible, is perfectly consistent with the tenets of our quack politicians, our sticklers for human perfectibility. The same mental epidemic which has crazed Europe, and is extending its baleful ravages throughout the civilized world, has contaminated these young rights-of-boy-politicians.

The Address of the College to the public, containing a statement of the facts connected with this combination, shall appear in our next.

FROM ALBANY.

A brief Statement of Facts which led to and attended the affray in this City on the 21st instant.

On the 17th inst. at a meeting of the Clintonians in this City, certain resolutions were adopted, one of which declared the utter disbelief of the meeting, of certain facts contained in a deposition of HENRY K. VAN RENSSELAER, Esq. and SOLOMAN VAN RENSSELAER, Esq. the Adjutant-General; the latter Gentleman feeling himself grossly injured and insulted, and having understood that the resolutions were drawn up by ELISHA JENKINS, Esq. who was Secretary of the meeting, attacked Mr. JENKINS in the street, in the morning of the 21st. inst. having first accosted him, and told him to defend himself, and gave him a severe caning, Mr. JENKINS being himself armed with a cane.

About two hours after this Judge TAYLER, in the presence of several Gentlemen, used abusive language of the Adjutant-General, calling him *Assassin*, *Rascal*, *Scoundrel*, &c. and shortly after, seeing the Adjutant-General passing down State-street, pursued him with his cain raised, calling him *damn'd rascal*, and demanding of him why he had used Mr. JENKINS thus, and coming up with him attacked him, the General defending himself with his cane, which was soon wrested from him by Judge Tayler. On which Mr. Cornelius Schermerhorn, Jun. came up and furnished him with another, with which he struck Judge Tayler, and while they were thus engaged Francis Bloodgood, Esq. & Dr. Charles D. Cooper, came up, one of them crying *knock the damn'd rascal down*, the other *kill the damn'd rascal*; and Bloodgood, with the thick end of a heavy

cane which he held with both his hands, struck Van Rensselaer from behind a blow that felled him. Both Tayler and Cooper, as well as Bloodgood, then struck Van Rensselaer while down with their canes, and Cooper also kicked him—Van Rensselaer being raised up by two persons, and greatly disabled, walked off with their assistance—Bloodgood pursued him, and while he was led off, struck him two severe blows with the thick end of his cane, held as before, Van Rensselaer being then unarmed.

While Judge Tayler and Mr. Van Rensselaer were engaged, and just before the first mentioned blow from Mr. Bloodgood, Henry Yates, Jun. Esq. came up and interfered with Mr. Van Rensselaer, but being disabled himself by a stroke from a person unknown, retired.

The Governor, who happened to be near at the time of the affray, exerted himself to the utmost, in quelling the tumult, and the Mayor of the City, and other Magistrates, were very active in the discharge of their duty.

The Adjutant-General now lies very dangerously ill of his wounds.

To prevent erroneous impressions, as to the transaction above mentioned, and to contradict the false reports that have been industriously circulated, by our political opponents, to answer party purposes, we publish the above statement, from actual testimony, and from full conviction of truth.

By order of the Federal Republican Committee,

JOHN H. WENDELL, *Chairman.*
TEUNIS VAN VECHTEN, *Sec'ry.*

Among our French papers we find a long account of the meeting of the Grand Sanhedrim at Paris, of which we have formed an abstract.—The facility with which Napoleon has brought the Jews into a subordination of his views, is not among the least extraordinary of his reign. *Nat. Intel.*

On the 9th of February, the Grand Sanhedrem opened its sittings at Paris.

At 11 o'clock the members of the Sanhedrim went to the house of their chief, from whence they proceeded altogether to the grand synagogue, attended by the members of the first Jewish assembly. A prayer was offered up in the Temple in Hebrew and French, suitable to the circumstances; then was sung a Hebrew hymn and an Hebrew ode, translated into Italian and Latin. The president, M. de Sentzheim, then pronounced a discourse in Hebrew, by which the assembly were much affected. After having quoted many sacred texts, the book of the law was drawn from the tabernacle, and the president blessed the assembly; at the same time making a most affecting prayer for the Emperor, for the glory of his arms and the return of peace. The temple resounded with cries of *long live the Emperor, the Empress, the imperial family, and the brave French army.* M. de Cologna pronounced a discourse in Italian, which produced the most lively emotion; it turned chiefly on the religious and civil duties of man; the moral and political duties of the citizen and subject. The elegance and marmth of the style, the firm but persuasive tone of the orator, raised a general enthusiasm in the hearers. The Rabbi Cracovia of Venice likewise composed a discourse, which contained an account of the history and origin of the Sanhedrim, and paid a tribute of homage to the Emperor, who had just renewed his existence in the midst of us—The temple was nobly and magnificently decorated.

This religious ceremony over, the procession proceeded to the Hotel-de-Ville, where a hall was prepared for their sittings, in conformity to the ancient religious usage;---after the transaction of other business, the president of the Sanhedrim ordered to be read, a discourse of his composition. This discourse, filled with liberal and religious ideas, was highly impressive; then was read the preamble and articles, containing the three first points of doctrine peculiar to the Sanhedrim,

polygamy, divorce, and marriage; then a report concerning the most important considerations of morals, politics, and religion.

A committee was then formed, to draw up an account of their proceedings, and to transmit the same to his excellency, the minister of the interior, when the assembly adjourned to the 18th.

An admirable order reigned throughout the sitting of an assembly, the design of which is to restore to social happiness, a class of men so long persecuted and unhappy.

This ceremony excited general interest and anxiety, as much from its novelty as on account of the great man who has revived an assembly without example in the records of modern history.

A plan of religious government was adopted, by which a synagogue and consistory are ordered to be established in every department, in which are found 20,000 Jews; when that number is not found in one department, the jurisdiction of the synagogue and consistory will extend to any number of departments, necessary to make up the 20,000.

The functions of the consistory are to guard against the Rabbi giving any instruction, either in private or public, or any explanation of the law which shall be at variance with the answers of the assembly to the questions submitted to them by the grand Sanhedrim—2dly, to maintain order in the synagogues, to watch over the reception and distribution of sums, destined to pay the expenses of the divine service—3dly, to encourage all Jews within their jurisdiction, by every possible means, to the exercise of some useful occupation, and to make known to the public authority those who are destitute of the means of gaining an honest livelihood—4thly, to declare every year to the proper authority the number of conscript Jews within his arondisement.

The functions of the Rabbi are, 1st, to give religious instruction—2dly, to teach the precepts contained in the decisions of the grand Sanhedrim---3dly, to preach under all its relations obedience to the laws, and especially to those which concern the defence of the country. They shall more particularly attend to this at the annual period of the conscription, exhorting those under their charge to conform to this law---4thly, to represent to the Jews the military service as a sacred duty, and to explain to them that as long as they devote themselves to this service, the law will dispense with the usages and customs which are incompatible with it---5thly, to preach in the synagogues, and to recite prayers for the Emperor and the imperial family.

FOR THE WEEKLY INSPECTOR.

To a Friend on his return, after a long absence.

Alike in life's fair prime, our native groves,
The tuneful muses, and the smiling loves,
We left; new scenes and regions to explore,
By youthful hope sustain'd, a passage trac'd
Thro' the dread dangers of the wat'ry waste,
And unrepining left our lov'd, our native shore.

Pleas'd I recal, my friend, the blissful hour,
When buoyant hope dispens'd her cheering power,
And round our steps an artless gentle train
Of lov'd companions join'd their pleasing sway,
To raise the joys of youth's untroubled day,
And prompt the artless, the unstudied strain.

And, ah! what was our gain, when rashly hurl'd
On the rude ocean of the stormy world!
Whose treacherous surface gleam'd with pleasure's ray;
Tho' peers and princes swell'd the festive train,
The mirth was joyless, and the splendour vain.

By favouring Heaven's decree, at length restor'd
To scenes for ever lov'd, and long deplor'd,
With rapturous joy I felt my bosom glow;

Too soon 'tis past, the gay illusion's o'er,
These scenes, from lapse of time, are known no more,
And ye, O friends of youth, where are ye now?

Some still survive, to foreign shores convey'd,
Some in the grave's eternal chambers laid,
No more must cheer my mind, nor charm my eyes;
There rests Lavinia—death's oblivious sleep
Has clos'd those eyes that only wak'd to weep;—
In a far distant land the lov'd Amelia dies.

And thou, O Nisus, thou, whose guardian sway
Watch'd o'er my heedless youth's incautious way,
Long must my sorrowing soul thy loss deplore;
Cold is the heart where every virtue glow'd,
Mute are the lips whence wisdom's precepts flow'd,
And thy mild spirit seeks the eternal shore.

Almeria, too, though Hymen's silken chain
To torrid climes her wandering steps restrain,
Shall pensive oft recal the blissful days,
When, circled by the artless friends of youth,
Votaries alike of science and of truth,
Her genius strengthen'd by their partial praise.

For me, to life's increasing cares devote,
Extinct the fire of genius, force of thought,
To duty's peaceful path I bound my views;
Still to my household gods my offerings pay,
And idly busy thro' the fleeting day,
Scarce find a vacant hour to invocate the muse.

MATILDA.

FOR THE WEEKLY INSPECTOR.

Mr. EDITOR,

When you find a vacant corner in your paper, you will please insert the enclosed—one of the few sportive effusions of the bard of Dromore.

Can it be that so exquisite a Poet as HAFIZ is suffered to remain, *en pèdagogue*, in an obscure village? How would the crimson have flushed the cheeks of an indignant Mæcenas, at the bare mentoin of such an instance of British taste and munificence!

ON THE DEATH OF A BUTCHER.

REJOICE, ye pigs, kids, calves, and lambs!
The Tyrant is no more,
Who oft from their lamenting dams
Your gentle comrades tore.
The Butcher, Death,
Has stopp'd his breath,
And marr'd his bloody pranks,
Whose ruthless knife,
Of many a life
Depriv'd your peaceful ranks!
Yet one reflection still annoys—
Even tho' his days are done,
He left behind, to damp your joys,
A Butcher in—his Son.
Thus when Death's friendly stroke mankind
Rids of one great Oppresser,
Another oft as bad we find
Start up in his successor.

HAFIZ.

FOREIGN.

SALEM, (Mass.) MAY 1.

The Turkish war.—By Capt. WILLIAM COOK, who arrived here on Wednesday night from Palermo in Sicily, we have some additional particulars respecting the new war which has been commenced between the Turks and Russians, which is likely soon to assume a high degree of interest and importance. The Turks are doubtless considered as acting a part assigned them by Bonaparte; and, as was to be expected, the British have made common cause with the Russians against them. We have already had some reports of the progress of the Russian arms, under Gen. Michelson, in the direct rout for Constantinople. Capt. C. further informs us of the co-operation of a Naval force in the expedition against the Ottoman Capital. Dispatches had arrived at Sicily, with orders for Sir Sidney Smith to join Admiral Duckworth, and sail with

all possible speed for the Dardanelles, to act in concert with the Russians against the Porte; and they sailed in consequence, on the 26th of January. We do not know the amount of the British force. The Russians were stated to have 25 Sail of men of war in the Mediterranean, on board of which was a considerable number of troops: and it was expected that in conjunction they would attack the Dardanelles, and pass up to Constantinople. In the mean time fears were entertained for the safety of Admiral Louis, who with a small Squadron was, by the last advices above Constantinople, and who might therefore be arrested on his return into the Archipelago, if the Turks should be apprized in season of the hostility of Great Britain.

Of the war between the French and Russians, no intelligence could be obtained in that quarter, to be relied on. The accounts were such as had passed through French channels, and in general represented Bonaparte as having met with little or no obstruction in his victorious career.

Our countrymen at Sicily were highly gratified at receiving in London prints of the 5th Jan. official accounts of the conclusion of a treaty between Great Britain and America; the more so, as the Paris papers had represented the negociation as likely to fail, and a rupture between the two countries as almost unavoidable. At the same time there was considerable murmuring among the British on the occasion; for, though the conditions of the treaty were unknown, yet there was a general impression that the American commissioners had got the advantage in the negociation, and that the honour and interest of Old England had not been properly maintained.

Business at Naples and Leghorn was extremely dull, and nearly stagnated at the former place, by means of the continual contributions levied on the merchants by the new government.

From the official returns of votes for Governor, and for Members of Assembly, we collect the following abstract:—

NEW-YORK.

For Governor.

Morgan Lewis.	D. D. Tompkins.
1807	1673
1673	
Majority, 134	

For Lieutenant-Governor.

Thomas Storm.	John Broome.
1778	1672
1672	
Majority, 106	

For Senator.

Samuel Jones.	De Witt Clinton.
1787	1600
1600	
Majority, 187	

For Assembly.

American Ticket.		*Foreigners' Ticket.*	
Rufus King,	4440	Henry Rutgers,	4893
Mathew Clarkson,	4464	Sol. Townsend,	4861
Egbert Benson,	4455	Francis Cooper,	4823
John Townsend,	4461	Augs. Wright,	4869
Richarch Varick,	4435	Benjamin Ferris,	4851
Andrew Morris,	4320	Sylvanus Miller,	4843
Abm. Russel,	4429	James Warner,	4842
J. O. Hoffman,	4438	William W. Gilbert,	4851
W. Henderson,	4415	Thomas Farmer,	4864

Accounts by the northern mail give Lewis a majority of 206 in Columbia County, in which the federal ticket for Senator and Members of Assembly has likewise succeeded. Rensselaer gives Lewis a majority of 43; Greene, 316; Albany, 359; in all, 924. On the whole, however, we have not received such intelligence as can enable us to determine with certainty the result of the election.

The following sketch of the plan of Dr. Gregory's Cyclopedia, may serve to present our readers a definite idea of the advantages which may be anticipated from that literary and scientific compendium:

A Dictionary of arts and sciences, in a compendious form, sufficiently

copious without being prolix, accurate, but not diffuse, divested of all superfluous matter, comprising rather than copying what has been done by others, and exhibiting a clear but concise view of the present state of the various branches of human knowledge, has been long a most desirable object to the English reader.

A Dictionary is properly a work of reference, and not of detail, and those who wish to become adepts in any art or science, will scarcely study it from an Encyclopedia exclusively.

That a complete view of the arts and sciences may, however, be exhibited on a smaller scale than is usually attempted, will be obvious, if we consider that the Cyclopedia of Chambers was originally comprised in two volumes folio, large and open printing, that the first edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica extended only to three thin volumes 4to. and that many excellent works of a similar kind, and not of a greater extent, had been published in foreign countries. The retrenchment also of many superfluous and useless articles which have latterly found their way into books of this description, will evidently cause a considerable deduction in point of size, without in reality impairing the intrinsic value and general utility of the work.

Should, therefore, the execution not disappoint the hopes and expectations of those who have projected the new Dictionary of arts and sciences, the following are the immediate advantages which they may with reason and modesty promise to the purchasers,

First, It will exhibit a compendium of all human knowledge, the more luminous, because cleared of all extraneous matter, rather practical than speculative; and in which particular attention will be paid to the most useful branches.

Second, It will be in the convenient and comparatively portable size of two volumes, calculated to lie on the table of every studious person, as a book of constant reference.

Third, It is so printed as to correspond with the 4to. edition of Dr. Johnson's Dictionary; and the possessors of both works will thus have in four quarto, and at a moderate expense, all the literary aid which the English student or reader can possibly require.

The following is the Prospectus of the above work, issued by Mr. E. SARGEANT.

DR. GREGORY's CYCLOPEDIA,

Including the present state of all Arts and Sciences.

The literary *Quackery* which prompts the publisher of every new work, to endeavour to magnify the merits of his own intended publication by depreciating the merit of all other similar productions, is, at once, both useless and despicable, because nothing human can rise into esteem and honour, merely, upon the ruins of another's reputation, without some intrinsic excellence of its own. The publisher of Gregory's Cyclopedia, therefore, will leave it to others to discover and declare, that the generality of Books called *Encyclopedias* are, in their very constitution and form, too expensive, and too cumbersome, to be either, extensively circulated, or generally useful, and will content himself with briefly stating, the claims and pretensions of the Book, which he hereby proposes to offer to the public. First. It comprizes the most valuable information in all the important departments of Knowledge, collected and arranged by some of the best scholars, and the most comprehensively scientific men, this day existing in Britain. Secondly. This information is comprized in a small compass, and conveyed in language, at once, perspicuous and elegant; so that the reader might in a short space of time, with ease and pleasure to himself, obtain that real acquaintance with the moral, literary, political, and philosophical world, which otherwise, could not be acquired from the larger works in

which the sources of these streams of knowledge are contained, but by a whole life devoted to severe and unremitted labour.

In order to render the work worthy of the patronage of the American public, the publisher has engaged all the best American Artists to engrave the Copper Plates, of which 138 will be given in the course of the work, and has also secured the assistance of Editors of acknowledged talents and information.

It is with the blended emotions of confidence and delight, that the publisher announces his intention of offering to his numerous patrons and supporters, a work which combines eloquence with economy, and practicable utility with splendour.

That the patrons and subscribers of this intended publication, might be thoroughly assured of not having their patronage and protection abused by any defect in the execution of the work itself, or any want of punctuality in its appearance, at the stated and appointed times, the subscriber will shortly annex to the prospectus, a page as a *specimen* of the *style*, in which he solemnly pledges himself the *whole* shall be executed.

On account of the great abundance of matter, and the number of engravings which the work will contain, and in consequence of the vast expense necessarily attending the prosecution of such a plan, the publisher is compelled to solicit the aid of a sufficient number of subscribers to enable him to carry his purpose into full effect, before he puts any part of the intended publication into the hands of the Engraver, or the Printer.

The acknowledged and intrinsic merits of the work are such as to ensure it a very general and extensive circulation; wherefore, it only remains to the publisher to *ensure* to his subscribers that the whole of the execution, as to the accuracy and elegance of the engravings, paper, and type, shall be such, as in every respect to correspond with the high value of the work. As to the engravings, as yet no specimen can be given, but the publisher pledges himself that they shall be all at least equal, and many superior to those in the London edition.

That there might be no possibility of disappointment to the patrons of literature as to this work, the supscriptions are proposed to be received on the following conditions.

1st. The whole shall be comprized in twelve parts, of which one portion shall be published monthly. Each part shall contain about 150 quarto pages, neatly done up in coloured paper, at the price of two dollars and seventy-five cents, which is to be paid for on the delivery of each number—the whole twelve numbers when completed will make two volumes in quarto, containing 138 copper-plate engravings, which alone are worth the price of the whole work. It will contain more than double the matter of any similar work that has ever been published in this country.

2dly. One dollar shall be paid at the time of subscribing, and to be deducted on the delivery of the twelfth part.

3dly. If the work be not executed in every respect equal to the engagement hereby made the subscribers shall, on returning the volumes, receive back the amount of their subscription money which has been advanced. If required, the publisher will give a *certificate*, pledging himself to that effect, to each subscriber at the time of subscribing.

5thly. The price of each part will be raised to three dollars, the moment that the work is put to press; and, even then, the *whole* expense of a work which contains the substance of all that is known on every subject literary, and scientific, will be only 36 dollars.

E. SARGEANT,
No. 39, *Wall-street.*

Published for THOMAS ELLEN FESSENDEN, at E. Sargeant's Bookstore, No. 39, Wall-street, opposite the U. S. Bank.

PRINTED BY HOPKINS AND SEYMOUR, AT WASHINGTON'S HEAD.

THE

WEEKLY INSPECTOR.

" Of those men who have overturned the Liberties of Republics, the greatest number
" have begun their career by paying an obsequious court to the People—commencing
" DEMAGOGUES, and ending TYRANTS." HAMILTON.

Vol. II.] NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1807. [No. 38,

POLITICAL.

—

THE DANGERS OF THE COUNTRY; *by the author of War in Disguise.*

A PAMPHLET with this title has issued from the press of Samuel F. Bradford, Philadelphia. It is written with much eloquence and good sense, and though it is addressed to Englishmen, the subjects which it discusses are scarcely less interesting to Americans than to the nation on whose exertions in this tremendous contest *our fate*, as well as their own, is dependent.

The author commences his work with showing the possibility of Great-Britain's being conquered by France. He laments the dreadful apathy, blindness, and infatuation manifested in Great-Britain, and which generally prelude the destruction of nations; quotes examples from history in proof of the want of vigour and prudence which stigmatized the devoted states of antiquity, who fell a prey to Grecian and Roman usurpations, and declares that the present age furnishes most deplorable instances of similar cases.

" Nations, however, like individuals, seem rarely, if ever, to take warning from the fatal errors of each other. Such wisdom is indeed cheaply bought, but not so cheaply reduced into practice; for the measures of preventive prudence generally demand some renunciation of present ease, or apparent advantage. It is easy to see what timely sacrifices others should have made to avoid impending ruin. It is not so easy to make those necessary sacrifices ourselves.

" Besides, there seems to be an unaccountable prejudice, a sense of inextinguishable vitality, in the body politic as well as natural, which cheats us into a persuasion, that whatever may have befallen others in similar circumstances, our own existence is secure.

" All men think all men mortal but themselves."

The same may be said of nations; and the delusion perhaps is still stronger with them than with individuals.

" It seems impossible upon other principles than these, to account for the apathy of the British public at the present most tremendous crisis. The torrent of French ambition has now washed away every mound that opposed it on the continent. We stand as on a little spot of elevated ground, surrounded with inundations; and while the waters are still rising on every side, and rapidly undermining our base, we look on with stupid indifference, or torpid inactivity, heedless of the means by which safety might be still attained."

The remarks relative to the obstinacy with which elections are contested in England, at a period when it might have been hoped that all party passions would have been absorbed in a concern for the general safety, deserve examination.

" Never in the present reign did the choice of a new parliament produce a greater number of obstinate contests, and never were important national questions less generally involved in the rivalship of contending candidates; yet when had the public mind been more closely intent on the concerns of a general election? It must have been obvious to every calm observer, that the combats of the hustings had more interest than the battles of Saxony, that the state of the poll was the subject of more anxiety than the advance of the Russians, and the subversions of thrones, events of less concern than the rejection of a favourite candidate.

" Could this disposition be resolved into a magnanimous contempt of danger, it might perhaps be deemed a feature of national character by no means of evil omen. The Spartans, on the eve of the battle of Thermopylæ, were seen combing their long hair, and indulging in their usual amusements. But this construction of the public feelings, though complimentary, would not be just. The dangers of the country, I fear, have not been so much despised as forgotten; and the patriotic emotions which the conjuncture ought to inspire, have been superseded by the nearer interest of borough or provincial politics."

" The nations of antiquity, while they possessed their freedom, that true source of patriotic feeling, were neither too gay to mourn, too luxurious to retrench, too factious to unite, nor too proud to repent and pray, in seasons of public danger. A situation like our own, at Sparta, at Athens, or at Rome, in their best days, would have been marked by gravity and mourning, by a suspension of civil feuds, by an emulation in every species of private sacrifice to the public service, and by such propitiations as their religion taught them to offer, to their offended gods. The most distant danger from a foreign enemy, united every Roman in a generous self-devotion to the state. The rich remitted their exactions, the poor renounced their complaints; the patrician forgot his pride, the plebeian his factious discontent, the tribune his mob-importance, the senators their mutual discord. If the assault or defiance of an enemy found them in the heat of civil commotions, it in a moment put an end to the strife: If the people were drawn up by their demagogues on the *Mons sacer*, their citadel for sedition, they descended without delay to the *Campus Martius*, and crowded to be enrolled for the military service of their country."

The divisions which exist between the parties in nations now threatened by France, are of a nature very different from those which distracted the above mentioned republics. The citizens of those republics were not infected with the dreadful doctrines, the poisonous tenets, of the modern revolutionist. They had no Jefferson in power, attempting to govern the world by proclamations, and at the same time destroying the military means for enforcing respect to his edicts. The Romans, although divided among themselves, were still *Romans*, and amid the turmoils of party, the *amor patriæ* still predominated. They had no Carthaginian nor Gallic factions in the heart of Rome, exhorting to peace, dissuading even from preparations for defence, while a Hannibal was ravaging Italy, or a Brennus thundering at the gates of the imperial city.

If any cases can be found at all parallel to those of Great-Britain and America at the present period, they must be sought for in the republics of Greece, while menaced by the arts and the arms of Philip. The venal and unprincipled *orators* in the pay of that aspiring potentate, checked and embarrassed all military operations, and bound the necks of the people to the yoke of the tyrant.

In America and Great-Britain, instead of orators to mount the rostrum and harangue the people into measures favourable to the views of the Gallic usurper, are substituted hireling writers, who poison the minds of the populace, and instil into them sentiments which are favourable to the interests of the Jacobin empire, and the views of the Jacobin usurper. Their addresses to the populace are not less efficient than the inflammatory harangues of the factious partizans of the ancient republics. What renders these pioneers of Jacobinism much more formidable than the insurgents or treacherous orators of antiquity, they are all embarked in a common cause, have a common centre, or "bank of deposit" in France, and the operations of their leaders are systematically devoted to the purpose of promoting the views of that power. These men and their masters bring forward as candidates for elections, those who are most likely to promote the designs of the French faction. It therefore becomes necessary, both in Great-Britain and America, to oppose France by opposing her partisans. What our author calls the "civil war of parties" both in Great-Britain and America, is a war between the French faction and the party in favour of the independence of the respective countries. *Unless we can defeat France at the polls, in our elections, we can never meet her in the field;* and we may as well submit at once to the most rigid and intolerable despotism which ever afflicted humanity, as attempt a contest which will end in our inevitable destruction.

It is vain for democrats, either in England or America, to pretend that they are not the friends of France, while they are pursuing the measures which Bonaparte himself would prescribe, and exerting every effort to weaken and paralize the exertions of either nation in the common defence. The men now in power, in America, have destroyed our navy, have refused to fortify our cities, have proposed to fly to the mountains, and leave our seaports to be ravaged by invaders, rather than be at any expense in defending them. In England the French faction have not dared to proceed so far; but they have done all they dared, with a view to the same end. It is folly then for this or any other author to talk of suspending the "civil war of parties," when one party is actually opening our gates to the despot who has already overwhelmed the greater part of Europe, and menaces both England and America with invasion. If the friends of the French tyrant hold the reins of government, the physical force of the nation cannot be exerted to any beneficial effect.

The following, as it relates to the possible downfal of England, must awaken the apprehensions of every American.

"The absurd opinion that England cannot be invaded while we have an invincible fleet, is now rejected by every intelligent man, as it always was by men of nautical knowledge; and the government itself has long since practically admitted, by various costly preparations for our interior defence, that a powerful descent on our shores is no impossible event.

"Those who formerly thought such an enterprise impracticable, must have rested their opinion on the extreme depression of the French marine. But from this state it has already begun to recover, and there can be no doubt that unless the enemy should be

rash enough to expose himself to new Trafalgars, his navy will rapidly increase. When we consider the large acquisitions of ships of all kinds, of naval magazines, of forests ripe for the axe, of excellent docks and harbours, and even of able seamen, which France has unhappily made by conquest during the two last campaigns; and when we regard her as mistress of all the coasts of continental Europe, from the bottom of the Adriatic gulf to the straits of Gibraltar, and from Cape Finisterre to the Baltic, it would be idle indeed to suppose that the disparity of her naval power to that of the British islands, will long continue to be great.

" But even a very inferior fleet to our own, might, as I shall hereafter show, give her ample means of invasion.

" That an invading army would infallibly be repelled by the force we at present possess on shore, is a persuasion that may still be too general, yet can hardly now maintain its ground in well informed and considerate minds. —It must at least be greatly weakened, if not removed, by the late tremendous events on the continent.

" Are we proudly confident in our military prowess? So were the renowned battallions of Frederick the Great.—The Prussians marched from Berlin as to certain triumph. Intelligent English gentlemen who were there at the moment, declare that the general confidence was extreme; that it was impossible to make the most rational Prussians with whom they conversed, admit a doubt of the victorious armies of France being defeated by the Prussian tactics; and that to suggest any uneasiness on the subject, was preposterous at least, if not insulting.

" Yet where is now that mighty army that was drawn up by the veteran generals of Prussia in the plain of Auerstadt? Dispersed as with the impetuous breath of a whirlwind, or rather the blast of an explosion, its scattered fragments were soon to be found only on the shores of the Baltic; and even there were gathered up by its enemies.

" The mendacious vanity of the victors here found no place for exaggeration. It was strict truth to say, that a late mighty monarch, flying from the throne of his ancestors across the Oder and Vistula, carried with him only a handful of guards from the great army which he lately commanded, and that with this exception, not a man of that vast host, escaped. Neither the defeat of Darius at Arbela, or any victory by which empires have been overthrown, was in this respect half so disastrous.

" Where since has been found the proper reserve of regulars, or of citizens in arms, to repair this misfortune? Like the masses of Bohemia and Hungary, after the defeats at Ulm and Austerlitz, such forces have not been able to take the field in time, either to stem the tide of conquest, or make a new stand for their country. Prussia, like Austria, neglected, alas! to call forth the spirit, and prepare the defensive energies of the people till the important opportunity was lost.

" If examples like these cannot open the eyes and excite the apprehensions of England; if she can still repose on an army, hardly recruited so fast as it is exhausted by colonial service, and upon volunteers, which, from existing defects in their constitution, are declining in numbers and discipline every hour, it must be from an infatuation against which it would be idle to reason "

The author next proceeds to state the dreadful effects which would result from such a conquest, and shows how infinitely wretched England must become under such a conqueror, exasperated as he is by the formidable defence which she has made, and the barriers which she has opposed to his career.

" By a fatality which seems the mysterious work of a chastising Providence, the nations successively subdued by France, have had no adequate

conceptions of the sad destiny which awaited them, till they have actually felt the yoke. Some of them have wilfully assisted her in forging their own chains; and all have been wanting in that resolution and ardour with which so dreadful a foe ought to have been resisted. Their goverments, perhaps, may have been chiefly in fault, but, except in the useless struggles of the brave Calabrians and Tyrolese, we have no where seen a popular energy equal to the occasion; but rather a torpor and indifference hard to be explained."

Not a syllable of this ought to be lost on Americans. We shall suffer, in case of the complete ascendency of France, no less than England. Indeed, from the examples of antiquity, we are taught that provinces the most distant from the seat of empire, have felt the hand of power most severely. The lieutenants or prefects of Bonaparte would feel less responsibility at this distance from the seat of government than those, who, in consequence of their vicinage, were under its immediate control. Indeed, it is not in the power of man to conceive of a destiny more dreadful than would be ours. The tyranny of Jacobin Frenchmen, restrained by no law human nor divine, would be indeed such as "eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, nor hath entered into the heart of man to conceive."

(To be continued.)

Many of our countrymen, who shudder at the recital of the crimes and the cruelties of the French revolutionary leaders, still believe that the state of society in Europe will, on the whole, be meliorated by that dreadful event, and still connect certain vague and indefinite ideas of *liberty*, with the progress of French arms.

Some would even subscribe to the atrocious sentiment of Godwin, that "the evils which at present exist in society are so enormous, that if their annihilation could be purchased by instant sweeping of every human being now arrived at the years of maturity, the purchase would not be too dear, and that an earthquake which would swallow up an hundred thousand individuals at once, would be chiefly to be regretted for the anguish it entailed on survivors." But they do not reflect that the "sweeping" and the "earthquake" of the French revolution have afforded no remedy to the moral and political evils which were thought so dreadful. The fabric of society is destroyed—nothing but the rubbish remains—and the miserable tenants of the once splendid mansion, are happy to be allowed to build a paltry hut of the coarsest materials which can be picked from the general ruin.

As an illustration of these truths, we would adduce the following extract from the "Belgian Traveller; or, A Tour through Holland, France, and Switzerland," during the years 1805 and 1806.

"*Lausanne, September*, 1805.

"My Lord,

"The instant I had entered the Swiss territory, my carriage was surrounded by beggars; their prayers, their lamentations, did not cease to harass my ears, or their miserable appearance to torment my sight, until I was in my apartment here. When I inquired for the cause of such unusual distress, I received the same answer here as in Holland: "*The revolution and French fraternity have ruined us.*"

"This country never boasted of much commerce, or of many manu-

factories, but they were sufficient for the wants of the inhabitants, and for the occupation of the poor. The French troops who invaded the Pays de Vaud, those conquerors, whose rich leaders had ravished from Italy spoils of all kinds to the amount of hundreds of millions, arrived here, all in rags. To those who were astonished at this nakedness, they said, *the Swiss will clothe us.* After pillaging public and private banks; after seizing the plates of churches, and the funds and provisions of hospitals and orphan houses, they put into requisition all the cloth, linen, leather, and *muslin* found in public warehouses, or in private depots. In one week they thus pillaged and ruined four hundred families, and thousands of poor. Since that time no safety has existed to encourage industry or capacity to form any new establishments; and as long as the independence of the Helvetian republic is not ensured and respected by France, nobody will risk his money, labour, and industry, to tempt the rapacity of unprincipled neighbours.

"Here a general opinion is prevailing, that should Bonaparte continue to prosper, he intends to incorporate with France the Pays de Vaud and the city and canton of Basle, in exchange for the principality of Neufchatel. For this latter he will indemnify the king of Prussia with some fresh spoils of the German empire. When I asked the gentleman who mentioned this rumour, whether the people here would be pleased with a re-union with France? "No Sir! they would rather be subjects of the Sultan of Constantinople, or of the Dey of Algiers, than of the Emperor of the French; but you know that the fashion is passed to consult the sovereign people concerning the governments they choose. Such is now the deplorable state of public spirit all over Helvetia, that it will perhaps be considered as a favour, if not as an honour, conferred on us, were Bonaparte to be kind enough to tyrannize over us in person, because who can prevent him from sending us one of his jockies, one of his grooms, or even one of his horses, for our emperor, or for our king."

"Notwithstanding so many crying admonitions, and so many terrible examples of the danger even for themselves, the revolutionists of the nineteenth century are incorrigible. A gentleman of the name of Du Fresne, who has just come from Neufchatel, assures me, that, though the people of that principality, thanks to Prussian neutrality, have remained undisturbed, amidst the ruins of Helvetia, and witnessed the infamy of Frenchmen, and the sufferings of the Swiss, they are all ripe for an insurrection, and do not wish for any thing better than the fraternal hugs of French marauders, though their embraces may strangle them.

"The inhabitants of that principality live, however, under a very mild and paternal government, are all industrious, and many even wealthy. But they seem to be affected with the general spirit of innovation, now so prevailing upon the continent, and now keeping nations, princes, and subjects in such a continual agitation. The rich want rank, the nobles power, and the mass of the people change; not considering or recollecting the cruel and deadly effects of innovations and changes in other states.

"Even when you sit down at the ordinary to dine or to sup, you are assailed by beggars, and the sufferings which arise from tales of distress. I remarked one of them, an old man, with a very expressive countenance, who made his tour round the table, accepted of what was given him, but never asked for any thing. When he approached the door to leave the room, all the other beggars surrounded him, and he seemed to distribute in silence a part or the whole of what he had collected. This singularity made me inquire who he could be, and what induced him to act thus. I was told that his name was Saunier, and that before the revolution he had been one of the richest manufacturers in the Pays de Vaud. Deluded by the so-

phistical arguments and hypocritical promises of the leaders of the French revolution, he became an enthusiast in its cause, and was among the most violent revolutionists of this country, when all his wishes were gratified by the arrival of those French friends of liberty, whose fraternity he had so long desired with impatience. His house was open for their reception, and he spared no expenses to evince the sincerity of his former principles. He was married to a respectable woman, by whom he had three children, a son and two daughters. These latter met immediately with a number of admirers among the French officers, two of whom, within a month's acquaintance, seduced them to an elopement; the astonished and indignant parent began now first to repent of his indiscretion, and perhaps secretly even to regret his zeal in a cause disgraced by such partizans and supporters. But what must have been his feelings when he was informed that both these officers had wives in France, and that it was merely to gratify a momentary and base passion, that in return for hospitality, they had conferred on a respectable family so much wretchedness. But the measure of his pangs, or *chastisement*, as he now calls it, was not yet full. His son, who was an officer in the corps of the Vaudois insurgents, flew after the seducers of his sisters, overtook them, and was slain in a duel. His death occasioned his eldest sister to die in a miscarriage, and his mother to expire broken hearted. Patriotic contributions and requisitions had in the mean time diminished Saunier's property, and his family misfortunes made him neglect the care of what remained; he had been a bankrupt about a week, when his youngest daughter was brought to him raving mad! This last stroke deprived him almost of his own reason, and he is now looked upon as a kind of innocent idiot. He subsists entirely by charity; but whatever is given him more than will provide for his immediate wants, he partakes with other poor people, under an idea, that without his impolitic and extravagant conduct, no revolution would have ruined his country, and reduced his countrymen to beggary. The disease of his daughter is by the faculty judged incurable.

"Oh! that I could, without insult to suffering humanity, carry Saunier and his daughter round all countries where innovations are preached, revolutions approved, revolutionary Frenchmen admired, and the horrors—the ferocity of their fraternity unknown! Oh! that I could restore to these victims of Gallic treachery and infamy their senses, their intellects, that their own feelings might, in terms more energetic than my own, delineate French rebels and infidels in their true colours, and call out to nations, "Beware! Oh! beware to invite these serpents into your bosom; they will not only make your destruction certain, but prolong the torments of your agony, to enjoy at leisure your convulsions." Then I should indeed have merited well of mankind."

Let the partizans of France and of Mr. Jefferson examine the above sample of *French liberty*, and rest assured that cargoes of the same manufacture are intended to be shipped to America, consigned to our Genets, our Emmets, and other wholesale dealers in French fraternity.

We are happy to learn that the work from which the above is extracted, is now in the press of Alsop, Riley, & Co. and will soon be presented to the American public.

What can be done? what can be done?—
At them with Gun-boat number one

From the Charleston City Gazette.

The British sloop of war *Driver*, one of the vessels *interdicted by the President from ever entering our harbours*, anchored on Thursday the 20th ult. abreast of Fort Johnson, in the harbour of Charleston. Two United

States officers of that fort waited upon the Governor on the day following, to consult with him on the measures necessary to be taken to expel her from the port; his excellency was not at home. On Saturday the commandant of Fort Johnston addressed a letter to the commanding officer of the said vessel, of which the following is a copy:

Fort Johnson, harbour of Charleston,
4 P. M. of May 2.

Sir,

The President of the United States of America, having by proclamation, bearing date 3d May, 1806, for ever interdicted his Britannic majesty's sloop of war Driver from entering any port or harbour of the United States; and the said vessel having entered this port, in contempt of said proclamation, my duty impels me to demand that the Driver sloop of war do depart from this harbour within twenty-four hours from the date hereof.

Need I to add, sir, how repugnant it would be to my feelings, should any blood be spilt, which must inevitably be the case, if this communication is not complied with.

Lieutenant Wyndham, of the artillery, is charged with the delivery of this letter; he will receive your reply.

I remain, sir,
Your obedient servant,
MICHAEL KALTEISEN,
Captain commanding.

To the Commanding Officer of his Majesty's sloop of war Driver.

In addition to the above, we have the following from the People's Friend of the 13th inst.

"*Driver Sloop of War.*—The accounts which have been given of what occurred at Charleston harbour, are, we can state from good authority, not entirely perfect. A gentleman who came passenger in the Semiramis, has given us the following statement, for the truth of which we have little hesitation to vouch.

On Thursday, the 2d of May, the British sloop of war DRIVER, Capt. Love, arrived in Charleston harbour. Immediately on her arrival being announced at Fort Johnston, Capt. Kalteisen, the commanding officer, addressed a letter to Capt. Love, a copy of which appeared in this paper yesterday. To this an answer was returned by Capt. Love, couched in language highly insulting to the dignity of the United States. Several other letters passed between the Fort and the British officer.

"In one of Capt. K.'s communications, he adverted to the Proclamation of the President of the U. S. To this Capt. Love returned an answer to the following effect:—that he (Capt. Love) disregarded the Proclamation; that the country ought to be ashamed to acknowledge it, as it would have disgraced the pen of the most petty tyrant of the states of Barbary. That with regard to his obtaining any supplies he should stand in need of, he had ample means for so doing, and he would exert them; that he was not in *absolute* want of any thing, but that his water was rather stale, and that he would not leave the harbour until he had supplied his ship with fresh water, and such other articles as he might deem it expedient to procure; after which he should have no objection to proceed to sea, as soon as the pilot was ready to take him out.

"A report was current in Charleston, that an officer was sent from the Fort to wait on his Excellency the Governor of S. C. to ask his advice how to act. His Excellency, however, thought it most advisable to *be invisible*, and *declined* the interview."

REMARKS.

By Gen. BENHADAD BANGEM, Esq.

What will our old women at helm, viz. goody J—ff—n, granny M–d–n, and harridan "*Foolborn*" do, in this dilemma? Can they call spirits from the vasty deep? Yes. Will they come when they call them? No. But they must let drive at the *Driver*, or she will never be *driven*.

Well, I have it. Let these said

three old women, viz. goody J—ff—n, granny M–d–n, and harridan "*Foolborn*," form themselves into a *club of witches*, very like those in Macbeth, and *conjure* away these foreigners, who besiege us ever and anon, by blockading our harbours. Let them, in the course of their incantations, out-rant the witch *Canid a*, who was blackguarded by one citizen Horace. Thus:

" Bubble, bubble,
" Toil and trouble."

Cur dira barbaræ minus
Venena Mediæ valent?

What, the deuce, wont Proclamations
Drive British vessels from their stations?

Ah, ah, solutus ambulat venificæ
Scientioris carmine.

The logic of the cannon ball,
Is solid logic, after all.

Non usitatis Vare potionibus
(O multa fleturum caput!)
Ad me recurres: nec vocata mens tua
Marsis redibit vocis.

We tell you, ye rogues, there is such fascination
Contrived in our wonderful grand *Proclamation*,
That we'll catch you, in spite of your powder, bombs, cannon,
And our *gun-boat's* yard-arm we will hang every man on;
Yes, faith, we will *hang* you, tho' *drown'd* in your tears,
And, to ransom your *neck*, you should proffer your *ears*.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The Trustees of the College of New-Jersey feel the painful task imposed upon them of stating to the public the material facts connected with a late combination of the students under their care to resist the regular authority of the institution. This statement, founded on the most impartial investigation of facts, and drawn from sources the most authentic, will, they trust, deserve the entire confidence of the public.

The remote causes which have led to this event, are to be found in the pernicious principles and loose manners of some vicious youths who have obtained admission into the institution; and still more, perhaps, in the almost unlimited allowance of money, or of credit, given to many others, and which, in a society of young men whose passions are not yet corrected by experience and reflection, are so apt to corrupt minds originally the most innocent. And although the dangerous and unlawful practice of introducing spirituous liquors into the College, and of frequenting taverns and other places of entertainment, at late hours of the night was known or believed to be common among a portion of the students, yet direct and positive evidence of these facts could be obtained only against a few, who were immediately dismissed from the society.—For the more bold and artful offenders, who by their very boldness, commonly render themselves popular among their associates, had too successfully established among them this false but plausible principle, that, to give testimony against a fellow student, however gross his vices or faults might be, was in the highest degree dishonourable.—Any evidence, therefore, against this class of students, on which an act of discipline could be founded, must depend entirely on the vigilance and personal observation of the Faculty themselves. And though they were much the smallest class, yet were they able, under the protection of this principle, frequently to give great disturbance to the order of the College, at different periods during the late session; and towards the close of it, their insolence assumed a bolder tone. The door and windows of the room of one of the tutors, who had been the cause of the detection and punishment of some of them, were broken. Attempts had been made at midnight to destroy certain convenient enclosures, belonging, and contiguous to the College, and one small building was actually consumed by fire.

They were informed that, although

the Faculty had no authority to punish, except on clear and positive proof, yet that the Trustees, whose property the Collegege is, and who were to assemble in a few days, had power to send away all those students whose presence they esteemed dangerous to the institution; and the misconduct of some of them had now rendered the interposition of that power a measure of indispensable necessity. Those who were most conscious of being exposed to the exercise of that power, which is the last resort of the discipline of the College, from that moment, as has appeared since by the confession of several of the students, planned a combination to resist the authority of the house, and thus to screen themselves, or to diminish their own digrace by involving others in their fate.—This combination was hastened, and brought into immediate operation by an act of the Faculty suspending three of the students for insolence to certain officers of the College in the discharge of their duty, or for other practices contrary to the laws, and clearly ascertained. One of those young men especially, was popular among his associates. Many of the more orderly students, and some who even deserved praise for their regularity and diligence, were induced to enter into this combination from the notion that it was honourable to come forward in the defence of a fellow student, and, as some of them have since declared, from a belief that a numerous and firm association would induce the Faculty to recall their act, and yield to the wishes of the associators without producing any further disturbance. They had, probably, no apprehension of the violent effects of the excited passions of such a number of young men who had once thrown themselves loose from the restraints of law. Many have said that they believed no more was designed than a respectful petition to the Faculty, requesting them to review their proceedings in the case of the last mentioned young gentlemen, and under this impression signed without reading the remonstrance which was presented. But the leaders in this combination had the address to express their remonstrance, which was drawn up under the name of a petition, in such language as could not be received by the government of the College. It contains an imperious *demand*, which is not even decently veiled by a few modest expressions accompanying it, to *re-instate* all the suspended persons in their former *honourable stations* in the College, under a *menace*, of no equivocal meaning, if their application should be rejected. It contains, further, a most indelicate requisition to certain members of the Faculty to retract expressions, which, probably, for the particular purposes of the combination, had been reported among the students, to have been uttered by them. And, finally, in the pretended petition, they, in effect, erect themselves into a tribunal to rejudge the decisions of the governors of the institution. It was couched in the following terms. Common sense is sufficient to interpret their meaning:—

To the members of the Faculty of the College of New Jersey.

"Gentlemen,

"The students of the institution, fully satisfied that the procedure of its officers has been inconsistent with the principles of justice, or that they have proceeded precipitately in their decision of the cases of Mess'rs Hyde, Metteau, and Cumming, do respectfully request the reinstatement of these gentlemen in their former honourable stations. They humbly conceive that the members of the Faculty have not made those nice inquiries into their several cases, and have depended solely on the representations of a few who are probably prejudiced against the individuals, or who have formed erroneous conceptions of their general mode of conduct. They therefore *request* an immediate answer to this petition, since their future proceedings will greatly depend upon the propriety or impropriety of their de-

cision. They, in addition to this, moreover *request* the members of the Faculty to retract or contradict certain expressions which have been thrown out by them, tending materially, in their own estimation and that of the community, to the destruction of their reputations, individually; such expressions being, in their opinion, destitute of the stamp of truth."

This paper was presented to one of the professors, in the name of the students, by a committee of nine. The Faculty immediately consulted with the only member of the Corporation who resided in the vicinity of the College, on the measures proper to be pursued, and, in concurrence with him, determined on such as were at once decided and prompt, and, in their opinion, both necessary and temperate. The students being previously assembled in the public Hall, it was represented to them that the laws, those laws which, at their admission into the College, and at the commencement of each session, they had solemnly *pledged their truth and honour* to obey, had foreseen and provided against such combinations as the present, in which a great proportion of them were engaged. The law which relates particularly to this case, is in the following words:—"If any clubs or combinations of students shall, at any time, take place, either for resisting the authority of the College, or interfering in its government, or for concealing or executing any evil or disorderly design, every student concerned in such combination shall be considered as guilty of the offence which was intended; and the Faculty are empowered and directed to break up all such combinations as soon as discovered, and to inflict a severer punishment on each individual, than if the offence intended had been committed in his individual capacity, whatever be the number concerned, or whatever be the consequence to the College." On the ground of this law, the students were informed that nothing could be conceded to combination. On the contrary, if those that were concerned in the transaction did not return to their duty, and renounce the *principle* of uniting together to control the government of the College according to their humours, they would render themselves liable to be immediately *suspended*. Every argument was used to induce them to a proper conduct, and time was offered them to reflect on the part they had to act. But their leaders had their minds already prepared. One of them rose, and said that they had all concurred in the same resolution, and would not retract any thing they had done. He left the Hall, and the rest followed him with great tumult and disorder. The Faculty then pronounced the sentence of suspension on all who had departed in this irregular and tumultuous manner. The more thoughtless and intemperate among them were proceeding to acts of considerable violence, and still greater were threatened; but, by the precautions which were employed, no considerable injury was done to the College edifice.

That this combination did not *originate* entirely from sympathy with the young gentlemen on whose account ostensibly it was chiefly formed, but had a deeper root, and probably the same which has already been pointed out, appears from the following considerations: In the first place, the combination was much too extensive and violent for the occasion; for although three persons are named in their remonstrance as *unjustly* suspended, yet one of these is understood as the object of their principal concern. But, in the next place, if this were not so, and all the three stood equally high in the estimation of their fellow students, it was well known that the *Board of Trustees* was called to meet in a few days, and they were informed that to them lies an appeal from every sentence of the Faculty by every student who thinks himself aggrieved. To this tribunal, therefore, they would have had recourse, if their pretensions had been sincere; if, indeed, the combination and revolt had not been pre-

viously resolved on by a great part of them, for other causes than those mentioned in the remonstrance. Lastly, the young gentleman himself, whose fate is said to have given the chief occasion to the combination, in a letter addressed to the Trustees, renounces the *principle* of combining among the students for attaining any object from the government, and condemns the whole proceeding in his own case.

The Trustees of the College convened on the 8th of April. Shortly after their meeting, a paper was presented to them signed by six persons as a committee on behalf of the combination, and desiring to be heard before the board in that character. The Trustees directed the paper to be returned to them with an intimation that they could receive no *committee* who appeared in the name of the students combined against the laws and government of the institution; but, if any student had any grievance to complain of in his own case, he should be heard. Some persons in consequence of this intimation appeared before the board, renounced the principle on which they had associated together to resist the lawful authority under which they were placed; and pledged themselves to future submission and obedience. Others, more resolute in error, openly avowed, in the presence of the board, the principle of combination and resistance, whenever they thought themselves, or a fellow student, aggrieved by any proceeding of the Faculty. They spoke much of *rights*, comparing the College to a state of civil society, in which the people, if they are dissatisfied with the government, have a right to overturn it—This analogy would have been more perfect, if *they* had founded the College, and appointed its officers; but since the College is the property of the Trustees, and students reside in it only by permission, for their own improvement, and during good behaviour, this analogy is most absurd. Every student who is not contented with the administration of the laws, or the modes of instruction in the institution, has a right to withdraw from it; but while he remains in it, and subject to its laws, his *right* is obedience, both by the nature of the thing, and his own solemn promises. He has surely no right to come to it only to violate its laws, and subvert its government.

The Trustees, after the most patient and diligent inquiry into all the circumstances of this insurrection, and taking into their most serious consideration the true and permanent interests of the institution, resolved, by an unanimous vote, finally to expel *eleven* of those who, in their opinion, were the most prominent leaders in the disorder, and to dismiss without a public expulsion *six* whose improper conduct, in other respects, had rendered them unsafe members of such a literary and moral society. In regard to the residue, many of whom, through misrepresentation, misconception of the object of the combination, or menace, had been induced to join in it, the board, after confirming the sentence of the Faculty, thought proper still to leave the door open to their return to the College, upon their public and explicit renunciation of a principle which has led to such serious evils, and the manifestation of a proper penitence for their past fault.

Finally, letters were directed, on behalf of the board, to be addressed to the parents or guardians of the persons so expelled, dismissed, or suspended, expressive of their regret at being compelled to adopt this severe but necessary measure, and requesting such parents or guardians to co-operate in giving efficacy to the discipline of the College. A circular letter has also been addressed to the different Colleges and Universities in the United States, to which is annexed a correct list of the persons so expelled, dismissed, or suspended, that they may be apprised of the circumstances under which these young men have left this College, if any of them should apply for admission into any other institution.

And because dissipation has been found to be encouraged, and the spirit of insubordination emboldened, by an excessive allowance of money, or of credit, to many of the students, measures have been adopted, which will be laid before the public in a separate address, to restrain, as far as may be in the power of the board, both these evils.

From the foregoing statement of facts, the public will easily perceive, that the single alternative left to the Trustees is either to govern their own institution by their own officers, or resign it to the government of inconsiderate boys, and passionate young men, whenever a popular offender is pleased to call an assembly of students. In a government continually liable to combinations and revolts, there is an end of all just subordination.

If those who are sent to *obey* undertake to *dictate*—if they are to be subject to no control, but such as *they* think reasonable, all who have any acquaintance with human nature must know that a foundation is laid for the practice of every vice—for indolence, ignorance, and eventual ruin. Better far that no College should exist, than to exist on such terms. The numbers of the students will be diminished, for the present, by cutting off so many dangerous members from the institution; but the public will have a pledge in this act, of the vigor with which the Trustees intend to preserve their discipline. It will even invite parents to confide their children with more security to the guardianship of those who, with such firmness and such faithfulness, are determined to superintend their morals as well as their improvements in science. Is it not then the sacred duty of the parents of all those youth who may be sent to this place for instruction, to co-operate with the guardians of the institution; and so far as lies in *their* power, to humble that indocile and usurping spirit which tramples on the wholesome restraints of all legitimate authority, and which has led to the late unhappy disorders? Should they not impress on the minds of their offspring the importance of discipline as the indispensable means of their own improvement in science and morals; and insist on a prompt and unreserved submission to the laws of the College, as the absolute condition of their parents' future approbation and favour? Returning to the place of their education with such a temper and such views, those young gentlemen who have been misled by the more artful and unprincipled among their companions, and whose standing in College has hitherto been good, will be received with pleasure, and their indiscretion be forgiven. They will again experience that paternal discipline---that patient instruction---those zealous efforts which have always been so actively employed, to fix them in habits of diligence, of virtue and order, the sole aim and tendency of which are, to prepare them for usefulness and distinction in this life, and for a higher state of happiness in a better world.

Signed in behalf of the Board of Trustees,
JOS. BLOOMFIELD,
Governor of New-Jersey, and President ex-officio of the Corporation.

FOREIGN.

Petersburg, Feb. 1.

The following addresses have been issued, translated, published, and circulated among the French soldiers. They mark the genius and elevated mind of General BENNIGSEN, our Commander in Chief:—

ADDRESS,

To the People of Germany, by the Commander in Chief of the Imperial Russian Army.

BY a long series of the most unfortunate events, your country has become a prey to the most cruel and insolent of foes. The manifold sufferings to which you have been subjected are known to the Emperor, my most gracious Sovereign; and his Majesty is so much the more disposed to take the warmest interest therein, as he himself has sprung from German blood; and, mindful of the intimate ties which exist between his Imperial House and many of the German princes, he has never ceased to entertain, with regard to the German nation, all that esteem to which a people so numerous, enlightened and virtuous, are justly entitled. With this sentiment of the warmest interest in the fate of *Germany*, are naturally and in-

separably conjoined his Majesty's wishes to deliver this empire from its oppressors, and restore it to its just freedom and independence. His Majesty will think no exertion too laborious to attain this great object.

Inhabitants of Germany! The whole Russian army fights for your interests! Under circumstances so favourable shall you alone remain inactive? Shall you alone be so blinded, as in the present state of things, to do nothing for yourselves?

The enemy is at a great distance from his frontiers, in territories, and at a season of the year, which not only do not afford him sufficient means of supply, but also impede all his operations—Will you voluntarily contribute to his relief? Will you act against your own interests! Forget not that you have all possible aid to expect from the brave army entrusted to my command. I trust that I shall victoriously drive back the common enemy of Europe, and convince him that there still remains a people, who, faithful to their country and their monarch, have both the inclination and the power to resist the imposition of his iron yoke. But however probable this success may be, his Majesty will still regard it as incomplete, so long as the foe shall not be driven back beyond his natural boundaries; and as this is the only means of restoring the independence of your country, and obtaining a general peace upon secure foundations, his Imperial Majesty relies with the fullest confidence, that at this finally decisive crisis the inhabitants of Germany will not only lend no kind of support to the common foe, but, on the contrary, that they will by a general resistance, render his further stay in Germany impracticable, and throw every possible difficulty in the way of his retreat towards his own frontiers. By this intimate union of the whole Russian force with all the means of the German Empire, the common object may be attained, and peace, so anxiously desired, be once more restored to suffering Europe.

Take courage, then, brave and virtuous Germans! Reflect on the immortal renown of your ancestors, who in former ages, maintained their independence with the most signal bravery. Unite yourselves under the colours of such of your Princes in whom the unfortunate events of your times have not yet extinguished a sense of honor and of their own dignity. To this grand and noble purpose of delivering your country from a foreign yoke, sacrifice every private quarrel, every consideration of internal discord, and then shall you compose a formidable whole, capable not only of disputing every inch of ground with the common enemy, but also of ultimately vanquishing and repelling him for ever within his natural frontier.

In your efforts to gain so glorious an object, you may rely with the fullest confidence on the powerful and continued assistance of the Emperor, my most gracious Sovereign. The universally acknowledged principles of his imperial Majesty afford you a guarantee, that not only will his Majesty not abandon you in the present struggle, but that on the happy termination thereof, he will particularly direct his attention to the restoration of the venerable constitution of your country; which for a succession of centuries rendered your forefathers the happiest people on the face of the earth, and which could only be detroyed by the domineering ambition of an enemy, who makes no scruple of treading under foot the most sacred treaties.

Given at the Imperial Russian Head-Quarters,

Baron VON BENNINGSEN,
General of Cavalry, Military Governor of Lithuania, &c. &c.

ADDRESS

To the French army, by General Benningsen.

"Soldiers of France! Formerly, when foreign armies meditated the conquest of your country, and came even into the bosom of your land to atack you, you repelled them with a valor and perseverance which the whole world admired. The report of your brilliant exploits reached even to us. Your courage, your loyalty, was known to us; and the soldiers of France became the objects of our esteem. But it is no longer your country which demands your efforts. A war, foreign to your interest, tears you from your families, your friends, your home. A tyrant whose insatiable ambition knows no bounds, drags you into distant climates, and sheds the blood of Frenchmen, that he may bestow crowns upon his relations. He forces you to combat with people who are ready to offer you pledges of their ancient affection, but who will shed the last drop of their blood in the sacred cause of their country. "BENNINGSEN."

LONDON, *March* 26.

The mail due on Sunday arrived yesterday evening, and brought intelligence of great importance. Reinforced, and supplied with every necessary, the Russians are again assuming the offensive, and advancing against the *invincible* Bonaparte—who no longer finds his season of repose on the Vistula, is falling back to Berlin. It is said even, in private letters, that the Russians have pushed their advanced posts to Warsaw, and that the French have sustained another defeat near Thorn.

Want and disaffection are also operat-

ing in support of the Russians; and a whole division of grenadiers, said to be Oudinot's, is stated to have gone over to the Russians. They had been peremptorily ordered by Bonaparte, to make an attack when they had not had any sustenance for 36 hours.

The action of Braunsberg, on the 26th, was followed by others most obstinately contested—the town was often taken and retaken—it was at last burnt. It covered the left wing of the French, and prevented it from being turned. These actions are said to have taken place on the 27th, 28th, and 29th. The Cossacks did eminent service. On one of these days they cut to pieces a whole division of French cavalry, of 4000 men.

Magdeburgh is to be immediately supplied with provisions and necessaries for a long siege. Does this look like Bonaparte's being at Petersburgh by May-day?

In the rear of the French positions, insurrections are gaining strength and confidence daily. The communication between Stettin and Thorn, is almost entirely cut off.

When tyrants meet with a reverse of fortune, suspicion always haunts them.—The invincible Napoleon imputing his want of success to his officers, is said to have accused several of treason. His former favourite Duroc is reported to have incurred his displeasure, and to have been sent back to France under an escort of gens d'armes.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sketches Characteristic of Lord Bacon.

Lord Bacon's Essays, which, as he says, will be more read than his other works, coming home to men's business and bosoms, have been the text-book of myriads of essay writers, and comprehend such a condensation of wisdom and learning, that they have very fairly been wire-drawn by his successors. Dr. Rowley, his Chaplain, gives the following account of his method of study, and some of his domestic habits.

He was, says he, no plodder upon works, for though he read much, and that with great judgment and rejection of impertinences incident to many authors, yet he would use some relaxation of mind with his studies, gently walking, coaching, slow riding, playing at bowls, and other such like exercises. Yet he would lose no time; for, upon his first return, he would immediately fall to reading or thinking again; and so suffered no moment to be lost, and pass by him unprofitably. You might call his table a refection of the ear, as well as of the stomach, like the *Noctes Atticæ*, or entertainments of the Deipnosophists, wherein a man might be refreshed in his mind and understanding, no less than in his body. I have known some men of mean parts, that have professed to make use of their note books when they have risen from his table. He never took a pride (as is the humour of some,) in putting any of his guests, or those that discoursed with him to the blush, but was ever ready to countenance their abilities, whatever they were. Neither was he one that would appropriate the discourse to himself alone, but left a liberty to the rest to speak in their turns, and he took a pleasure to hear a man speak in his own faculty, and would draw him on, and allure him to discourse upon different subjects: and, for himself, he despised no man's observations, but would light his torch at any man's candle.

I have heard him entertertain a country lord in the proper terms, relating to hawks and dogs; and, at another time, outcant a London chirurgeon. Thus he did not only learn himself, but gratify such as taught him, who looked upon their callings as honourable through his notice.

SQUIBS.

Insolence.—A very vile, villainous foreign journalist had the impudence to say, "if Americans choose to be governed by an *ass*, a *tiger*, or an *ape*, (meaning —— somebody) far be it from us to question their *right*." I wish Wilkinson could get at him.

Epigram.

If I had a dog bark'd like "Diggory Doggrel,"
I'd hire me a blackamoor blockhead to flog *her* well;
Or a goose that could cackle like *that other creature*,
I'm sure I should think 'twould be *poison to eat her*.

Another.—On "George Gander."

If ever you give us a lucky or droll hit,
Though you call it your *own*, I can tell where you *stole it*.

Another.—On Ditto.

You shall be, if you *filch* any more from the "*Baviad**,"
Of a "Dunciad" the *dunce*, and the *knave* of a "*knaviad*."

* *All the wit contained in a late specimen of doleful doggrel, was purloined from a certain* rare *poem, written by one* Gifford.

☞ Our Subscribers, those in the country especially, are respectfully, but earnestly solicited, to remit to the publisher the payments due on this paper. Five dollar bills may be very conveniently forwarded by mail, and could never be more acceptable than at the present period.

TO DR. CAUSTIC.

The following was written some years since, in consequence of a fracas between a couple of members of Congress, which would probably have terminated according to the *genteel mode* of settling personal contests, had not one of the parties proved a defaulter, a very Drances, lingua melior, sed frigida bello dextera. It is at your command, either to light your pipe, or to enlighten the public.

I am,
Gen. BENHADAD BANGEM, *Esq.*

To the Right Honourable Gen. Gunn, Senator in Congress, from the State of Georgia, &c. &c. &c. the following Sublime Ode, is most humbly inscribed, by his honour's most devoted, &c. &c. &c.

Immortal Gunn! I hail thy prowess,
No greater hero, was, or now is,
No dog run mad, no Indian drunk,
Could ever rival thee in *spunk!*
It is a truth, deny'd by no man,
Thou hast the courage of a Roman;
Thy noddle claims a civic crown,
Indicative of high renown;
Not oak, nor laurel, but, good lack,
A twisted wreath of hakmatak!

Thy temper's mild as water gruel,
But honour bade thee fight a duel.
Big the fate of Gunn and Baldwin,
But soon the latter's horns were haul'd in,
With this excuse for what he'd done,
A pistol's nothing to a Gunn!

Great General Gunn, myself I flatter,
That this will never end the matter;
Suppose in corner, sly you grab him,
Your honour, Sir, will bid you stab him.
Honour, in Gothic bosom resident,
Depends you know, somewhat on precedent;
And you've authority quite ample,
Dread Sir, you have your own example
For something, bearing some relation,
To what is term'd assassination!
For stabbing one man with impunity*
Will surely give you this immunity;
When you're offended by a noddy,
To slyly thrust him through the body!
Great Gunn! I think it quite a scandal,
Since thou art val'rous as a Vandal,
No bard to thee attunes his lays,
Not even a Jewsharp trills thy praise.
Since other bards are in the dumps,
'Tis time for me to stir my stumps:
'Tis time for me to tune my lyre,
And loudly thump the lyric wire,—
Sing, how the General, most redoubted,
In honour's field was never routed;
How even Attila, the Hunn,
Was but a fool to General Gunn!
'Till Fame, that noisy, lying strumpet,
Present the bard her old brass trumpet.
Then Gunn's report shall echo louder,
Than forty pounder, full of powder!

* *This "Mirror of Knighthood," with a sword cane, accually stabbed a man in a trifling affray.*

AN ODE,

By GEN. BENHADAD BANGEM, ESQ.

Miss, they do tell me,
Though I can't say how true 'tis,
That you are, do ye see,
Quite the pride of all beauties;
That a man might as well
(There is such a vile fuss wi' ye)
Make love, pell-mell,
To an Empress of Russia.

That you're empty and proud
Is a fact, which I do know,
I'd as soon woo a cloud
In the semblance of Juno.
I am sorely afraid,
If I'm kept at a distance,
You will die an old maid,
And never be kist once.

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THE

WEEKLY INSPECTOR.

" Of those men who have overturned the Liberties of Republics, the greatest number " have begun their career by paying an obsequious court to the People—com- " mencing DEMAGOGUES, and ending TYRANTS." HAMILTON.

Vol. II.] NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1807. [No. 39.

POLITICAL.

THE DANGERS OF THE COUNTRY; *by the author of War in Disguise.*

(Continued from page 181.)

OUR author proceeds in his discussion by examining the all important question,

" Ought we to make peace with France ?"

A Burke could not have been more decidedly opposed to the measure, nor have supported his opinions with more energy and eloquence. He declares, that " he dares not suppress at this awful conjuncture, his very serious, though perhaps erroneous opinion, that a peace with France, if accomplished by the late negociations, would have been fatal to the security of the country."

" Unfortunately, (he continues) from the nature of our constitution, ministers are not always at liberty to follow that path of policy which they may deem the best in itself. Interior difficulties, arising from parliamentary opposition, or from the popular voice, may drive them out of that course which they would otherwise think it prudent to steer; and in this instance, it seems to have been imagined, that the public voice began to declare for peace.

" At the same time, I find it difficult to conjecture whence that impression arose; unless from a natural source of mistake to which great men, whether in or out of office, are unavoidably exposed. There is nothing on which it is safer to hazard an opinion in private, than the inclination of the popular voice; and a statesman is not likely to hear any information, hostile to opinions, which are understood to be his own. In this case it certainly was very generally understood that the new administration, especially Mr. Fox, and his friends, were decidedly bent upon peace.

But whatever might be the source of this impression, I am confidently of opinion that it was erroneous; that the nation at large was never more generally disposed for the prosecution of war; and that the burst of joy with which the rupture of the late negociation was received at the Exchange, would have been echoed from the remotest parts of the kingdom, if its sound, and its occasion, could have been heard so far. Not that the people love, or do not deplore the war; but that they wisely despair of any real or abiding peace; and dread the consequences of any treaty that can be made with France at this period.

" We have heard much lately of the *uti possidetis;* but this basis, from the offer of which the enemy receded in respect of the shore, he cannot be expected to extend to the sea. If he would apply it to the relative situations of the British and French navies, allowing us to keep the exclusive possession of the ocean, and engaging neither to increase his marine, nor send his fleets out of port, nor prepare seamen to man them hereafter, the true spirit of the *uti possidetis* might apply to the present new and extraordinary case; in which, as Napoleon himself admits, the dominion of the sea is in our possession; and is an advantage which forms our only counterpoise to his tremendous continental power. But since this application of the principle cannot be hoped for or proposed, the specious basis for which we so eagerly contended, would in truth be fallacious and unequal. It would leave to France all her present means of annoyance, and soon deprive us of that extreme ascendency at sea, which is our chief mean of defence. It is like the equality of proposing to a man that has a shorter sword than his enemy, that each shall keep his pistols, provided he will come out of the house in which he has taken shelter, or let the door be open to both.

" In yielding to us the sovereignty of

new colonies and settlements beyond the Atlantic, or in the extremity of Africa, he well knows that he shall give us no means of future security against his arms; but on the contrary, increase those fatal drains which exhaust our defensive energies. What can a man who wishes to conquer England, desire better, than to give her new colonies to garrison, in the sickly swamps of Guiana; and new civil and military establishments to maintain, at the Cape of Good Hope? He professes indeed to place a great value on colonies; and, perhaps, considering the situation of France, might reasonably do so; but new distant territory to Great-Britain, is like new projections from the upper floors of a building which already overhangs its base.

"Who that attentively considers the spirit of Napoleon's late decree against our commerce, can be insensible to the danger of his acting on the same principle in time of peace? He might then perhaps find means to carry into effect, what he now impotently threatens. The necessities of his subjects, and of the subjects of his allies and dependants, will secure to us their custom during war, in spite of his prohibitions; for it cannot be supposed that our government will omit to employ the obvious means of counteracting them. I hope rather that we shall embrace the fair opportunity which it affords of asserting more firmly our maritime rights, and thereby giving new vigour to British commerce. But when we shall have no longer the power of opposing to regulations on shore, the pressure of our hostilities by sea; when the ships of France, Spain, Holland, Genoa, and Venice, and all the other maritime countries now hostile to us, shall be able to navigate without interruption, on every voyage, and with every species of merchandize; the same interdict on our trade, in the inoffensive form of municipal laws, may produce the desired effect, and gradually exclude us from almost all the ports of Europe."

The following remarks on the character of Bonaparte are worth the attention of his American admirers.

"The last, and most decisive objection to peace, is that Napoleon clearly cannot be trusted; and has now so completely broken down the balance of Europe, that he has no guarantee to offer to us for his observance of any treaty that he may make.

"That he is faithless, is sufficiently notorious; and what is worse, he feels no restraint from a regard to character, but is, on the contrary, vain of his fraudful policy. This trait in the character of that extraordinary man, has not, in my apprehension, excited all the attention that it deserves; for it is in a high degree curious and important. Other conquerors have been perfidious; but I can recollect no instance of any other sovereign, who was proud and ostentatious of his contempt for truth and justice, both in the cabinet and in the field.

"To the intelligent reader, instances of this peculiarity in Napoleon, may perhaps readily occur. The Egyptian expedition, a creature of his own, abounded, from first to last, with proofs of it. His dispatches, under a thin veil of expression, too flimsy even to deceive the lowest of the vulgar, and used only to make his address conspicuous, informed France and Europe of that foul perfidy, with which nations at peace with the republic, Turks, Mamelukes, and Arabs, were alternately cajoled and deceived. The sanguinary means of conquest, were also coolly narrated; and Denon, in his account of the expedition to Upper Egypt, published at Paris under the auspices of Bonaparte himself, needlessly enlarges upon the barbarities committed by the French army in the villages of the miserable Cophts, as if they added to the honours of his patron.

"He took care also that his impious hypocrisy in that country, should be perfectly understood in France. His open disavowal of Christ, in his proclamations to a Mahometan people, and his assumption of the name of Ali, to countenance the pretence of his being a convert to their faith, appeared, if I remember right, in his official dispatches, as well as in his Egyptian state papers; and it is probable, that the desire of being admired for his address at home, more than the hope of any direct benefit from the cheat among the Mussulmen, was the motive of that vile expedient.

"His late elaborate, though contemptuous, answer to the Prussian manifesto, is evidently an instance of similar conduct. The absurd policy into which he had long betrayed the unfortunate monarch, is artfully pointed out to the notice of every observant reader; and, those measures which were the result of a fatal complaisance for, and confidence in the usurper himself, are held up as having exposed their credulous and simple author to the distrust and hatred of Austria, and thereby prepared his fall.

"In publishing Sebastiana's report, he gave, according to Mr. Pitt's observation, a greater cause of war than even the insidious mission of that agent; and yet it was evidently published, not for the sake of insulting the powers with which he was then at peace, but for the sake of exhibit-

ing state-craft, and contempt for the obligation of treaties.

"Other instances not less striking, might be found in his European policy; and if so strange a singularity of character were still doubtful, we might borrow a still stronger illustration of it from a case well known in the West-Indies; and which, though little noticed in this country, was recorded in the Paris gazettes. I mean not the well-known treachery towards Toussaint, but the treatment of Pelage, the chief leader in Guadaloupe, and the black army under his command.

"The negroes in that Island, remained perfectly quiet and obedient to their masters, through the most trying revolutionary times, till Victor Hugues, and his brother commissioners, arrived with a decree for their enfranchisement, in the summer of 1794; and by their help, reconquered the island from the British army, to which it had surrendered. From that time to the peace of Amiens, the new citizens not only defended the island for France, when she had no other possession left in the Antilles, but enabled her to do infinite mischief to the neighbouring British colonies; and powerfully diverted our arms and treasure from the European contest, at the most critical period of the war.

"Interior subordination and good conduct accompanied these important services; and Bonaparte himself on the restitution of peace, publicly praised these black patriots, whose freedom was then anew most solemnly guaranteed by the state, and by himself, for having maintained the Island in a state of great agricultural value. He added, by way of apology to the planters, that "it would cost humanity "too much to attempt there, a new revolu- "tion." At the same moment, however, he sent a new governor, La Crosse, with an army, to restore slavery and the cart-whip; and that officer was proceeding to execute his instructions, when the negroes, under Pelage their chief leader, resisted, and drove him from the island.

"They acted, nevertheless, with the utmost humanity and moderation; and sent a very loyal address to the chief consul, humbly justifying their conduct, imputing the strange attempt of La Crosse to a breach of his orders, and offering to receive dutifully any other governor whom the republic might choose to send. Napoleon took them at their word; and Richepanse, whom he sent out with new and most solemn declarations that liberty should be inviolably maintained, was received by Pelage and the chief part of his black army, with all the honours due to the representative of the republic. A part however of the negro army, being less credulous after what they had recently witnesssed, refused to obey his orders; upon which Pelage marched his loyal troops against them, and after several bloody conflicts, completely suppressed all resistance to the authority of the new governor. The last body of the disaffected negro soldiery that held out, consisting of some hundreds, took shelter in a fort, and when they found it no longer tenable against their numerous and brave assailants, followed a memorable example of ancient resolution in the cause of liberty, by setting fire to their magazine. The explosion, not only saved every one of these intrepid men from the whips of the drivers, but was fatal to many of their brave deluded brethren, who were approaching to storm the walls.

"Bonaparte, in his gazette account, paid a very high tribute of praise to the astonishing gallantry of Pelage and his black battalions, by whom such determined enemies had been subdued. But what was their immediate reward? To be treacherously divided, seized at their different posts by surprise, sent on board transports, and, as was supposed in the neighbouring islands, drowned at sea. The only reason for imagining that the report of their being destroyed in that mode, may not have been universally true, is that at the commencement of the present war, an article in some French news-papers, importing that Pelage was set at liberty from a prison in France; but it was probably only designed to inspire a fear into our government, that this brave leader might again be employed to annoy us in the Antilles: for neither he, nor his exiled followers, have since been heard of.

"I do not cite this case for the very needless purpose of showing that Bonaparte is perfidious in the highest degree, but to prove that he is proud of that quality; for this unparalleled instance of fraud and ingratitude, though notorious in the West-Indies, would probably never have been fully known in Europe, if he had chosen to conceal it; and he had actually concealed the cause of the expulsion of La Crosse, together with the loyal address of Pelage and his countrymen, for the sake of suppressing the disgraceful result of his first attempt on negro liberty in Guadaloupe, till he received accounts of the success of his second perfidious stratagem. But as soon as he learnt from Richepanse, that all the military negroes were destroyed; and their unarmed cultivators in his power, he filled the columns of the Moniteur with their address, though then several months old; and a few days after, announced all the events that followed; relating coolly the arrest and deportation of Pelage and his troops, without even accusing them of a

fault, or suggesting any other excuse, for that unexampled perfidy of which they were the victims."

Such are the outlines of the character of Bonaparte, sketched by the hand of a master. The picture cannot be viewed without emotion by every American patriot. The nod of this man already controls the councils of our country. With him was negociated our so much boasted purchase of Louisiana, and on his good faith alone are we compelled to rely for even one hour's peaceable possession of a country, whose acquisition is the theme of so much exultation among our American jacobins.

The creatures and emissaries of this usurper abound in the United States, and have even had the temerity, in some instances, to throw off the mask, and declare, that their master meditated our conquest. Still Americans, instead of being awakened to a sense of their danger, have intrusted most of the important offices of their country in the hands of the friends and admirers of this arch jacobin.

MARSHALL'S *LIFE OF WASHINGTON.*

It is with peculiar pleasure that we afford our aid in giving currency to the following remarks of the Repertory, upon Judge Marshall's history of the life of Washington. The fifth volume, in particular, which contains an account of Washington's political administration, is a work of the highest interest, and ought to be in the library and in the *recollection* of every American. No man can peruse it with attention, at the same time divesting himself of the feelings of party prejudice, without feeling the highest respect for the exalted virtues and talents of the father of his country, and a proportionate disapprobation of the characters and conduct of those who strove from the first, by every means in their power, to baffle and thwart his glorious designs, and who finally succeeded in driving his adherents and followers from the seats of power. It is true, that with regard to some of the most wicked machinations against the administration of Washington, the *whole truth* is not told; and it is perhaps expedient, that as those most deeply engaged in these machinations hold the first offices under the government, both *at home* and *abroad*, the whole should not at present be told. The future historian will be able, without difficulty, to fill up the outlines, so as to present a perfect portrait. Enough, however, is given to enable every discerning reader to trace the opposition against Washington's administration to its real source, and to assign the true motives of those who fomented the passions of the people till they were induced to rise in open rebellion and take up arms against the government of the man to whom they owed their existence as a nation. *U. S. Gaz.*

FROM THE REPERTORY.

When good men are compelled to see their country degraded by the triumphs of faction; to see the black-hearted demagogue stealing through every avenue of intrigue, imposition, and treachery, to the highest and most important stations a country can bestow; when they see the noble spirited veteran, who led his fellow countrymen to fame and freedom, assailed by the poisoned shafts of the most infamous calumniators that cowardice, malice, and ambition could bribe, and descending to the grave blasted by suspicion and slander; when they see the most eminent services in civil life forgotten, public virtue overwhelmed with scorn, and the most insolent and unprincipled of faction's crew riding in imagined glory on the shoulders of a volatile populace; the most powerful and rational consolation they enjoy, next to the consciousness of their own rectitude, is, that every country has its faithful historians.

It is in vain that honest patriotism is overborne by hypocritical pretensions; that a giddy multitude are coaxed to turn their backs upon their benefactors, and for a while withhold that meed of praise which virtue claims. Money, drink, or empty promises, will purchase their votes and give men office, but they cannot consecrate falsehood on the page of history. It is true, the world is filled with productions from the press adapted to the views of the most abandoned characters. But with the impostor the im-

posture dies.—Every demagogue's object is himself.—He who succeeds has no interest in perpetuating the misrepresentations by which his predecessor rose; and truth is at last suffered to descend unresisted to posterity. The public transactions of men, and the conduct of parties, though they may be ever so wrongly estimated by a multitude, who can more easily follow their passions than comprehend even very plain evidence, are always attended by circumstances which discover their *real characters* to the enlightened historian; and though mobs can vote, they cannot write history. They may well exult in their irresistible power to make an idol of a villain or a fool.—They can only make an idol for themselves.

It is notorious, that from the first operation of the federal government, the measures of the men who were then called to the public service with WASHINGTON at their head, were opposed, and that almost without exception. Though this opposition seemed at first to be small, and the mere collision of sentiment, to be expected in a free country, it grew with time;—it gained system, hardihood, and eventually, rancour. Rancour did not disgust a *virtuous* and *enlightened* community. The calumnies of the vilest wretches, whom crimes had driven to our shores, and whom the vilest of our aspiring demagogues employed, were read with avidity, though directed against men, to whose instrumentality the country owed its political salvation. To bring a long and humiliating narrative to a sentence, faction and intrigue prevailed. Washington witnessed the ingratitude of his country, and retired; and those of his friends who did not follow his example, by perseverance and misrepresentation, have been generally abandoned and scouted by the people.

Faction has now run its career. Votes have placed new men in authority, and given the reins of government into the hands of those who were obscure, unserviceable, or worse than unserviceable, in those times which required and commanded talents and integrity. We looked therefore with no small interest to a work which should give a faithful account of this disgraceful change to posterity. The chosen biographer of Washington was a man every way qualified for the important task of handing down a political history, which should do justice and command respect. His situation in life has prevented his ever engaging with party zeal in the political commotions of which he was a spectator. His reputation as a SCHOLAR, PATRIOT, and STATESMAN, was established—his integrity was beyond the reach of suspicion. He owed the cause of truth and the persecuted sages of his country much, in his fifth volume, and he has discharged the obligation. His book has already spread over the civilized world.—It has been deposited in the libraries of the learned.—At home and abroad it has taken its proper grade as a faithful record.

"To the hundredth and thousandth generation," our children will have a true picture of Mr. Jefferson, as well as of General Washington. The infamous calumnies of a Calender, a Duane, or Pasquin, have scarcely survived the exigencies of a party which they were produced to aid. Woods's history of the Adams administration was not sold before it was rendered unsaleable by universal contempt. But in MARSHALL'S LIFE OF WASHINGTON, the true political history of the United States during the period it embraces, down through ages go the services and injuries of an illustrious patriot, and the picture of a MISERABLE INTRIGUER—the willing dupe of a foreign faction, which through him assailed the proud fabric of American glory.

From the United States Gazette.

Nassau Hall, April 30th, 1807.

Mr. BRONSON,

That this delectable age is "*the age of reason*," and of the rights of boys too, as well as of men * and women †,

* VideTom Pain.
† Vide Mrs. Wolstoncraft.

no one who has a nut shell full of brains in his scull, will deny. And why not younkers have their exclusive rights, too, pray? Are little masters to lay aside their bibs and pap-spoons, and for the first time to draw on a pair of breeches and suwarrows, to go to a seminary of learning, there in the first place to be dubbed *misters*, and then to be subject to the caprices of pedagogues, with hearts harder than paving stones? Are they to leave the arms of their nurses, to go straightway into the arms of that bruin like demon, *Discipline;* that cramper of early *genius?* Are the exuberant sprouts of juvenile *vivacity* to be lopped off by the keen scissors of that Amazonian despot, just as they have begun cleverly to vegetate? No, sir! *We* will no longer bear such wrongs! Sooner shall our college and academies disgorge the monster.—Yea, sooner will *we burn* those edifices down about her ears! *We* will! Be it known henceforth to all literary tyrants, that strange as the fact is, the right exercise, and the abuse of power, are two things; that the *use* of power is to suffer *us* to do as *we* please—and the abuse of it, to bear hard on and curb our *innocent*, and, of course, *harmless* propensities. This point settled beyond all dispute, I shall proceed to explain the cause of these observations—and of the trouble I am now giving you, sir.

A few weeks since, some towering spirit amongst us, in this college, had the temerity to go one night, and attack a hog-stye in the back Campus, firebrand in hand, and that too without a soul to support him in the "MANLY" enterprise! Well, sir, would you believe it, our faculty folks were pleased to take it in dudgeon! Yes, sir, to make a noise about it! This was intolerable; so two or three nights afterward the same *enviable* creature (I *suppose*, for I am not in *all* our secrets) assailed a little brick building attached to the institution, and which some wiseacre thought a very *necessary* appendage to it, and by one o'clock, A. M. its combustible parts were burnt to ashes. The cream of this *jest* was, that the building was very expensive and displayed a more than ordinary handsome exterior; but then it was a horrid *nuisance*, as every *reflecting* person will allow, especially when the wind blew fresh from the south. After this glorious and *brilliant* act of prowess, old Discipline became more and more shy of us, (and we of her too, in truth) till at last, one day, she had the *insolence* to snub three of the worthiest among us! *Then* it was that we resolved to throw off the hateful yoke—*then* with a Stentorian voice we bellowed an invitation to "the genius of revolt" to come and help us to shove Madame Dis' out of the window.—The kindly maiden came with alacrity, and, thanks to her aid, we soon found ourselves free "*men*." On the evening of this ever memorable day—this glorious epoch of juvenile liberty and equality, we proposed entertaining—I mean recreating—ourselves after the fatigues of our late exploits, with one of the rarest of all rare jokes. This was, in the first place, for some of us to attack one of our tutors, (after emptying a few bottles of cordial) and so mob him to death. In this act we should have been perfectly *justifiable*, for "many a time and oft" this fellow has had the base officiousness to interrupt our little parties of *innocent mirth*, in the very midst of their enjoyment, only, forsooth, because on those occasions the natural and allowable gayety of our hearts commonly bade us to the breach of a half dozen or so of the villainous laws of the house! In the next place, we were to proceed to an universal attack on the college windows—break them to pieces, and to throw them out of the doors, and then to—throw the doors after them. Then we were to—indeed I know not what we were to do next, unless to fire the college itself, and burn ourselves up in it, merely for a *finishing* stroke to the joke, and to give it more *eclat*. But the execution of this plan was completely spoiled by the audacious interference of some ninety or a hundred tasteless and barbarous Princetonians,

in consequence of which we *postponed* the matter. Notwithstanding this disappointment, we should have done well enough—and determined to hold possession of our castle, only that those naughty puppies turned us out of it. Unshaken by *adversity*, we entered into a league offensive and defensive, against the whole faculty; and swore most horridly that not a mother's son of us would ever in future acknowledge their *superiority*, unless they should make proper *concessions* to us, and duly to *humb'e* themselves, for the vile excesses they had so recently committed on our "*privileges*."

That they might not have a word to say against the strict *propriety* and *manliness* of our proceedings, we organized a committee to remonstrate with the trustees, at their meeting here, on the subject. Well, at this said meeting, (which lately took place) our representatives presented an *elegant* and *nervous* remonstrance, in which there was the most perfect harmony between respect and contempt, humility and insolence, &c. and yet, would you think it, sir?—it was sent back unopened!!! As many of us as *dared*, have since returned home to our nurseries, where some have been flagellated; some shut up in their rooms and fed on bread and water; and almost all roundly scolded by their *unfeeling* parents. For my part I am waiting here, shivering in my skin, under the constant apprehension that my dad will come in propria personæ, to lead me home to execution, after my late *misfortunes*; which, as he is the most *prejudiced* of men, I know that he would call *crimes*—and so, mercy upon my poor bones! What makes my case *peculiarly* irksome, is, that I received a letter from old square-toes a little time since, commanding my immediate return home—but knowing the *consequences*, I have ventured to disobey the mandate.

A circular from our committee to my dispersed companions, has made its appearance in Relf's Gazette of April 22d. As it is *above* all praise, and a just commentary on *all* its beauties would occupy at least two reams of *foolscap*, I refer you to the production itself, for a full knowledge of its *worth*. As to the 30 or 40 *spiritless* wretches who would not join us in this *memorable* business, I leave them to sink down to the quagmire of *merited* oblivion, and only mention them to say how much *I* and every other little "*man*" of spirit must nauseate at the very appearance, or even recollection of them.

A general account of this affair has been published by the *adverse* party, which, under the rose, has not a whit more of truth in it than there is of justice in the rusty maxims of their own college statutes.

With a *just* and "*man*" like esteem for insubordination, and "youthful privileges," and a cordial aversion to college laws, and college professors, I remain, dear sir,

Yours, very respectfully,
HECTOR PIGMY.

FROM THE EVENING POST.

UNRAC'D, ungracious, dull, demure, and vain,
A cavilling, cold, pert, disputatious train;
The nation's obloquy, the time's offence,
Infest philosophy and torture sense;
Pervert all truth, proscribe each finer art,
Fire the weak head, and freeze the feeling heart:
Adrift in Passion's tempest turn the mind,
And cut the moral cables of mankind;
In patch-work of exploded follies wrought,
Close quilted in good house wif'ry of thought,
Their heads with straws from Rousseau stubble crown'd,
Our metaphysic madmen rave round:—
As crafty means to check the mind's career,
And put ir spir'd philosophers in fear;
To cramp the energies of soul and sense,
And constitute enjoyment and offence.
What food for ridicule! what room for wrath!
When Dullness dabbling o'er Ambition's fire,
In cloud and smoke and vapour will aspire.
Through each foul funnel of the press will rise,
And fill with fog the intellectual skies.

TRESHAM.

The Echo, 1 vol 8vo. 1807.

More elegant effusions of satire, more useful in their objects, or more

happy in their form, than the present, published at Hartford, under the title of ECHOES, and lately collected into a handsome volume, are seldom to be met with. The work is for sale by Messrs. Brisban and Brannan.

The origin, plan, and scope of the Echo wi l be seen in the following extract from the editor's preface.

"The principal poems in this volume, under the title of THE ECHO, owed their origin to the accidental suggestion of a moment of literary sportiveness, at a time when pedantry, affectation, and bombast, pervaded most of the pieces published in the gazettes, which were then principal vehicles of literary information. Willing to lend their aid to check the progress of false taste in American literature, the authors conceived that ridicule would prove a powerful corrective; and that the mode employed in the ECHO was the best suited to this purpose. A description of a thunder-storm in one of the eastern papers, furnished them not only with the hint, but with a suitable subject for the commencement of their plan. The favourable manner in which this first essay was received, determined them, occasionally, to continue the numbers.

"But the ridicule of a vitiated mode of writing was not long the sole object of THE ECHO. The important political changes, which soon after occurred, not only in Europe, but in America, produced a corresponding change in the republic of letters; and some of the principal gazettes of the country exhibited a disgusting display, not only of a perversion of taste in composition, but a still greater perversion of principle, in that hideous morality of revolutionary madness, which, priding itself in an emancipation from moral obligation, levelled the boundaries of virtue and vice, while it contemptuously derided the most amiable and sacred feelings of our nature.

"Disgusted with the cruelties exhibited by the French revolution, at a very early stage of its progress; and viewing it as a consuming fire, which, in the course of its conflagration, threatened to destroy whatever was most valuable in society, the authors wished to contribute their efforts in stemming the torrent of Jacobinism in America, and resolved to render the ECHO subservient to that purpose. They, therefore, proceeded to attack, as proper objects of satire, those tenets, as absurd in politics as pernicious in morals, the visionary scheme of equality, and the baleful doctrine that sanctions the pursuit of a good end by the most flagitious means."

The description of a thunder-storm, as here intimated, is the first subject *echoed*. In this *echoing*, so much of the relish, as the reader must be aware, depends upon the judicious selection of ridiculous phrases and thoughts, on comic combination, and on skilful caricature—in a word, on a free imitation, that, to separate the *reverberations* from the original sound, is to deprive them of infinitely more than one half of the advantage under which they have a right to appear. We shall venture, however, to cite a few of the passages by which we have been particularly gratified, referring, for their full illustration, to the prose text, prefixed by the editor to each poem.

In the opening of the Boston Thunder-Storm, we have an excellent specimen of the mock heroic of that captivating humour, which consists in the mixture of trivial and magnificent diction:

"On Tuesday last, great Sol, with piercing eye,
Pursued his journey through the vaulted sky,
And, in his car effulgent, roll'd his way
Four hours beyond the burning zone of day;
When lo! a cloud, o'ershadowing all the plain,
From countless pores perspired a *liquid* rain,
While, from its cracks, the lightnings made a peep,
And *chit-chat thunders* rock'd our fears asleep."

We defy the whole circle of humourous poets to produce any thing more exquisite than these *chit-chat thunders*. We defy any one to hear what has been hitherto called the *muttering* of the thunder, without calling this *new* epithet to mind. We defy him to hear the epithet, without fancying he hears what it so well, though so ludicrously expresses. The effect, too—'rock'd our fears asleep'—is given with equal felicity. Add to this, the verse closes the passage with a true example of the *bathos*.

Though we are not prepared to defend the taste of those, by whom laughable images, drawn from the Scrip-

tures, are written without intentional levity, and heard without disapprobation, yet we cannot withhold, in our zeal for genuine poetry, strong testimonies of our admiration of the brilliant lines which follow, and which occur in the fourth *Echo:*

" Long since thy Gentile sons, O Athens! paid
Their pure devotions to the sainted maid,
Her fane adorn'd with richest spoils of war,
And heap'd their offerings round her splendid car,
And, what must yield her goddess-ship delight,
Four thousand men in chains (a pretty sight!)
Around her shrine, with steps sedate and even,
Solemn as saints who've miss'd the road to heav'n,
In pairs advanc'd, as Noah's cattle mov'd
From the green pastures and the meads they lov'd;
While the good sire, conspicuous at their head
In Sunday wig, the strange procession led,
And Shem, and Ham, and Japhet, in a row,
With goads and cudgels, clos'd the goodly show,
Sore vex'd at CAPTAIN NOAH'S plan to roam
And leave their sweethearts and their wives at home,
Not relishing a pleasure voyage with hogs,
Skunks, toads, and rattle-snakes, and *prairie dogs,*
Their lives at stake, their property afloat,
Raw hands on board, no compass and no boat."

One capital means of elevation, in the mock heroic, is in the grandeur of the similes, which, in their turn, are to be rendered burlesque, by absurd detail and ridiculous images; the mean and contemptible are also to be raised, or rather exaggerated, by the approximation of the beautiful; and, in each of these resources of the art, the authors of the ECHO are deeply skilled. Of the latter, we have a specimen, in the fifth *Echo:*

" *Be told* Sam. Adams could not ope his mouth?
That mouth whence streams of elocution flow'd,
Like tail of saw-mill, rapid, rough, and loud—
Sweet as the honey-dews that Maia pours
O'er her green forests and her tufts of flowers.—"

Of the second, an instance not less happy presently succeeds; and in which we find the additional charm of *allusion*—allusion to serious and noble imagery—to the poetry of Milton:

" *By told,* that silenc'd by their clam'rous din,
He vainly tried one word to dove-tail in;
That, though he strove to speak with might and main,
His voice and strivings equally were vain—
Thus, when on bleak Norwegia's iron shore,
Mid rocky straits, where Ocean's billows roar,
If chance the unwieldy Kraken heedless stray
To make discoveries in the wat'ry way,
Though there the Nations of the deep resort,
And Whales at leisure play, and Grampi sport,
Yet wedg'd in rocks, or grounded on the sands,
For many a league his island bulk expands;
And, while the Maelstrom wildly raves around,
And heaven re-echoes to the dreadful sound,
In vain, with bellowing loud and fearful cries,
He lifts his voice in thunder to the skies,
Lost and confounded in the mightier roar;
But silent lies at length, and gives his efforts o'er."

The admixture of the burlesque is conspicuous in the following:

" Or, as when Sirius sheds his sultry ray,
And pours oppressive languor o'er the day,
While the shrunk stream scarce leaves its pebbly bed,
And one brown hue is o'er the landscape spread,
In thund'ring prayers the bull-frogs call for rain,
And pond to pond repeats the solemn strain."

And, again:

" To ease the torments of the great man's ghost,
Transplant th' inscription here from yonder post,
And, in the vacant niche, on glory's boards,
In golden letters write the following words:

" To honour SAM this bright inscription's
" made ;—
" 'Twas hither brought in wonderful pa-
" rade,—
" Astonish'd meteors throng'd the realms
" of day,
" While SAM's pure honours spread along
" the way."
Thus when sublime, by rapid whirlwinds
driven,
A kite majestic scales the vaults of heaven,
Bright through the air its tail in splendour
flies,
And paper glory blazes round the skies"

The ludicrous and the pathos follow each other with irresistible pleasantry, in four lines of an *echo* of a second *thunder-storm*, which, as the motto justly warns us, 'far transcends Bostonia's roar:'

" While men and beasts stood staring all
the while
To see Creation ope her mouth and smile:
The earth has *got* of rain a good supply,
And every thing is wet that late was dry."

The art of *re-ascending* is employed in the conclusion:

" Now, Nature's self, with mighty legs
and voice,
May skip in earthquakes, and in songs re-
joice;
While man, the master of the tuneful throng,
Shall sound the pitch and *lead the choral*
song."

That the ECHO has a voice of no common minstrelsy, whether cheerful, soft, or rapid, will appear from our two final extracts; the first from the fourteenth, and the second from "Extracts from Democracy, an Epic poem," printed in the same volume, and which we presume to attribute to the same source:

" Some of these streaks were follow'd
by a roar,
Which came so near the streak that went
before,
That if the first the earth did ever find,
The latter surely was not far behind,
And, though we have not heard which way
they went,
What place they stopp'd at, where their
fury spent,
Whene'er they're found, like birds of equal
feather,
I'll lay my ears you'll find them both to-
gether.
The ardent cloud continued to unlade,
Like sea-sick man, in violent cascade,
'Till Evening's shades, afraid to see the
sight,
Took care to spread the curtains of the
night,
But all in vain—old Sol his sweating o'er,
Kick'd off the clothes, and still'd his tune-
ful snore,
Just rais'd his head and op'd his drowsy
eyes,
And gave one flash of lightning through the
skies,
When lo! the stars, who thought the night
begun,
In wild amazement, started back and run;
While nodding Phœbus, trimm'd in slum-
bering cap,
Yawn'd out a smile and took his evening
nap.
But Luna, somewhat wiser than the rest,
Stepp'd softly out, in pink and silver dress'd,
And trod with cautious step the western
way,
To see if all were safe where Phœbus lay:
For well she knew if Sol again should rise,
And catch her idly flaunting round the skies,
He'd make her strip, to gratify his ire,
And dress herself in every day's attire.
But, when she found he certainly repos'd,
His lamp in truth burnt out, his eyelids
clos'd,
Round heaven's high arch her car celes-
tial roll'd,
O'er starry pavements gemm'd with liv-
ing gold;
From orb to orb her fiery coursers flew,
And new-born splendours cloth'd th' ethe-
real blue."

Our second extract is in the best style of poetic narrative; and the two taken together, and in conjunction with what has preceded, may be said to illustrate what it is to obey the precepts of the critic:

Soyez vif et presse dans vos narations:
Soyez riche et pompeux dans vos descriptions.
BOILEAU.

" Nor did less noise the Coffee room
pervade,
Nor less disturbance there the *Papers*
made.
The Chiefs seem'd glad; their followers,
weak of mind,
Nothing but satire in the song could find:
Where most the Poet prais'd, there most
they swore,
The more of truth they saw, they rag'd
the more.
And oh! what oaths terrific, threat'nings
dread,
What direful curses on the Poet's head,

What ills denounc'd, 'gainst those who dar'd to vend,
Resounded through the room, from end to end!
They swore and rag'd, and rav'd, and fum'd, and vapour'd,
Shook fists, and sung and danc'd, and kick'd and caper'd:
But 'gainst the Press their fiercest rage was bent,
And, on its freedom, *all* their curses vent:
"Let the Press perish," loud the *patriots* cry—
"Let the Press perish," echoing walls reply—
"Flourish Democracy," the shout goes round—
"Flourish Democracy," the walls resound—
"Damn all the Friends of order," next they bawl—
And echo dies along the wearied wall."

To conclude these remarks, not only do we profess our warm partiality for the plan and execution of this work, but most earnestly do we wish that the design might be further persevered in. Most earnestly do we wish, that this "sweetest nymph," this tell-tale ECHO, might resume her task, and again repeat, for the purposes of honest and humanizing ridicule, the vulgar and pedantic and whining fustian language which tortures us on almost every side; that she might expose the cant of *demagoguism* and philosophy, and fanaticism; the trucking and time-serving drawl of low ambition; the bombast of lunatic statesmen; and the gibberish of charlatans of every calling. Matter can never be scarce while there is a Cowles Meade to deliver an Oration, or a Jefferson to write a Message.

The following is the answer of Capt. Love, of the British sloop of war Driver, to the letter of Capt. Kalteisen, which appeared in our last:

"H. M. S. DRIVER,
Rebellion Roads, Charleston, May, 3, 1807.
"SIR,

"I have received your letter, and having some doubts as to the authority by which it was written, I thought proper to satisfy myself on that head, before I should reply. By the threat it contains, you appear like your government, to have something to learn. A British subject knows too well how to respect and obey the laws of his country, to offer intentionally, an outrage on those of others, when once they are known to be so; but I have to observe, the Proclamation you mention to have been issued in May, 1807, I know nothing of; of that issued in May, 1806, I have only to say, that so far from being either creditable or becoming in the President of a country, wishing to be ranked amongst the civilized nations of the world, it would, in the opinion of liberal and enlarged minds, have disgraced even the sanguinary pen of a Robespierre, or the most miserable petty state in Barbary.

It appears that the supposed offence is to be rendered by a repetition of the circumstances complained of, and that on those who, so far from having any thing to do with the supposed aggression, were not even on, or near the American coast, at the time. And as capt. Whitby's trial may, probably, at this moment be pending, with the concurrence of the United States, and the proclamation resting on his being brought to justice, it ought to have been thought of. However, as my proceeding to sea comes within the limits of my intentions, according to the orders I am under, I shall do so whenever the pilot thinks proper—which orders have for their view the advantage of the American flag, as well as the protection of the British.

But I must observe, that the difficulty I have experienced in obtaining a sufficient quantity of water, for the purposes I wish, obliges me to have recourse to such methods as are completely within my power, which I otherwise should not have thought of. In the mean time, it is necessary to inform you, that his majesty's ship under my command, is at all times ready to resist and punish, any insult that may be offered to the flag she has the honor to bear, to the last drop of blood that shall remain of the dutiful and loy-

al subjects of a beloved sovereign, and an exalted country.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your humble servant,
WILLIAM LOVE.

To Captain Kalteisen, &c.
Fort Johnson, S. C."

Cheetham has made a marvellous and sudden display, or rather displosion, of patriotism, on this occasion.—In his paper of Monday, he tells us:

" I know not, nor care but little, how the remarks I am now about to make, will be received. During my seven years' editorship, I have expressed my opinions of passing events independently, leaving the reader to judge of them as he may think fit.

" If the letter of capt. Love does not raise the indignation of every man that reads it to the highest pitch, our prospect of remaining long an INDEPENDENT NATION, is not very flattering. I have no recollection of ever having read any thing so insolent and insulting.

" But what better can we expect? Nations are like individuals: This is an old doctrine, and new doctrines at this old time, however they may flatter the multitude, will not pass with the reflecting. If individual A. will suffer individual B. to kick and maltreat him, without due resistance, he can hardly imagine any limits to his suffering.

" Cool calculations of pecuniary benefits, or other considerations equally mean, have induced us to bear not a little kicking with Job-like patience. The Spanish jackall has contemptuously " spit upon our gaberdine," and we have very admirably, and almost without a murmur, wiped it off. The British lion, more daring, has preyed upon us in our very houses, without meeting with the resistance which self-preservation requires. Insult borne patiently and without sufficient resistance, invites insult. We know it theoretically, and we witness it in practice. One of the ends of political society is to defend itself, by means of its union, from all insults or violence from without. If the society is not in a condition to repulse an aggressor, it is very imperfect, it wants its principal support, and cannot long subsist. The nation ought to put itself in such a state, as to be able to repel and humble an unjust enemy. This is a most important duty, which the care of its perfection, and even preservation itself, impose both on the state and its conductors.

" Are we in a *condition to repulse an enemy from without?* Certainly not, generally speaking, and particularly in this quarter. We are not placed in a situation by government to enable us to defend ourselves. This important fact, which stares us in the face, and brings insults upon us, should induce us to prevail with government to do us justice. I make no invidious comparisons. All our administrations have been alike inefficient and indifferent in that particular; it is a fault common to all parties; and if, as I suspect, it is principally owing to the great influence of Virginia in Congress, I may be allowed to say that that influence should be diminished."

All this is very profound and patriotic, and in unison with the strain which Federalists have been harping for years.

Certain subsequent remarks on the same subject, are entitled to notice. We are told by the honourable counsellor Cheetham *all about* what *Vattel* says, and as how the British have plundered our ships, interrupted our navigation, and divers other enormities committed.

" For every wrong there is undoubtedly a remedy," says Cheetham, and so said Blackstone, another great man. This maxim, however, was originally applied to *civil* or *municipal* law. The " law of nations," for want of a proper sanction, too frequently becomes subservient to the old fashioned *right of the strong*. Without national *power*, we may whistle Lille bullero, by way of defending our national *rights*.

These mysterious and recondite truths were some how discovered by the Federalists some years since, and they accordingly again and again inculcated the necessity of arming and fortifying, and becoming *powerful*, in order to become *respected*.

They built and purchased ships of war for national defence, and made arrangements and appropriations for fortifying our harbours. But the party with which Cheetham has ever acted, embarrassed every proceeding, and in a great measure paralized every attempt to secure us the respect due to a great, free, and independent nation. It is owing to their machinations that

we have become perfectly defenceless, and that a single sloop of war can bid defiance to the whole military marine of the Union. Now, forsooth, they begin to bluster and *talk* big and swollen words about what ought to be done for the defence of the Union. After having led us into a labyrinth of difficulties, and whelmed us in a quagmire of disgraces, they pretend to be the very men to extricate us from our degrading and sunken situation!

Cheetham's confessions, however, contain proof that his political aberrations can no longer be imputed to a want of correct ideas relative to the nature and tendency of the measures pursued and pursuing by the men in power. He has shown that he despises the blustering imbecility of the weakest administration that ever, in any country, was intrusted with the direction of the public councils. He has passed the rubicon, declared war against the faction, which dooms us to fly to the mountains in case of invasion. He has shown that he is not like many of his democratic compeers, a dupe to the arts of Virginia. If he now returns to the bosom of that party which he acknowledges is ruining the country, by its remissness and neglect of duty, he will deserve to be hunted out of the society, whose confidence he has abused, and whose vital interests he will have betrayed.

FOR THE WEEKLY INSPECTOR.

"C'est peu d'aimer les vers, il faut les savoir lire."—*Francois de Neufchateau.*

OF those languages usually denominated learned, from various causes the Latin has obtained the most extensive and general circulation. Cultivated as it has been, with a few exceptions, by all who have arrived at eminence in the career of literature, the study of this language has for many centuries formed a conspicuous part in every plan of liberal education, throughout the civilized world. And, known only as a written language, it necessarily follows that the modes of pronunciation adopted by those who read it, are as various as the languages they severally speak; equally remote from each other and perhaps equally remote from the true. Indeed, in my opinion, were the orator of Tusculum to hear one of his orations pronounced by the mouth of a Roman, a Russian, and an alumnus of Oxford, he would be at a loss to determine in which of the instances the sense was most easily divined.

It is not my intention at present to enter into an inquiry respecting whose pronunciation approaches nearest the ancient Roman. This shall be reserved, perhaps, for some future lucubration. I mean only to make a few observations with regard to the mode of reading Latin, and particularly of Latin verse---an art which is very generally either unknown, or neglected. In truth, I have often wondered how those who understood the principles of Latin prosody, who could appreciate the quantity of every syllable, and even write verses in that language, should notwithstanding always read both prose and verse in the same manner. Nor have I been less surprised to find many, who were never in the habit of reading verse metrically, acquainted with quantity, and versed in the theory of measure. Such a knowledge can be acquired only by committing to memory a system of prosodiacal rules. And what benefit or pleasure one can receive from such an acquisition, when unapplied to practice, it is difficult to conceive. That there are many who, although acquainted with the structure of verse, yet neglect to attend to it in reading, is unquestionable. "Every one," says Dr. Beattie, "knows that the first syllable of *volunt*, in the line,

Aut prodesse volunt, aut delectare poetæ,

is short and every one pronounces it long." I ask the Doctor's pardon; every one knows no such thing, and of those who do know it, the writer is acquainted with many to whom such a pronunciation would be grating in the extreme. Indeed the most delicate and melodious verses, Virgil and Ca-

tullus read as mere prose, would be a hundred degrees more inharmonious than a period of Cicero, or of Tacitus.

There are other circumstances besides the harmony resulting from the metrical reading of verses, which should induce every student and lover of literature to acquire this art.

Not to mention the impossibility of ever composing a single verse without a knowledge of Latin prosody, the total impracticability of amending a single erratum in any poet, how glaring soever it may be, nor yet the danger of committing mistakes in quoting any poetical passage from memory, which would be almost universally superceded by such a knowledge, I would observe, that the habit of reading verse rythmically, infinitely facilitates the commitment to memory of any poetical passages.

I have been informed, that some young gentlemen now under the tuition of a scholar of the highest classical attainments, at a late exhibition repeated from memory, several thousand lines of one of the Poets. If these were repeated as so many lines of Livy or Cicero would have been, I confess they have displayed powers of memory, which I dare aver, have not been surpassed since the days of Trenk.

But to the mode of reading—as in English, every syllable in every word is either *accented* or *unaccented*, that is, pronounced with a stronger or a weaker impulse of the voice, so in Latin, every syllable, besides its accent, of which we are indubitably ignorant, both with regard to its nature and the place it obtains in each word, is distinguished into long and short—one long syllable requiring twice the time of a short one in pronunciation. "Longam (nempe syllabam) esse duorum temporum, brevum unius, etiam *pueri* sciunt," says Quintilian.

Contrary, however, to the genius of the Latin, the quantity of our words is generally determined by the accent, or rather, we are accustomed to class under the same name of accented syllables, both such as are really long, as such as though short, are pronounced with a more than usual emphasis, as, *e. g.* in the words *master*, and *matter*, we say the former is *accented* and the latter syllable *unaccented*, yet nothing is clearer than that in the word *master*, the penultima is *long*, and in *matter*, *short*, although under the accent.

It is true, that in reading Latin, such a distinction is not attended to, nor indeed is it necessary. The rythm and harmony is not affected in any measure, by it.

In treating the subject, I must premise, that I do not pretend to explain how each individual word should be pronounced. The sound represented by each letter cannot be ascertained, and consequently, still less that represented by a combination of letters. All I mean to attempt, is to elucidate the structure of the different species of Latin verse, and illustrate them by examples in English, of words connected in a similar manner, so as to enable any one to perceive the method and regularity that obtain in the ancient versification, adopted by the Greek and Roman poets.

The principal species of Latin verse are the hexameter, pentameter, asclepiadean, glyconian, sapphic, alcaic, and iambic.

All of these, except the last, are made up of a certain number of feet disposed in regular succession, and constituting lines or verses of various lengths. The feet again are composed of a limited number of long and short syllables. Hence the difference that subsists between prose and verse, is, that in the former the disposition of words of a certain quantity, is arbitrary, in verse fixed and determinate.

The following are the most usual sorts of feet, that occur in any poetical composition, the spondee, pyrrhic, iambus, and trochee, or choree, which are dissyllabic; the dactyle, and anapest, of three syllables. It is not necessary to suppose any other species. And even these it must be remembered, are purely hypothetical, and invented by the critics and grammarians, not by the poets themselves. Indeed, we have no reason at all to suppose that

in composition, the idea of these feet ever entered the head of the poet; just as when one writes English verse, he never thinks of the iambus, although the common measure observed in English poetry, is as purely iambic, as the Comedies of Terence, so far as the different genius of the languages permits. So habituated was the ear to the rythm, that there was not a possibility of making a mistake of this nature.

To begin then with the Hexameter, the measure made use of in all epic, didactic, and generally, in all poems of considerable length, it is first to be noticed, that each verse, as the name hexameter implies, consists of six feet. These feet are the *dactyle* and *spondee*; the former composed of one long and two short syllables, and the latter of two long ones, consequently equal in time. These feet are used indiscriminately, with this exception, that the concluding foot is *always* a spondee, and the penultima a dactyle. Hence, as in every verse there are six feet, and each foot contains four *times*, as Quintilian terms them, every hexameter contains twenty-four times, and is therefore precisely of the same length. But, as the number of syllables in every foot is unequal, the *syllabic* length of verses is also unequal. They are, however, necessarily restricted to the numbers between thirteen and seventeen, as any one must observe, from the nature of the verse.

DELTA.

(To be continued.)

FOREIGN.

London, April 2.

Yesterday at 12 o'clock, his majesty came from Windsor to the Queen's palace. About half past 1 o'clock his majesty gave an audience to lord Erskine, when his lordship delivered up the great seal. At 2 o'clock his majesty had a private levee; at which the following had the honour of kissing his majesty's hand upon their several appointments:—lord Eldon, on being appointed lord chancellor; Mr. Robert Wand, on being appointed a lord of the admiralty; Mr. S. Bourne, on being appointed a lord of the treasury; the duke of Richmond, on being appointed lord lieutenant of Ireland; lord Sidney, on being appointed ranger of Hyde and St. James's Parks, in the room of the earl of Euston; admiral Gambier, on being appointed a lord of the admiralty; major general the hon. John Abercromby, on being appointed to the command of the 53d regiment; lord St. John resigned his staff of office, as captain of the band of gentlemen pensioners. His majesty held a privy council, when lord Eldon was sworn in lord high chancellor.

We daily expect to receive intelligence of a battle which may eventually decide whether Bonaparte is to remain beyond the Vistula, or whether he is to hasten his retreat to the Rhine. Both parties, after the late tremendous trial of strength at Eylau, where nature turned pale at the sight of so much destruction, are bringing up the reinforcements. We have already mentioned, that the intention of the French is to turn the left wing of the Russians—but this intention is understood, Essen is opposed to Massena, with a superiour force; and unless the former be defeated, this last combination is disconcerted, and Napolean must retire.

We have seen some letters respecting the battle of Eylau, which throw new light on the circumstances leading to that tremendous conflict. Bernadotte, alias Ponte Corvo, being greatly pressed, sent for reinforcements. His courier was intercepted; and Bonaparte advancing to Koningsberg, found himself in front, not of a Russian detachment, but of the main army. A battle was then unavoidable; and it exceeded, these letters say, all that has ever been heard of or read in history. The number of the killed and wounded amounted to no less than 55,000 men.—Of those put *hors de combat*, 15,000 were Russians, and 40,000 French. The greatest loss of the latter arose from their advancing upon the most fortified part of the Russian line, where almost every assailant fell. They suffered also in another way. The gens d'armes a cheval made their way through the Russian wings; they were there met by the cavalry of reserve, and but 16 out of 5000 men returned to "the grand army." The Russians formed a compact mass—a column of granite, as the French would express it; but before night arrived, the appearance of the Prussian army, which had been fighting all day, put an end to the conflict, and caused the French to retreat.

—

Extract of a letter from Frankfort, March 15.

"For some days past there has been a report of three-fold alliance between France, Persia, and the Porte. Some say it is already signed by the two latter powers, and that France will accede to it."

In one of the poems of Pye, the present Poet Laureat of Great-Britain, we find the following description of the triumph of *Dulness*, by the aid of her auxiliary *Fashion*, against the combined forces of WIT, REASON, and BEAUTY.

First, Wit's impetuous train the fight began,
Full on the foe, with active force they ran.
The hardy sons of DULNESS bear the shock,
Sustain the onset, and their ardor mock.
Secure from wounds they fight, no hostile reed
Can make the sacred sons of dulness bleed:
CONCEIT, (whose tenfold shield's the surest fence
'Gainst all the fire of WIT, and force of SENSE;
In which, when held before the warrior's heart,
No weapon finds a vulnerable part;
But, from its temper'd verge the arrows bound,
Nor leave a mark, but blunted strew the ground.)
Conceit, propitious hovering o'er their heads,
Before his favourite band his buckler spreads;
Behind its ample round, they safely lie,
And scorn the shafts of satire as they fly.
Weak are the attempts of REASON to sustain,
The shatter'd force of WIT's defeated train;
Alike the baffled legions quickly yield,
And still victorious DULNESS keeps the field.

But different far, the martial scene appears,
Where her triumphant banner BEAUTY rears.
FOLLY and VICE, in vain their power oppose,
Wide o'er the field her car exulting goes;
Before her bands the hostile legions fly,
And round her shining chariot myriads die:
Even DULNESS learns to tremble at the sight,
Draws off her conquering sons and shuns the fight.
The trembling goddess, seiz'd with deep dismay,
Beheld the fatal fortune of the day:
Yet one remaining band some hope afford,
To snatch the victory from her rival's sword.
From various regious drawn, a troop she had,
Of forms uncouth, in dress fantastic clad,
The truest slaves of FASHION's potent reign,
The keenest foes to BEAUTY's gallant train.
A thousand arms they wield, and arts they know,
Destructive all to their triumphant foe;
Here AFFECTATION dress'd in fell grimace,
Distorts each feature of a lovely face;
Here Milliners and Mantua-makers join
Their cruel skill to hide a form divine.
Her alter'd legions, BEAUTY scarcely knows,
And shrinks astonish'd, from her shouting foes.

CRACKERS.

The following specimen of alliteration was written in Vermont, on account of a sort of a procession in honour of the notable Mat. Lyon, of spitting memory, which was accompanied by a hail storm.

A band of banditti, and desperate democrats, propose to parade in pompous procession to pamper the pride of an insolent Irishman. But heaven harasses them with a terrible tempest, and providence pelts them with a horrible hail storm.

An inscription to designate the occupation of a watch-maker, by the celebrated Governor Livingston, of New-Jersey.

Here are fabricated and renovated, trochleary horologes; portable and permanent, linguaculous, and taciturn, whose cyrcumgyrations are performed by internal spiral elastics, or external pendulous plumbages, invested with aureum or argentum integumen'ts.

An American bull.—An American, speaking of the turbulent conduct of the "*hide-binders*," observed that these *low Irishmen* were so *used* to being *hung*, that they could not *live* without it.

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THE

WEEKLY INSPECTOR.

" Of those men who have overturned the Liberties of Republics, the greatest number
" have begun their career by paying an obsequious court to the People—com-
" mencing DEMAGOGUES, and ending TYRANTS." HAMILTON.

Vol. II.] NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1807. [No. 40.

POLITICAL.

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THE DANGERS OF THE COUNTRY; *by the author of War in Disguise.*

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(Continued from page 196.)

AMIDST the gloom which envelopes Europe, and threatens to shroud the whole civilized world, our author thinks that he discovers a ray of hope which brightens the prospect, and excites to renovated exertion.

"For my part, I regard neither Bonaparte, nor his conquests, nor his ambitious system, as immortal; though all may live long enough for the ruin of England, if we give him a peace at this juncture.

"Judging from historical examples, and natural probability, which notwithstanding the strange occurrences of the age, we must still do, if we would anticipate future events, I cannot believe that the new erected empire of France will long survive the builder. It has been put together too hastily, and with too many unseasoned materials, to be durable. It may even fall by the rupture of that military scaffolding by which it was raised. The deposed sovereigns may probably not be restored, nor the conquered nations delivered from a foreign master; but it seems probable that the captains of this second Alexander, will at his decease at least, if not during his life, carve out for themselves their respective kingdoms, without much respect for the claims of the Corsican family. He has already shown them the way to take up crowns with the sword, and has whetted their appetite for sovereign power, by the elevation of their comrades. France, therefore, may, like Macedon, be soon glad to maintain her ancient borders against those who conquered in her name; and new political combinations, may produce a new balance of power in Europe. The conqueror himself even, may possibly meet the fate of his brother Emperors, Cæsar, and Dessalines; and if we must at last fall, it will be something at least, to have escaped by a protracted war, the yoke of Bonaparte.

"We should dread subjection to this man, beyond all other foreign masters; not only because he personally hates us, and all that is most noble among us; but because, of all those scourges of mankind called conquerors, there has been none more truly odious."

These are consolotary reflections; but we are apprehensive that the writer attributes too much to the abilities and character of Bonaparte. Those who have attentively studied the nature of the French revolution, and investigated the causes which led to the present predominance of France, will perceive that as long as the principle of Jacobinism, the source of that deadly and desolating activity of which Burke was so apprehensive, exists in France, a Bonaparte will never be wanting to carry it into operation. Bonaparte, powerful as he is, is merely clay in the hands of the Jacobin potters. He is no more than the leader of those politicians who first plotted the subjugation of Europe, and to their counsels he must in all important particulars be subservient. The same conspirators who invited him from Egypt, to place him in the high way of empire, and to put an end to their gim-crack experiment on the political perfectibility of man, could as easily destroy Bonaparte, as could a mechanist one of his own puppets. They could likewise with the greatest facility regulate disputes among his successors in such a manner that the great interests of the empire should receive no detriment.

In the following paragraph the author further enlarges on certain traits in the character of Bonaparte, which ought ever to be taken into view, in contemplating the tyrant and the sect of which he is leader.

"And here let me deprecate with just alarm, let me reprobate with honest indignation, the grovelling sentiments that would ascribe to this phænomenon and reproach of our age, the character of a hero, or the appellation of Great. Should we unhappily fall under his yoke, we shall be compelled like Frenchmen to praise him; but let us not prematurely teach our children to admire, or even to view him without abhorrence. It is of some importance to the cause of morals, and more to the temporal destiny of mankind, that the standard of heroism should not be reduced to the low level of Bonaparte.

"There has always been in the world a fatal propensity to admire those pests of our species, called conquerors, and to pay them in fame the wages for which they labour in the fields of blood. But this error has in general one excuse. We commonly observe in this mischievous race, as in the lion, a savage dignity at least, if not a generosity of character. Even in their crimes there is a sublimity, which inspires terror indeed, and perhaps indignation, but not disgust or contempt. How different the man, who after the battle of Auerstadt, could send forth those pitiful bulletins against an unhappy woman, and a queen, which have appeared in the French gazettes, who has repeatedly indulged the same paltry spite against the unfortunate Queen of Naples, and the brave Englishmen that foiled him in Syria; who refused to allow the body of the gallant Old Duke of Brunswick to be laid in the tomb of his ancestors; and who in the case of Trafalgar, and many other instances, has not scrupled to disgrace himself in the eyes of all Europe, by the grossest forgeries and falsehoods.

I fear that the detestation due to this last mean part of Bonaparte's character, begins to wear out, from the frequency of its exhibition. Let us recollect then if we can, any other man in ancient or modern story, known by the appellation of Great, who ever stooped to the pitiful tricks of systematic falsehood, in their public relations of facts. To the dignity of ancient heroism the vice was utterly unknown; and though in our modern wars with the kings of France, accounts of battles are said to have been unfair, at least on the side of our enemies, the misrepresentations have been such as might, in good measure, be ascribed to the deceptious reports of subordinate commanders, or to the sincere partiality of self-love. The misrepresentations of the Brussels gazettes became in the last reign proverbial; yet the French king was probably more the dupe of flattery, than the author of wilful falsehood. Widely different, however, were the glosses and strongest distortions of facts used in those days, from the shameless effrontery which could represent our glorious victory at Trafalgar as a battle in which we had lost fifteen or sixteen ships of the line, and forge Letters from Gibraltar to confirm the vile imposture.

There is even a generical difference between this mean habit of Napoleon, and the falsehoods ever before used by any monarch who has stooped to this groveiling vice. Deceits have been practised privately in the cabinet; but they have been regarded, at least by those misjudging minds which used them, as the lawful circumvention of an enemy or a rival; and such violations of truth, have commonly been perpetrated in the hope of escaping detection. But the mendacious gazettes of Bonaparte, differ from such secret and particular crimes, as open prostitution differs from a private intrigue. He publishes without a blush, relations the gross falsehood of which he knows to be notorius at the moment to every man in Europe, except those who are prevented from reading any newspapers but his own; and which must soon lose their credit even with his own deluded subjects. For a temporary domestic purpose, this mighty monarch is content to incur an infamy from which every gentleman shrinks with abhorrence, and the proper epithet for which is too low to sully these sheets."

Bad as is this man, he is a legitimate disciple of the Jacobin sect, and had his worst qualities been alloyed in the least by any thing like justice, generosity, or humanity, he never could have succeeded under the system of morals and manners which the Jacobins introduced in France. These wretches caused a state of society, in which nothing but the most savage cunning and the most brutal ferocity could predominate, and the man in whom they were most eminently united, was alone qualified for the station now held by Bonaparte.

(To be continued.)

SCRAPS.

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DEMOCRATS ARE NOT REPUBLICANS.

We have heretofore pointed out the mistakes of those politicians who maintain that *Democracy* and *Republicanism* are synonimous terms*. But our good democrats still maintain that they are good republicans, although they might as we have said before, as well denominate themselves white blackbirds, honest thieves, or humane assassins. We will now present them with an authority, which, though not quite equal to that of Cheetham, the very Politian of polite literature, nor that of Duane, a second Montesquieu, yet is entitled at least to be read with some degree of candour, as the author was supposed to possess some few qualifications for writing on political subjects, and might perhaps have been by some thought not inferior to the great "*Polypus*," who so often blazes like a very conflagration in the columns of the American Citizen.

Speaking of the efforts of the tinkering politicians of the French revolution to build up a new government on the basis of that on which they had laid such violent hands, the eloquent and profound BURKE observes:—

"I do not know under what description to class the present ruling authority in France. It affects to be a pure democracy, though I think it in a direct train of becoming shortly a mischievous and ignoble oligarchy. But for the present I admit it to be a contrivance of the nature and effect of what it pretends to. I reprobate no form of government upon abstract principles. There may be situations in which the purely democratic form will become necessary. There may be some (very few, and very particularly circumstanced) where it would be clearly desirable. This I do not take to be the case of France, or of any other great country. Until now, we have seen no examples of considerable democracies. The ancients were better acquainted with them. Not being wholly unread in the authors, who had seen the most of those constitutions, and who best understood them, I cannot help concurring with their opinion, that an absolute democracy, no more than absolute monarchy, is not to be reckoned among the legitimate forms of government. They think it rather the corruption and degeneracy, than the sound constitution of a republic If I recollect rightly Aristotle observes, that a democracy has many striking points of resemblance with a tyranny*. Of this I am certain, that in a democracy, the majority of the citizens is capable of exercising the most cruel oppressions upon the minority, whenever strong divisions prevail in that kind of polity, as they often must; and that oppression of the minority will extend to far greater numbers, and will be carried on with much greater fury than can almost be ever apprehended from the dominion of a single sceptre. In such a popular persecution, individual sufferers are in a much more deplorable condition than in any other. Under a cruel prince, they have the balmy compassion of mankind to assuage the smart of their wounds; they have the plaudits of the people to animate their generous constancy under their sufferings: but those who are subjected to wrong under multitudes are deprived of all external consolation. They seem deserted by mankind; overpowered by a conspiracy of their whole species."

Those disinterested politicians who possess such a wonderful partiality for the low Irish, and who are so particularly solicitous to manufacture them

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* See Vol. I. page 29.

* "*When I wrote this I quoted from my memory, after many years had elapsed from my reading the passage. A learned friend has found it, and is as follows:*

"Τὸ γὰρ τὸ αὐτὸ, καὶ ἀμφω δεσποτικὰ τῶν βελτιόνων, καὶ τὰ ψηφίσματα, ωσπερ ἐκεῖ τὰ ἐπιταγματα· καὶ ὁ δημαγωγὸς καὶ ὁ κόλαξ, οἱ αὐτοὶ καὶ ἀνάλογον· καὶ μάλιστα ἑκάτεροι παρ' ἑκατέροις ἰσχύουσιν, οἱ μὲν κόλακες παρὰ τυράννοις, οἱ δὲ δημαγωγοὶ παρὰ τοῖς δήμοις τοῖς τοιούτοις."

'*The ethical character is the same; both exercise despotism over the better class of citizens; and degrees are in the one, what ordinance and arrêts are in the other: the demagogue too, and the court favourite, are not unfrequently the same identical men, and always bear a close analogy; and these have the principal power, each in their respective forms of government, favourites with the absolute monarch, and demagogues with a people such as I have described.*' Arist. Politic. lib: iv. cap. 4.

into *American* citizens the moment they condescend to bless our shores, may see in the following from Carr, a pretty enough trait in their character.

" In the course of my rambles I was attracted by a crowd upon some steps, and found that the quarter-sessions were holding. I entered a dismal hall, where an assistant barrister presided: the same merry noise and confusion prevailed here as at Killarney. I found a *wild* Irishman, a facetious fellow, upon the table, seated in a chair, and under examination, attended by an interpreter. " Do you know," said the examining solicitor, (who officiated as counsel) the travellers in the dock?" " And plaze you, I know them both, *by what I have heard*," was the answer. (A loud laugh.) The following question produced one of the most favourite figures of speech amongst the low Irish: " Well, sir, " did he confess at all?" Answer— " plaze your honour, he would not confess " a *h'a'porth*"—*i. e.* the worth of a halfpenny. " I know you well," said one of the jury to another witness. " Oh, plaze " you," said the witness, " you never " knew me but out of honesty." (Another laugh.) This fellow contradicted himself many times, but always with so much humour, that the gravest judge could scarcely have preserved a due solemnity of face. So naturally disposed are the lower orders to drollery, that *I found perjury, if it had any thing of humour in it, seemed to be stripped of all its culpability.* The government has acted wisely in appointing gentlemen regularly bred to the law, to preside in these courts, who are capable, by habits of investigation, of discovering the truth, however deeply concealed, and who know the genius and condition of the people thoroughly."

What pretty tools these for our ambitious demagogues!

" While words of learned length and
" thundering sound,
" Amaz'd the gaping rustics rang'd a-
" round;
" And still they gaz'd, and still the won-
" der grew,
" That one small head could carry all he
" knew." GOLDSMITH.

There is nothing more disgusting to a man of correct taste, who possesses a relish for the simple but sublime beauties which have given immortality to Homer, Milton, Tully, and Addison, than the silly inflated works of our American would-be wits. They strut on stilts, in order to seem to be majestically tall, but still appear like wax-work miniature likenesses placed on pedestals, entered for colossal statues.

The contrast between the pomposity of the language and the poverty of the ideas of these witlings, was tolerably well taken off some years since, by our friend Dr. Caustic, in the following villanous congregation of crack-jaw phrases:—

" The plenilunicular orb had just emerged from the celurean abyss of the circumfluent ocean. The mild radiance of her beams resplendent, gamboled eccentrically on the verge of the horizon, suffusing ineffable tranquillity through the love-lorn breast of the contemplative philosophical philanthropist. The dimpling surface of a capacious reservoir of aquatic particles, gently agitated by spice-breathing nocturnal zephyrs, reflected the mild rays of night's beauteous regent. The tremulous undulations, resplendently luciferous, gilded by Cynthian emanations, surpassed the scurtillating corruscations which gorgeously glow in the gems of Golconda.

" What raptures extatic thrilled the *bubbling breast* of the amorous Alsander, when through the attervated, semi-illuminated, intervening verdurous foliage, the celestial image of the divine Lucinda arrested his attention. The heavenly goddess, in a most enchanting attitude of demi-declination, sat secluded, beneath the frondiferous opacity, where the pliant woodbine, romantically diversified with multafour and multifarious, oblique and curvilineal implications, most delectably mantled the vivid circumference of a beatifical alcove."

Would you form an idea of Miranda?

Recollect the gay tints of the cloud-dappled morn,
The flame-cinctur'd multihu'd arch in the sky,
How lilies and lilacs the meadows adorn,
All glitt'ring with crystalline dew from on high.
They have not a charm with her charms to compare,
For in nature nor art there is nothing so fair.

" Oft had the enamoured Alsander secretly heaved the poignant but unavailing

sigh of lurid anguish. Oft had his plaintively languishing strains harmonic, taught the solitary woodlands to reverberate symphonious echoes, in unison sweetly responsive to the wild, warbling, melodious rhapsodical carrols of love.

" Oft did bland hope, fallaciously delusive, prompt his tremulously faultering organs of speech to annunciate to the divinely amiable object of his warmest wishes, whilst thrilling sensations of rapturous love extatic, glowed intensely ardent in the abstruse recesses of his palpitating breast, convulsively singultating with anxious solicitude.

" Still did hesitating timidity, approximating lurid despondency, with the frigorific hand of pallid anxiety, impose the ferrugineous shackles of diffidence, and impede the volubility of that organic membrane, whose oscillating vibrations give origin to utterance." *Jam Satis.*

Now the truth is, that there is not a cent's worth of difference between this and nine tenths of what is palmed upon the American public for fine writing. If our auhtors would simply put at the end of their long sentences, the simple questions, What then ? What are we at now ? they might no doubt become somewhat less exuberant writers, and withal, might perhaps write more to the purpose.

FOREIGN.

London papers have been received by the ship Dartmouth, to the 21st of April, and contain much important intelligence, of which the following is an abstract:

April 6.—Baron Rehausen, the Swedish minister, presented a note to the British government, announcing that his Swedish majesty had determined to protect the commerce of the Baltic, and had blockaded the river Peene.

The British government has determined to give Russia every possible support; and will ship immediately 60,000 stands of arms for that purpose, with a proportionate quantity of ball cartridges. Upwards of 60,000 have already reached Memel.

Peace between England, Russia, and Turkey.

The London Courier speaks of the glorious intelligence which had been received from the Dardanelles, of a peace having been concluded between the before mentioned powers. This, though not officially announced by Sir John Duckworth or Mr. Arbuthnot, is received from such sources that its authenticity cannot be doubted.

The Vienna Court Gazette of March 21st, states that Admiral Louis's squadron had been lately reinforced by four three deckers, and several frigates and corvettes; and on the 21st of February the English forced the seven forts which protect the passage of the Dardanelles, burnt a Turkish ship of the line, and destroyed some Turkish frigates in the channel; in consequence of which, fresh negociations had been entered into.

The British government has received more particular and more recent intelligence to the following purport:

That Admiral Lewis, having been joined by Sir John Duckworth, faced the passage of the Dardanelles amidst a tremendous fire, which, however, did but little damage to the British ships. The fire from the old castle on the north side of the straits was peculiarly heavy, but was silenced by British thunder, and the fort reduced almost to a heap of ruins. The Turkish squadron opposed an unavailing resistance. The number of ships taken and destroyed is reported to have been ten sail of the line. These proceedings, and the junction with the Russian squadron, spread universal dismay. The combined fleets were proceeding to carry their force against Constantinople, when a message was sent to the Divan with proffers of peace. To these the Divan, after a short consultation, acceded. The following is the substance of the conditions:

That the English should retain possession of the Dardanelles till a general peace.

That Russia should also keep possession of certain Turkish fortresses

till a general peace, as security for the fidelity of the Porte.

The first and immediate consequence of this act of vigour was the destruction of the French influence. Sebastian was ordered to leave Constantinople in 24 hours.

April 20.—It was reported last night that the Duke of Portland had resigned, and that Lord Sidmouth was placed at the head of the treasury. This event has not, however, taken place, but that some change in the cabinet is on the tapis we can hardly doubt, having had it stated to us from many quarters.—There are difficulties in the way which will not be easily surmounted. Mr. Canning, it is said, resists the admission of Lord Sidmouth, as does also Lord Melville; while others of the cabinet maintain the measure to be indispensably necessary. We hope to be able to speak more decisively in a day or two.

Parliament, we are assured, will be dissolved after the close of the present session. *Star.*

April 21.—The Swedes are said to be advancing, and to have been joined by a strong body of Germans, anxious to revenge upon the French the cruelties that have been inflicted. It was reported that the Swedes had entered Stettin.—The siege of Dantzic is said to have been raised, as well as the siege of Stralsund.—Leschvre's division, which was besieging the former place, has been ordered to join the grand army.—Bonaparte seems determined to strengthen himself as much as possible previously to the general battle, which has, in all probability, been fought ere this time.

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From the Konigsburgh Gazette of March 16.

Translation of the circumstanstial Report of his Excellency the General in Chief, Baron Von Benningsen, relative to the battle of Prussian Eylau.

" On the 25th of Jan. (8th Feb.) I broke up from Landsberg with my army, which, in various detachments made from it, was only seventy thousand strong. The French, which consisted of five corps of Marshals Augereau, Soult, Murat, Davoust, and Ney, which in the evening was joined by Bernadotte, consisted of ninety thousand men, followed me closely, skirmishing continually with my rear guard, which consisted of the brigades of Generals Marcoff, Bagavoust, and Barkley de Tolly, under the command of Prince Bagrathion.

" When I arrived at Prussian Eylau, I caused my army to take a position at some distance behind the town, but ordered my rear guard to take the posts assigned it in the face of the enemy, to protect the march of my heavy artillery, which I was bringing from Worlsdorff, by a private route considerably circuitous, partly to avoid some bad roads, and partly to facilitate the march of my columns. At the same time I caused the town of Prussian Eylau to be occupied by General Barkley, and sent some regiments of the 1st division to the support of the rear guard; this reinforcement enabled General Marcoff to take a firm position and erect a battery.—The enemy did not neglect to follow General Marcoff, and while he sent out his flankers, directed the march of three strong columns against the heights occupied by General Marcoff. The latter sent his sharp shooters against the enemy, and fired on them with his field pieces; but as this was found insufficient, the regiment of Pskoff, and the regiments of Sophie, attacked the enemy with the bayonet, and dispersed a column. The second column was defeated by a regiment of Petersburgh dragoons, and almost entirely destroyed. The 3d column was cut down by the fire from our artillery, under the command of the brave Colonel Jermoloff. The enemy now began to fire on our line with artillery, and to march against it with four columns, while a fifth marched against our left wing, and endeavoured to take it in flank. As the regiments of Pskoff and Sophie were too weak to prevent this, they received orders to retreat, while the regiment of Moscow grenadiers, and the 21st regiment of Yagers, (chasseurs,) supported by the regiment of cuirassiers, the Kargopol and Ingermaland regiment of dragoons, and the Elizabeth grod hussars, advanced to the attack. The four regiments of artillery attacked sword in hand the enemy's cavalry, which endeavoured to turn our right wing, and killed a great number. The batteries of the 8th division held the enemy in respect on our left wing, and the same regiment of hussars attacked it at the same time with great success.

" Though the enemy was repulsed at all points, he reinforced himself on every side, and threatened to cut off those of our troops which had advanced farthest. I commanded these to fall back, that they as well as the 8th division, and afterwards the whole rear guard, might retreat thro' Prussian Eylau, and join the main body, which was carried into execution in the following manner:—The 5th, 7th, 8th, 13th, and 15th, formed two lines, of which the second was only a single column; the

4th and 14th formed the reserve. The right wing was commanded by Lieut. Gen. Toutschkow; the centre by Lieut. Gen. Baron Von Ostermann; and the whole advanced guard by the Prince Bagrathion. The whole of the cavalry, under the command of Lieut. Gen. Prince Gallitzin, covered the two wings, a part of it, however, was with the line. The heights in front of my van were occupied by our batteries, General Barkley, and the flying artillery of Colonel Iermoloff, which had covered the retreat of the rear guard, were still in Prussian Eylau; but presently the enemy advanced against the town with so great a force, that General Barkley, though he had achieved prodigies of valour, was obliged to yield to superior numbers, and retreat. As soon as I perceived this, I sent the 5th division to his support. It marched in three columns, overturned all before them, and retook the town by storm. In this attack, the enemy suffered a very great loss, though he had planted cannon in the streets of the town, and fired on us on every side from the windows of the houses. General Barkley on this occasion was severely wounded in the arm.—After the night came on, and the enemy had entirely ceased to fire, I withdrew all the troops from the town, in order to collect my whole force on the other side for a general attack the next day. But to secure myself against any alarm in the night, I placed the 4th division, reinforced by the regiment Archangel, between the town and the army, at the same time I withdrew the detached corps of General Barkley to the regiment under Gen. Bagavoust. On the 27th Jan. (8th Feb.) at five in the morning, I formed two columns in the midst of my position, and gave the command of them to General Doccoroff; while on my left wing I placed a third column, consisting of Gen. Count Kancensky, while the brigade of Gen. Marcoff filled the space in my lines which had been left by the 7th division placed in column. At day break, the enemy advanced through the town, and I sent some defilements of Yagers against him. At the same time I observed that between the town and the heights, on which were batteries of the enemy, there were several French columns, which, as well as the batteries threatened my centre, I immediately ordered my batteries to direct their fire as well against the enemy's artillery, as against the troops defiling out of the town, by which the French columns were obliged to halt.

"On the other side, the French Cavalry, which had attacked General Toutschkow on his right wing, was repulsed by the fire of the artillery of Count Siewers. The enemy made himself master of a village situate on our right wing, and appeared to threaten our right flank with considerable force; I, however, soon drove him out of the village with the 24th regiment of Yagers, and some other sharp shooters. In the mean time, we saw other fresh columns of French guards come out of Prussian Eylau, which appeared to intend an attack on my right wing and on my centre. General Toutschkow had then ordered Major-General Fock to advance with his brigade, which, supported by two regiments of Dragoons, attacked the enemy with the bayonet, repulsed him with great slaughter, on which the enemy retreated in great disorder, and left eight pieces of cannon spiked. General Tapolsky, who was posted behind the centre with one of the columns of reserve, being ordered by Gen. Doccoroff to deploy, received the enemy with so well supported a fire of small arms, that it forced the enemy to retreat, and, without giving him time to rally, advanced on him with the bayonet, took an Eagle, and made 130 prisoners. At the same time some squadrons of French cavalry, supported by infantry, advanced against the left of our centre, and endeavoured to penetrate it through an interval in the first line, but were received by the Cossacks and some cavalry with so much success, that only eighteen men returned, the rest being all cut to pieces. The enemy's infantry which supported these squadrons was repulsed by the regiment of grenadiers of Moscow, under the command of Prince Charles of Mecklenburgh, Schwerin, and the Schlusselburg regiment of Infantry, which had been detached by Gen. Essen. They retreated towards the columns of the enemy which had been repulsed by our General Zapolsky, and joined them. At the same moment these columns, which had been joined by two other columns of the enemy, began to renew the attack, but were repulsed by Gen. Sornoff and Zapolsky, with two regiments of cavalry, which were posted behind our front, and which attacked them with the greatest impetuosity. Count O'Rourk with three squadrons of the regiment of Pawlograd hussars took these retiring columns in flank, and pursued them till they got under the cannon. The St. Petersburgh dragoons and the Wladenir regiment of Infantry on this occasion took two Eagles, and the enemy in his retreat left behind him 22 pieces of heavy artillery.

"The attack directed against our right wing was obstructed by General Sacken's flankers.—General Bagavoust, who had occupied the villages of Serpallen, with a detachment of the advanced guard, was attacked at break of day, and merely defended himself by his flankers. But as the attacking columns threatened to turn the

village, Gen. Kochowsky hastened to his assistance with his regiment of Lithuanian Uhlans, and the regiment of the Cuirassiers of Little Prussia; they drove the enemy back, who retreated in the utmost confusion towards a forest. The same regiments then attacked with the same decisive success, other columns of French infantry, which supported by cavalry, made a movement towards our centre, threw them into the greatest confusion, killed 300, and took 67 prisoners, among whom are 10 officers. General Pahlen attacked with the brigade of cavalry of General Koriff, several French columns which were marching against General Larken's division, threw them into disorder, and took one eagle. The regiment of hussars of Isun, and the regiment of dragoons of Courtland, also attacked the enemy with great success The enemy finding themselves repulsed with considerable loss, they united their whole force and formed in strong columns, which moved towards our left wing with a view of turning it. Gen. Bagavoust being too weak to resist a force so very superior to his, found himself necessitated to abandon and set fire to the village of Scapallen, which he had hitherto occupied, in order to take another position. His cavalry posted in front, attacked the enemy several times, but was obliged to fall back behind our left wing. In the mean time the enemy continued to receive considerable reinforcements, pursuing his plan of turning our left. Gen. Kamensky, who had already sent some reinforcements to General Bagavoust, detachments of Uglitz and Kosroma to reinforce his left wing, and ordered the village of Klein-Sangarten to be occupied by the regiment of Resan. Count Osterman finding himself opposed by a very superior force, he deemed it necessary to reserve his left wing, which was soon joined by General Bagavoust, against whom the above French columns proceeded with a numerous artillery and flankers, and had already reached our flank. The enemy had already turned our left wing, and forced the divisions of Sarken and Osterman to a retrograde movement, by concentrating all his attack against this point. I now ordered my horse artillery to advance.—Gen. Kutoysoff and Colonel Iermols erected their batteries on a height, and kept up so brisk a fire on the enemy, that they halted a few moments, abandoned the farm of Anklappen, which they had occupied, in great haste, and fled in the utmost confusion. At the same time, Gen. Tachaplitz, who commanded a detachment of [illegible] enemy in the village of Kutschisten, drove them out of it, and almost destroyed the enemy's cavalry. During these transactions Lieutenant-general L'Estory arrived in the field of battle with the Russian corps under his command, and two Russian regiments of foot, and hastened to reinforce our wing. As soon as he had formed a junction with the division of Gen. Kamensky, and the detachment of Gen. Techaplits, he marched towards the enemy, whom he cannonaded with a well directed fire from his battery. He then made a rapid movement against the left wing of the enemy with a view of turning it, and pursued them until the fall of night, which forced him to relinquish a further pursuit. The arrival of lieut. General L'Estocq, and the activity with which he performed his movements, contributed much to secure to us the fortune of the day. While the batteries of our left wing were then keeping up a brisk cannonade against the enemy, and Lieutenant-general L'Estocq pursued them, the enemy, although they were fully in possession of the village of Schedittten, did not dare to attack our right wing, merely composed of the division of General Toutschkoff, on account of its being covered by the fire of a strong Prussian battery which Gen. Fock had established on a height. At the fall of night I ordered the enemy to be driven from the village of Schedittten, where they sustained a considerable loss. The Cossacks behaved with distinguished gallantry during the action, and took 470 prisoners.

"This destructive battle commenced on the 7th, at three o'clock in the afternoon, and ended the following day at midnight. The loss of the enemy consists, by their own confession, in 30,000 killed, and 12,000 wounded; 2,000 Frenchmen have been taken prisoners of war, and 12 eagles taken. Our loss amounts to 12,000 killed, 7,900 wounded; 14 French generals were killed or wounded; nine of our generals are wounded, but most of them so slightly that they have already joined the army to bear testimony to the signal and persevering valor displayed by your imperial majesty's troops, and to assure you that your army, while it has thus acquired immortal glory, has given another memorable proof of what a nation may achieve which fights in defence of its native country, and is ready to sacrifice its blood and life for the attainment of the noble purposes of an adored monarch. In vain did Bonaparte lavish with the utmost profuseness all his vast resources; in vain did he incite the courage of his soldiers; and in vain did he sacrifice so great a part of his army. The gallantry and persevering valour of the Russians withstood all his efforts, and wrested from him a victory long and severely contested.

"Having remained master of the field of battle, I continued there that night, and

weighed the measures I should further have to pursue: and I have reason to congratulate myself on the determination I took to march to Koningsberg. I was there able to supply my army with every thing it stood in need of; after long and glorious exertions, it found there relief and repose, while the French army, weakened and dispirited, continued under arms. I hoped by this retrograde movement to induce the French army to follow me, but twelve regiments of horse only made this attempt, under the command of Marshal Murat, and were almost entirely destroyed near Mansfield. After this fresh loss the enemy began to retreat.

"BARON BENNINGSEN."

CAPTURE OF MONTE-VIDEO.

LONDON, *April* 12.

Downing-street.

A dispatch, of which the following is a copy, was received this morning at the office of Viscount Castlereagh, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of state, from Brigadier General Achmuty, to the Right Hon. William Windham :—

Monte-Video, Feb. 6, 1807.

SIR,

I have the honour to inform you that his Majesty's troops under my command, have taken by assault, and after a most determined resistance, the important fortress and city of Montevideo.

The Ardent with her convoy, arrived at Maldonada on the 5th January ; and I immediately took under my orders the troops from the Cape, commanded by Lieut. Colonel Backhouse. On the 13th I evacuated that place without opposition, leaving a small garrison on the island of Gorriti.

On consulting with Rear Admiral Stirling, it was determined to attack Montevideo; and I landed on the morning of the 18th, to the westward of the Caretas Rocks, in a small Bay, about nine miles from the town. The enemy were in great force, with guns on the heights, when we disembarked; but they did not advance to oppose us, and suffered me to take a strong position, about a mile from the shore. A trifling cannonade, and some firing at the outposts, commenced in the afternoon, and continued occasionally during our stay on that ground.

On the 19th we moved towards Montevideo. The right column, under the Hon. Brigadier Gen. Lumley, was early opposed.—About four thousand of the enemy's horse occupied two heights to his front and right. As we advanced, a heavy fire of round and grape shot opened upon us; but a spirited charge in front, from the Light Battalion under Lieut. Colonel Brownrigg, dispersed the corps opposed to him, with the loss of a gun. The enemy on the flank did not wait a similar movement, but retreated. They continued retiring before us, and permitted us, without any further opposition, except a distant cannonade, to take up a position about two miles from the citadel. Our advanced posts occupied the suburbs, and some small parties were posted close to the works; but in the evening the principal part of the suburbs was evacuated.

The next morning the enemy came out of the town, and attacked us with their whole force, about six thousand men, and a number of guns. They advanced in two columns; the right, consisting of cavalry, to turn our left flank, while the other, of infantry, attacked the left of our line; this column pushed in our advanced posts, and pressed so hard on our out piquet of 400 men, that Col. Browne, who commanded on the left, ordered three companies of the 40th under Major Campbell, to their support: these companies fell in with the head of the column, and very bravely charged it; the charge was as gallantly received, and great numbers fell on both sides; at length the column began to give way, when it was suddenly and impetuously attacked in flank by the Rifle Corps, and the Light Battalion, which I ordered up, and directed to the particular point. The column now gave way on all sides, and pursued with great slaughter, and the loss of a gun to the town. The right column, observing the fate of their companions, rapidly retired, without coming into action.

The loss of the enemy was consi-

derable, and has been estimated at fifteen hundred men; their killed might amount to between two and three hundred; we have taken the same number of prisoners, but the principal part of the wounded got back into the town; I am happy to add, that ours was comparatively trifling.

The consequences of this affair were greater than the action itself. Instead of finding ourselves surrounded with horse, and a petty warfare at our posts, many of the inhabitants of the country separated and retired to their several villages, and we were allowed quietly to sit down before the town.

From the best information I could obtain, I was led to believe that the defences of Montevideo were weak, and the garrison by no means disposed to make an obstinate resistance; but I found the works truly respectable, with 160 pieces of cannon; and they were ably defended.

The enemy being in possession of the island of Ratones, commanded the harbour; and I was aware that their gun-boats would annoy us, as we apprehended. A two gun-battery was constructed on the 23d to keep them in check, and our posts were extended to the harbour, and completely shut in the garrison on the land side. Their communication was still, however, open by water, and their boats conveyed to them troops and provisions; even water for the garrison was obtained by these means; for the wells that supply the town were in our possession.

On the 25th we opened batteries of four 24 pounders and 2 mortars, and all the frigates and smaller vessels came in, as close as they could with safety, and cannonaded the town. But finding that the garrison was not intimidated into a surrender, I constructed on the 28th, a battery of six 34 pounders within a thousand yards of the south-east bastion of the citadel, which I was informed was in so weak a state that it might be easily breached. The parapet was soon in ruins, but the rampart received little injury, and I was soon convinced that my means were unequal to a regular siege; the only prospect of success that presented itself, was, to erect a battery as near as possible to a wall by the south gate, that joins the works to the sea, and endeavour to breach it. This was effected by a six gun battery, within 600 yards, and though it was exposed to a very superior fire from the enemy, which had been incessant during the whole of the siege, a breach was reported practicable on the 2d instant. Many reasons induced me not to delay the assault, though I was aware the troops would be exposed to a very heavy fire in approaching and mounting the breach. Orders were issued for the attack an hour before daybreak the ensuing morning, and a summons was sent to the governor in the evening to surrender the town. To this message no answer was returned.

The troops destined for the assault consisted of the Rifle corps under Major Gardner, the Light Infantry under Lieut. Col. Brownrigg, and Major Trotter, the Grenadiers under Majors Campbell and Tucker, and the 38th regiment under Lieut. Col. Vassel and Major Nugent.

They were supported by the 40th regiment under major Dalrymple, and the 87th under Lieut. col. Butler and major Miller. The whole were commanded by col. Browne.—The remainder of my force, consisted of the 17th light dragroons, detachments of the 20th and 21st light dragoons, the 47th regiment, a company of the 71st, and a corps of 700 marines and seamen, were encamped under Brigadier Gen. Lumley, to protect our rear.

At the appointed hour the troops marched to the assault. They approached near the breach before they were discovered, when a destructive fire from every gun that could bear upon it, and from the musketry of the garrison, opened upon them. Heavy as it was, our loss would have been comparatively trifling, if the breach had been open: but during the night, and under our fire, the enemy had barricadoed it with hides, so as to render it nearly impracticable. The head of the column missed the breach,

and when it was approached, it was so shut up, that it was mistaken for the untouched wall. In this situation the troops remained under a heavy fire for a quarter of an hour, when the breach was discerned by Captain Renny of the 40th light infantry, who pointed it out, and gloriously fell as he mounted it.—Our gallant soldiers rushed to it, and difficult as it was of access, forced their way into the town. Cannon were placed at the head of the principal streets, and their fire, for a short time, was destructive; but the troops advanced in all directions, clearing the streets and batteries with their bayonets, and overturning their cannon. The 40th regiment, with Colonel Browne, followed. They also missed the breach, and twice passed through the fire of their batteries before they found it.

The 87th regiment was posted near the North gate, which the troops who entered at the breach were to open for them, but their ardour was so great they could not wait.—They scaled the walls and entered the town as the troops within approached it. At daylight every thing was in our possession except the Citadel, which made a show of resistance, but soon surrendered, and early in the morning the town was quiet, and the women were peaceably walking the streets.

The gallantry displayed by the troops during the assault, and their forbearance and orderly behaviour in the town, speak so fully in their praise, that it is unnecessary for me to say how highly I am pleased with their conduct. The service they have been engaged in since we landed, has been uncommonly severe and laborious, but not a murmur has escaped them; every thing I wished has been effected with order and cheerfulness.

Our loss during the siege was trifling, particularly as we were not sheltered by approaches, and the enemy's fire of shot and shell was incessant. But it is painful for me to add, that it was great at the assault. Many most valuable officers are among the killed and wounded. Major Dalrymple, of the 40th, was the only field officer killed. Lieut. Col. Vassal, and Brownrigg, and Major Tucker, are among the wounded. I am deeply concerned to say, that the two former are severely so.—The enemy's loss was very great—about 800 killed, and 500 wounded, and the Governor Don Pasquil Ruis Huidobro, with upwards of 2000 officers and men, are prisoners. About 1500 escaped in boats or scattered themselves in the town.

From Brigadier-General the Hon. W. Lumley, and from Col. Browne, I have received the most able and the most zealous assistance and support. The former protected the line from the enemy during the siege. The latter conducted it with great judgment and determined bravery.

The established reputation of the Royal artillery has been firmly supported by the company under my orders, and I consider myself much indebted to Captains Watson, Dickson, Carmichael, and Willgress, for their zealous and able axertion. Captain Fanshaw of the engineers was equally zealous, and though young in the service, conducted himself with such propriety, that I have no doubt of his proving a valuable officer. Owing to great fatigue, he was taken ill in the midst of our operations, and Capt. Dickson readily undertook his office, and executed it with the greatest judgment.

From the heads of corps and departments; from the general staff of the army; from the medical, and from my own personal staff, I have received the most prompt and cheerful assistance.

It is sufficient to say that the utmost cordiality has subsisted between Rear Admiral Stirling and myself; I have received from him the most friendly and polite attention, and every thing in his power to grant.

The Captains and officers of the navy have been equally zealous to assist us; but I feel particularly indebted to Captains Donnelly and Palmer, for their great exertions. They commanded a corps of marines and seamen, that were landed, and were essentially useful to us with the guns, and in the

batteries, as well as in bringing up the ordnance and stores.

This dispatch will be delivered to you by Major Tucker, who was wounded at the assault; and as he has long been in my confidence, I beg leave to refer you to him for further particulars.

I have the honor to be, &c.

S. ACHMUTY.

Brigadier-General commanding.

To the Right Hon. Wm. Windham, &c.

P. S. I am extremely concerned to add, that Lieutenant Colonels Vassal and Brownrigg both died yesterday of their wounds. I had flattered myself with hopes of their recovery; but a rapid mortification has deprived his majesty of two most able and gallant officers.

Return of the killed; wounded, and missing, of the forces under the command of Brigadier-General Sir Sam. Achmuty, between the 16th of January, the day of landing at the Punto de Curetus, to the 20th of January inclusive.

Between 12th and 20th ult.—1 Lieutenant, 1 drummer, 18 rank and file, killed; 2 majors, 3 captains, 1 lieutenant, 2 serjeants, 1 drummer, 119 rank and file, wounded; 1 rank and file, missing.

During the siege—1 captain, 3 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 12 rank and file, wounded; 7 rank and file, missing.

At the assault—1 major, 3 captains, 3 lieutenants, 2 serjeants, 5 drummers, 105 rank and file, killed; 2 lieutenant-colonels, 3 captains, 8 lieutenants, 4 ensigns, 4 staff, 18 serjeants, 5 drummers, 252 rank and file, wounded.

Total—1 major, 4 captains, 3 lieutenants, 2 serjeants, 6 drummers, 126 rank and file, killed; 2 lieutenant-colonels, 2 majors, 6 captains, 10 lieutenants, 5 ensigns, 4 staff, 20 serjeants, 6 drummers, 366 rank and file, wounded; 3 rank and file, missing.

Captains Willgrees and Crookshanks, and 31 rank and file included in the above, have since returned to duty.

J. BRADFORD,

Deputy Adjutant-General.

Return of ordnance, ammunition, arms, &c taken from the enemy at Monte Video, February 5, 1807.

Total of guns—51 twenty-four pounders; 68 eighteen pounders; 57 six pounders; 28 four pounders; 32 three pounders; 2 two pounders; 3 one pounders—in all 312.

Total of mortars---4 twelve-inch, 3 nine-inch, 2 eight-inch, 4 six-inch---in all 13.

Total of carronades---2 thirty-two pounders; 2 twenty four pounders, 6 twelve pounders---in all 10.

Total of howitzers---10 six and half inch.

A. WATSON,

Capt. Commanding Artillery.

We understand that the President has just received a letter from the Bey of Tunis, couched in terms of friendship towards the United States; and that information by the same opportunity, was received at the Department of state from Col. Lear, of his having effected an entire adjustment of our differences with the Bey. *N. Intel.*

Letters from Trinidad, received in Jamaica, mention, that a petition had been presented to the governor of that island by the principal inhabitants, praying that General Miranda might be ordered away, to prevent the recurrence of the disagreements which arose on his former visit to that island. The governor rejected the petition, on the ground of his having no authority to grant the prayer of it.

It appears by the subsequent article, that captain Whitby was acquitted on the 17th ult. As the witnesses from this city arrived about twenty days previous to the trial, there is no doubt but they were present. [*N. Y. Gaz.*

" London, April 22.

Trial of Capt. Whitby, of the Leander.

" A court martial assembled on board the Gladiator, in Portsmouth harbour, on the 16th and 17th inst. to

inquire into the conduct of Capt. John P. Beresford, of his majesty's ship Cambrian, (about April last) then commander in chief of his majesty's ships and vessels on the Halifax station, was directed to cruize off New-York, for the purpose of *gaining information*—and who, by letter dated the 6th of May last to capt. Beresford, represented that on the 25th of the preceding month, several vessels were *coming down from the light-house*, near New-York, and, as they obstinately persisted in not attending to the first shot fired from the Leander, when closely pursued, several of the said vessels were boarded, and among the number that did not bring to, was a coasting sloop, on board of which it appeared, by various letters and papers transmitted by Capt. Beresford to the Admiralty, an American seaman was unfortunately killed, by a shot fired from the Leander, or from some other of his majesty's ships and vessels then under the orders of Capt. Whitby; the court having inquired into the conduct of Capt. Whitby on a charge of violating the neutrality of a nation in amity with his majesty, and having on the 25th of April last, within the waters and jurisdictions of the United States of America, unlawfully, wilfully, and of his malice aforethought, caused a shot to be fired from his majesty's ship Leander, thereby one John Pierce, a citizen of America, was feloniously killed and murdered; and having heard the evidence in support of the charge, and Capt. Whitby in his defence; and having maturely considered the whole, were of opinion that the charge had not been proved, did adjudge Captain Whitby—to be ACQUITTED."

It is not for us to say upon what grounds this tribunal proceeded in acquitting Whitby. It is a matter of no consequence as respects American politics, whether it was the want of evidence or some less justifiable cause which led to his acquittal. Pretences will never be wanting to induce the British and other nations to violate our *rights*, if we possess no power to protect them. National respectability is not to be *begged*. It must be *commanded*. And how commanded? Not by empty proclamations, nor by gun-boats, nor by dry-docks, nor by non-importation acts, nor by the bobadil blustering of Captain Cheetham.

DOMESTIC.

Daniel D. Tompkins, Esq. is chosen Governor of this state by a majority of about 4000 votes.

In the next House of Assembly, the members will consist of 63 Clintonians, 24 Federalists, and 12 Lewisites.

There will be a majority of Clintonians in the Senate. [*N. Y. Gaz.*

The Richmond Enquirer of the 22d inst. says, "The memorable trial of Aaron Burr is set for this day. To expatiate on the vast scope of considerations which it embraces, is an unnecessary task.—The mind of every man in this country must have already conceived them.

"Many of the witnesses on the part of the prosecution, have arrived. Messrs. Eaton, Swartwout, and Ogden, came in the Wednesday's northern stage; and Mr. Bollman in the yesterday evening's stage. Commodore Truxton arrived in a private carriage last night.

"General Wilkinson had not arrived when this paper was put to press."

Connecticut Election.—On Thursday, the 14th inst. the legislature of Connecticut convened at Hartford. Calvin Goddard, Esq. was chosen speaker of the house of Representatives, and Lyman Law and Sylvanus Backus, Esqs. clerks.

On canvassing the votes for governor, it was found that

Gov. Trumbull had	11,959
Mr. Hart	7,971
Federal Majority,	3,988
Last year governor Trumbull had	13,413
Mr. Hart	9,460
Federal Majority,	3,953

From the Boston Weekly Magazine.

Messrs. Editors,

Any discovery which reduces manual labour, is deserving of public attention, but that which facilitates *domestic* operations *peculiarly* merits notice, because every individual is a member of some family. On these principles I think you will readily admit the following description to a place in your Magazine.

There has lately been brought into this town, an instrument for washing the linen of a family with ease and dispatch, without the application of hand washing to any part, or the hazard of injuring the feeblest texture. The difference is so great, between this and any other machine for the same purpose, which has fallen within the notice of the writer, that he decidedly gives it a preference to any thing of the kind which he has ever seen, although he possesses one of the most approved constructions heretofore known, that cost about double the price. As a description of the difference may be acceptable, the following sketch is presented.

The whole instrument is pendant on a centre-pin above, and on the same pin a block of wood is suspended by a rod, playing from end to end of a box, in which the articles are placed to be washed. A handle operating like the handle of a pump, brings the block alternately in contact with the ends of the box, or the clothing placed between them. The articles are thus pressed together into a flat mass, resting on its edge, the top inclining a little inward. Thus far, the effect is similar to that of the common washing machine, and now commences the essential difference between them. By the alternate motions of the box, the mass of clothing is thrown from its upright position, and laid flat on the bottom, immediately on the retreat of the block within, receiving the succeeding stroke on the edge thereof, whereby every part of the mass changes its relative situation; this is effected by a principle in natural philosophy, termed the *vis inertiæ* of matter. This principle, which has probably never before been applied to a like purpose, may be elucidated, by observing that a person standing in a boat, is able to preserve his equilibrium, while the boat is continued in a uniform motion, but he inevitably falls if the course of that motion be suddenly changed. The alternate motions of this box produce two essential benefits;—first, the continual changes produced thereby, prevent any part of the linen from escaping the designed effect, and second, the labour is by the same means greatly reduced. This is testified by the very evident difference immediately perceived by every one, who makes comparative trials with the machine; first by giving it the designed motion, and then by confining the box, and giving motion only to the block within, in which latter situation it operates like the common washing machines, and requires so much more power than is necessary to produce the same effect with the designed movement, that the difference will astonish any person, who is not a proficient in mechanics and natural philosophy.

The writer of this is not in the smallest degree interested in the success of this new invention, but voluntarily attempts the description thereof, *exactly as it appears to him*, because he is highly gratified with the simplicity of the mechanism, and with a firm belief, that the instrument will considerably reduce an unpleasant part of the labours of domestic economy. If it should be found that he has been too sanguine in this sketch, he will feel much regret, because he would on no terms be instrumental in the promulgation of error; whether he be thus chargeable or not, may be decided by any persons who will take the trouble of calling at the house of Mr. ALLEN, No. 45, Newbury Street, Boston, where the instrument may be viewed, and information can be obtained of its operation in a full experiment. At the same place intelligence can be obtained of a person now in town, from whom patent-rights may be purchased, as the machine is patented to Mr. DANIEL S. DEAN, of the State of New-York.

N. B. With a small expense many of the common Washing Machines may be altered to this patent.

The Editor has seen this machine in operation in New-York, and he is happy to unite his testimony to that of the writer of the above in favour of the ingenuity, simplicity, and utility of this invention.

We understand that machines of this construction may be viewed at No 146, Pearl-street, New-York.

From the Charleston Courier.

Mr. Jefferson's *Royal* Gazette, "*The National Intelligencer*," is now spinning out endless columns *in vindication* of Wilkinson's *late outrages on our civil rights*, and in advocating the odious doctrine of *military usurpation*.—But let us hear this mouth-piece of the president, this organ of Presidential will!---Take his own words---"There can be no doubt that cases may occur in which *violation of the constitution and laws will not only be venial, but in which it will be the duty of the Executive to commit them!!!*"---and all the semi-official presses throughout the Union are busy in propagating this accursed doctrine. What reason do these tools of power give? Why, truly "That constitutions and laws can never be so perfect as to provide for all possible cases," and therefore a President or his military instruments may assume all power, may legislate for us, and do just as they please. But "in times of confusion and emergency, there must be some discretion." Now those are the very times the constitution contemplated and foresaw, and it was to guard against executive and military usurpations *in such times*, that provisions for the security of our rights were made: no one apprehended any danger in peaceable times.

We are very happy in being indulged with the privilege of transplanting from the Evening Post, the following beautiful and sentimental lines.

On revisiting the Cottage of Rosa in early Spring, after a long absence.

Seven Summers have flown, and once more do I see,
The fields and the groves I deserted so long;
Scarce a bud yet appears on the winter-beat tree,
Nor a bird yet enlivens the sky with his song.

For tho' Spring has return'd, yet the chilly wind blows,
And the violets and daisies still hide in the ground;
But one dear little flower, one beautiful Rose,
Here blooms and here blushes the seasons all round.

Thou pride of the plain, little Queen of the grove,
Still fresh is thy foliage, and sweet thy perfume,
And still the bright object of Paridel's love,
As when thy first buds were beginning to bloom.

And though fate has decreed that he must not aspire,
This blossom divine on his bosom to wear,
Yet still must he cherish the tender desire,
And make thee forever the theme of his prayer.

Blow gently ye Zephyrs, be genial ye showers,
Bright and warm be the sky o'er thy dear native vale,
And may no bitter blast ever ravage the bowers,
That guard thy fair frame from the merciless gale.

And when the short season of blooming shall end,
Which fate to the children of nature has giv'n,
May some cherub of beauty, to snatch thee, descend,
And bear thee to bloom in the garden of Heaven.

PARIDEL.

FROM THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

Receipt for making a good match.

Wed a *scold* with a *blockhead*—the *match* must be good;
For to make a *good match* you have *brimstone and wood.*

Youth's seen to laugh, old age to grieve,
And plain's the reason why;
The one is thinking how to live,
The other how to die.

Eulogy on the death of the Right Hon. WILLIAM PITT, *January* 23, 1806.

Non sibi, sed Patriæ vixit.

—

HARK! the bell's deep and slow repeating sound
Summons Reflection from her care-worn cell;
Gives, while mute Horror sheds her influence round,
The awful tidings of our Patriot's knell.

And, ah! behold, in long procession go
The snowy plume, the proudly scutcheon'd herse,
The sable train of friends, whose heartfelt wo
Mocks every effort of recording verse.

Yonder, in that vast venerable Dome,
Thy lov'd remains, illustrious PITT, are laid;
There many a hero finds a laurel'd tomb
And letter'd tablet to adorn his shade.

There kings, philosophers, and poets lie,
Statesmen, and warriors tried, and all who claim
For genuine worth the sympathetic sigh,
Or bid Ambition mark the road to Fame.

Take thy repose near CHATHAM's honour'd dust,
O great descendant of a sire so bright!
Who taught, by rules sublime and models just,
Thy eaglet wing to soar with equal flight.

O, could the sorrowing Muse one spark attain
Of that pure genius which illum'd t y breast,
Then should her lay th' applause of Senates gain,
And Fame repeat what Gratitude express'd.

But vain th' attempt! her lyre can ne'er be strung
Such notes to sound, as mark'd thy varied theme;
Words, on whose pathos raptur'd Poets hung,
And thoughts, profoundest Sages must esteem.

Not HE, whose speech—a bold Cecropian tide—
Was wont to awe the artful victor king;
Nor HE, who bade sedition's flood subside,
And taught Rome's sons their Consul's praise to sing;

Nor aught of ancient, or of modern lore,
That shows the rhetorician's forceful art,
Like thee, the soul's best meanings could explore,
Or rouse the gen'rous feelings of the heart.

Yet, other labours could thy powers embrace;—
Thy talents various, as thy mind was great;
Whether the mazes of Finance to trace,
And fix the tott'ring credit of the State:

Or Trade instruct her gainful arts to ply,
Or Commerce teach to plough the bois-t'rous wave;
Hibernia's sons to own a closer tie,
Or crush the viper Treason in her cave.

But who can say what Britain e'er must owe
To thee for all her triumphs on the Main;
Triumphs, that forc'd th' astonish'd world to know
Her giant strength, her wide extended reign?

Or who enough can praise thy temper'd soul,
That scorn'd the lure of pleasure's vain career;
And, at an age when passion braves control,
Sought midnight toils, and many a task severe?

Or who its nobleness can truly tell,
That spurn'd indignant ev'ry selfish thought;—
Anxious to forward lov'd Britannia's weal,
Britannia's thanks the only boon it sought?

What though thy great and comprehensive plan,
Europe to rescue from her galling chain,
Fail'd, by events inscrutable to man,
Which often prove his wisest projects vain;

Yet to thy name shall future times be just,
And friends and foes alike thy merits own;
Rivals shall drop a tear upon thy bust,
And Glory grace it with her noblest crown.

Sussex. J. D.

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PRINTED BY HOPKINS AND SEYMOUR, AT WASHINGTON'S HEAD.

THE

WEEKLY INSPECTOR.

" Of those men who have overturned the Liberties of Republics, the greatest number
" have begun their career by paying an obsequious court to the People—com-
" mencing DEMAGOGUES, and ending TYRANTS." HAMILTON.

Vol. II.] NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1807. [No. 41.

DEMAGOGUE HUNTING.

No. VIII.

" Wherever the freedom of the press
" exists, (and WITH US may that freedom
" be perpetual!) I must assert, *that* LITE-
" RATURE, *well or ill conducted*, IS THE
" GREAT ENGINE *by which I am fully*
" *persuaded, all* civilized states *must ulti-*
" *mately be supported or overthrown.*"
Pursuits of Literature.

To those who have had opportunity to observe the influence of the press in producing the present state of society, in that part of Continental Europe which has fallen within the grasp of of French ambition, the state of the American press must be truly alarming. It teems with productions of the most dangerous nature, and such as are calculated to sap the foundations and prostrate the pillars of social order. The impious essays of the infidel Paine and the political dogmas of the madman, or traitor, or both, who conducts the Aurora, are circulated with industry, and swallowed with avidity. Their effect is already manifested, even to the least discerning. Very few are so dull as not to perceive that the fountains of society are poisoned; for we begin to taste the bitterness of the waters. Public and private confidence are shaken from their foundations, and integrity and abilities are merely passports to obscurity and indigence.

We have no doubt but some of the writers and retainers, who are so anxiously employed in the producing and disseminating works like those of Tom Paine, and the productions of the politicians of the same school, have imbibed an opinion that they are making great discoveries in the mysteries of nature, and eliciting new lights on the theory of government and society.

We would, however, beg leave to accost them in the words of a great writer; " What advantage do we derive from such writings? What delight can a man find in employing a capacity which might be fully exerted for the noblest purposes, in a sort of sullen labour, in which, if the author should succeed, he is obliged to own, that nothing could be more fatal to mankind, than his success?"

" Do they pretend to exalt the mind of man by proving him no better than a beast? Do they think to enforce the practice of virtue, by denying that vice and virtue are distinguished by good or ill fortune here, or by happiness or misery hereafter?"

" It is an argument," (continues the same writer,) " which I think Isocrates makes in one of his orations against the sophists, that it is far more easy to maintain a wrong cause, and to support paradoxical opinions to the satisfaction of a common auditory, than to establish a doubtful truth by solid and conclusive arguments. When men find that something can be said in favour of what, on the very proposal, they have thought utterly indefensible, they grow doubtful of their own reason; they are thrown into a sort of pleasing surprise; they run along with the speaker, charmed and captivated to find such a plentiful harvest of reasoning, where all seemed barren and

unpromising. This is the fairy land of philosophy. And it very frequently happens, that those pleasing impressions on the imagination subsist and produce their effect, even after the understanding has been satisfied of their unsubstantial nature. There is a sort of gloss upon ingenious falsehoods, that dazzles the imagination, but which neither belongs to nor becomes the sober aspect of truth."

A mind, which has no restraint from a sense of its own weakness, of its subordinate rank in the creation, and of the extreme danger of letting the imagination loose upon some subjects, may very plausibly attack every thing the most excellent and venerable. It would not be difficult to criticise creation itself; and if we were to examine the divine fabrics by our ideas of reason and fitness, and to use the same method of attack by which some men have assaulted revealed religion, we might with as good a colour, and with the same success, make the wisdom and power of God, in his creation, appear to many no better than foolishness. There is an air of plausibility which accompanies vulgar reasonings and notions taken from the beaten track of ordinary experience, that is admirably suited to the narrow capacities of some, and to the laziness of others."

It was this aptitude of mankind to embrace plausible falsehoods, and the love of paradox, which exists in most men, which gave so much popularity to the mischievous essays of Rousseau against the Arts and Sciences, and on the Inequality of Mankind. It was this facility with which men deceive themselves and others, which opened to those accursed revolutionary tenets which destroyed society in France, and introduced a despotism, much more rigid than even philosophists themselves have pretended ever had existence previous to that period. Dazzled by the glare of plausible falsehood, the partizans of Mr. Jefferson have succeeded in part, in destroying the constitution of their country by prostrating the judiciary, and in destroying the political consequence and influence of the men to whom we are indebted for our independence and whatsoever of national prosperity we are still permitted to enjoy.

The foregoing reflections occurred to us on perusing an essay in the *National Intelligencer*, of the 20th ult. which commenced with the query

"*How far have the governments heretofore instituted among men, promoted their* happiness?"

This weak and wicked production is calculated for nothing better than to render the minds of people who think superficially, averse to any government which has energy enough to answer any of the purposes for which governments were instituted. It is a feeble summary of the arguments of Rousseau, on the inequality of mankind, which he represents as the source of almost all the evils to which human nature is liable. It is calculated to make mankind discontented with that condition in society in which the majority must inevitably move or relinquish the comparative ease, security, and exemption from positive sufferings, from cold, hunger, and disease, which they enjoy in civilized life, for the forlorn condition of poor, naked, wandering, and defenceless savages.

"To treat this subject fully, (says Mr. Smith,) would require a volume. It would be necessary to take a historical view of every nation that has existed, to the present day," (this by the bye would require *several volumes* and an abler historiographer than Mr. Smith). "From this view it would be seen how much happiness, and how much misery, *governments* have produced. But such an extensive inquiry would be unnecessary on the present occasion. The general sentiment of mankind is made up respecting it."

The inference to be drawn from these premises is left to the readers of the National Intelligencer. But if they are remarkably stupid, as they must be, to swallow Mr. S's sophistry, they will conclude that governments having always been the sources of all human

misery, it is highly incumbent on all real philanthropists to set about their destruction, and by all means to be hostile to the establishment of any such dreadful evil in America.

Such arguments frequently inculcated by the demagogues of Ireland, paved the way to much of the misery and bloodshed which have at times desolated that unhappy country.

"Why, (says Mr. Smith,) is history a record of crimes? Not, surely, because men are so depraved by nature as to be incapable of virtue. Whatever priests may tell us on this point, we have a consciousness about us, that assures us we were created for better ends. No, the reason is, that tyranny has established its gloomy reign over the universe, and checked, if not eradicated, the best feelings of our nature."

Thence it should seem, that if there had existed no governments, men would have been a very happy and a very perfect being. But without government there can be no society, except such as exists in a state of nature, in which every man becomes his own avenger, every strong man a despot, and every weak man a slave. Let the *philanthrope* Mr. Smith extend his views to the Aborigines of America, among whom there is but little government or subordination, and observe if there is less endurance of evil—let him view a poor wretch made a prisoner in one of their predatory excursions, tied to the stake, tormented with the most infernal ingenuity, and expiring under the most excruciating agonies. Even these savages have some government, some subordination, and so far as it extends, it mitigates the evils of their situation.

What should we think of a writer who should gravely set about an inquiry under this head?

How far has the discovery of the metals, and particularly that of iron, contributed to the advancement of agriculture, manufactures, and the useful arts? And then proceed to give us a lamentable detail of the murderous uses in which metals had been employed, and the many accidents in which they had been instrumental, and among other elucidations, should give an accurate description of a lock-jaw, caused by treading on a rusty nail. Should we not say that the man was either mad or fond of paradoxical reasoning, and wish him to employ his ingenuity to some better purpose?

—

Among the most artful modes adopted by our notorious demagogues for destroying the reputation of Federalists and decrying Federalism, may be numbered the deceptive queries and sly insinuations which they mean should stand for affirmations, and which make false impressions on the ignorant of their party

Thus Duane, in one of his late papers, after a column of gross abuse against the Federalists, proceeds in this manner:—

"Who supported Cobbet?
"Who supported Miranda?
"Who supported Liston?
"Who supported Burr?
"Who supported standing armies?
"Who supported extravagant navies? &c.

Now although satisfactory answers have been a thousand times given to every insinuation which implies that the Federalists have been guilty of improper conduct in any of the transactions above alluded to, still this persevering buccaneer returns to the charge. But if we should answer to these queries, that the Federalists did not support or countenance Cobbet in any improper proceeding, or any thing inimical to the government, laws, or constitution of the United States—that the expedition of Miranda was fitted out with the knowledge, and consequently with the tacit permission, of Mr. Jefferson; which tacit permission had every appearance of giving it the sanction of government—that the Federalists had no improper connexion with Liston, far less supported him—that the army which was raised was the consequence of apparently well founded apprehensions of invasion—that a navy was thought necessary for the protection of our commerce—and that both Mr. Jefferson and

Tom Paine, the former in his Notes on Virginia, and the latter in his work called Common Sense, were strenuous advocates for an American navy—that the alien law was merely declaratory of the law of nations—that the sedition law was a law in favour of the liberties of the people, which guaranteed to them an important right, which they have not been permitted to exercise under the present administration; and that these, and all other federal measures, which have given origin to so much democratic clamour, received the sanction of Gen. Washington's approbation, still would demagogue Duane return to the charge, and give us new impressions of his vile aspersions and villanous falsehoods.

The remedy for this prostitution of the press is, however, within the reach of the federalists, if they have the resolution, and will make the necessary efforts for putting it in practice. It is simply this: wherever the poison of the Aurora is sent to contaminate the body politic, let its antidote go with it. Every Aurora lie ought to be contradicted, and the contradiction put into the hands of the readers of that vile vehicle of falsehood, slander, and sedition. An Anti-Aurora of that kind, well conducted, would save millions to the United States, and perhaps the independence of America, which the productions in that paper have a direct tendency to destroy.

SCRAPS.

——Quot capitum vivunt, totidem studiorum
Millia.——————————————

Shenstone used to thank God that his name was not liable to a pun: it has proved, however, obnoxious to a Frenchman's rhyme, which is something worse. M. Gerardin has placed this inscription to his memory, at Ermenonville—

This plain stone,
To William Shenstone
In his writings he display'd
A mind natural,
At Leasowes he laid
Arcadian greens rural

It has been well said, that to translate a book is like pouring honey from one vessel into another—something must always be lost.

Both the Dutch and the French words for translated, will bear to be literally rendered; *overzezet*, and *traduit*. Milton may more truly be said to be *overset* in one language, and *traduced* in the other, than translated into either. *Done into English*, was not so happy a phrase for many a book was *undone* by the operation.

There is scarcely a single object (says an English writer) upon which men associate, that in this country does not produce anniversary dinners. Political, charitable, literary, and even religious bodies, all seem to think dining together an essential bond of union. At these meetings men are assembled who often have no personal acquaintance, nor any other point of intercommunity than the single one which has brought them together. A great man is placed in the chair, who is expected to hammer out something like a speech. He is followed by some volunteer orators, who are usually prolix and noisy in proportion to their emptiness. A bad dinner is served to an hungry crowd, eagerly grasping at the dishes within their reach, amidst an intolerable clatter of plates and din of guests and waiters. Toasts with three times three succeed the removal of the cloth. Hired singers entertain the company with loyal and bacchanalian strains; and they whose heads can bear the Babel of noises, stay till they have swallowed wine enough to make a good bargain of their tickets; while the quiet and sober slink off to their homes, perhaps repeating from Soame Jenyns,

Afflict us not, ye gods! though sinners,
With many days like this, and dinners.

Such are the generality of our society-festivals, which, I am afraid, do no great honour to our national character

in the eye of strangers, and little contribute to improve our manners. Public spirit, or at least corporate spirit, may be invigorated by them; but as this is an advantage common to all parties, no one cause receives the benefit. With respect to charitable institutions, as it enhances the respect attending them, it can scarcely conduce to their ultimate benefit. The Quakers, who are the most active supporters of all useful charities, do not require such a stimulus for their exertion.

The tinsel stile of a literary coxcomb is well sneered at in the following from the Anti-Jacobin Review, in a letter addressed to Arthur Aikin, editor of the Annual Review. Speaking of the mincing manner in which the said Aikin or some of his coadjutors had *noticed* the work of an *American writer*, whose reputation is above the reach of this cockney critic, the Anti-Jacobin observes—

"Adams's (the American Ambassador) Letters on Silesia are ushered on the reader's notice with the customary rhodomontade of lame and bantering humour. The writer affects occasionally a pithy style; he now rounds his sentences in the most turgid pedantry, and now melts into all the glibness of alliteration. "Its *agricultural* produce," says your learned friend, (beg pardon if it should happen to be yourself) "is rather mineral and subterranean, than seminal and superficial." Very prettily said, this, if we excuse the liberties taken with the sense. "Its advantages are proclaimed, its beauties emblazoned, its statistical value enhanced with triumphant or malicious patriotism." *Cedite Romani*, &c. a specimen of your prettinesses.—"Silesia! how *euphoneous* its sound! Silesia, how beautiful its landscapes! Silesia, how augmentative its revenue! Mr. American Ambassador, do not quit Europe without having seen Silesia; and his Excellency John Quincy Adams accordingly undertakes, with becoming civility, the excursion." "We have derived some *amusment*, if not *delight*, from his narrative; and some information, if not *instruction*, from his facts; and in general we have noticed his *style* with *content*, his materials with *satisfaction*, and his *reflections* with *acquiescence*." This is the "bemusked" and "beciveted" composition of rule and compass, or the art of fine writing."

FOR THE WEEKLY INSPECTOR.

Bard of the borrow'd lyre, to whom belong
The shreds and remnants of each hackney'd song. ANON.

On croiroit à vous voir dans vos libres caprices,
Discourir en Caton de vertus et de vices,
Decider du merite et du prix des auteurs,
Et faire impunement la leçon aux Docteurs,
Qu'etant seul à couvert des traits de la satire,
Vous avez tout pouvoir de parler et d'ecrire;
Mais moi, qui dans le fond sais bien ce que J'en crois,
Qui compte tous les jours vos *larcins* par mes doigts,
Je ris quand je vous vois si foible et si sterile,
Prendre sour vous le soin de reformer la ville. BOILEAU.

SIR,

I HAD hoped that the friendly castigation which I lately administered to the learned Editor of the MONTHLY REGISTER, would not have been totally useless. Not indeed that I expected to see him humbly resigning all his borrowed honours, and lowly bending before the public, "in a bondman's key" confess his crime and vow his deep repentance: but I fondly trusted that the future pages of his magazine would have evidenced his complete though silent reformation, that he would have been taught better to appreciate his own talents and the understanding of his readers—that he would have learnt to lay aside the imposing tone of affected superiority, and to descend quietly from that lofty station in the republic of letters which he

had so boldly usurped. Alas, sir, how egregiously was I mistaken! I can scarcely express the astonishment which I felt, when I found him in his last number asking with the utmost self-complacency, whether his doggrel verses were not extremely satirical and pungent—gravely asserting that his Wanderer was "stuffed with information and reasoning," that his moral tale is full of "simplicity and nature:" and that nothing but the boldest "garbling and mangling and misquoting passages," could ever fix upon him the charge of plagiarism. In short, Mr. Editor, imagine my surprise and mortification, when I discovered that the honest gentleman whom I have been taking so much pains to reform, most firmly believes that all the learning and talents of this country are actually contained in his own little body—and so completely is the poor youth possessed with this strange fancy, that he calls all those who venture to point out his thefts, or to smile at his absurdities, "the sworn enemies of wit and genius." God help thee, silly one.

I confess that it was not without some degree of mortification that I perceived that the humble labours of Martin Mar-Pedant had proved without effect; for in truth the exposure of plagiarism was but a secondary object, my chief motive in pointing out the literary frauds of the learned editor was an honest wish to correct that over-weening conceit of his own powers which has hitherto made him so ridiculous. The youth, thought I, has some small share of talents, and no inconsiderable one of industry—were it not for his absurd and unwarrantable vanity, he might possibly be of some use to the community, he might apply himself to some occupation suited to his talents, and be very usefully employed as a corrector of the press, or the compiler of a dictionary. At any rate, a little chastisement will be of service to him, and should he persevere in his review, he will be the better able to judge of the feelings of his authors, from having himself smarted under the lash of criticism. Thus out of sheer benevolence and humanity I undertook to cure him of that dire disorder of the soul which a mental physician of antiquity has termed "Pride and arrogance, and the evil way, and the froward mouth." Alas! I little knew how incorrigible a subject I had taken in hand. But for this benevolent intention, he might for me have continued month after month to enrich the pages of his magazine with pilfered fragments of the wit, the wisdom, and the learning of Edmund Burke, or the author of the Pursuits of Literature—he might have been suffered to whimper unnoticed over the sorrows of the sentimental man-midwife, to rail for six months together against Dufief and Moore, and to retail his grave morality and his bawdy tales, his puritan cant, and his Joe Miller jokes. He might, for me, have continued to instruct the good people of New-York in the arts of modern authorship by stringing and patching together altered and garbled passages of Burke or Johnson, or by translating into prose the poetry of Beattie or Gray. But for this, he might have been allowed undisturbed to puzzle and bewilder his gaping readers by telling them that * Dr. Beattie, though "a poet, a scholar, one endowed with wit and genius, and a philosopher of the first rank," "had neither the vigorous and comprehensive intellect or the profound and enlarged knowledge requisite to constitute a *philosopher*;" nor had his style "sufficient energy, or elegance, or variety, or ease, or sublimity, or those frequent out-breaks and flashes of a fiery imagination, which are necessary to form a powerful and interesting writer," or still more to astound them, have amused himself with solemnly accursing and devoting to destruction every one "whose heart does not wildly throb" at the crazy effusions of a certain whining sentimental sonneteer †.

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* See M. R. p. 380. 381.

† "Accursed be the heart that does not wildly throb, and palsied be the eye that will not weep over the woes of the wan-

You will readily confess, sir, that the wholesome discipline which I administered to this gentleman was inflicted with the utmost gentleness and moderation, when you observe that out of many hundreds, I have cited but two instances of his plagiarism, and referred only to some half dozen more; when, had I been actuated by any other motive than that of kind concern for his welfare, I might have torn his piece of patch-work into ten thousand tatters, and restored back the *disjecta membra poetæ* to their respective owners, to Johnson, to Burke, to Beattie, and the Edinburgh Reviewers, to Gray, to Gifford, and the *nameless bard*. But perhaps I am all this while remarking on a publication which is known to nine tenths of your readers only by name. Be it known, then, that the *fort* of this ingenious and original writer is criticism. There he shines indeed. Often have I admired the wondrous valour and address with which this doughty champion attacks and overthrows the hapless author of some spelling book or French grammar. Sometimes he knocks down his victim at a single blow, at others he hunts him month after month, continually pelting the poor devil with second hand quotations and little scraps of Greek, and ever and anon stopping to refresh himself and his reader with a mess of stale anecdotes which have been bandied about the world ever since the days of Ben Johnson, of facetious memory. A single example of this new and happy mode of criticism will suffice.

Some time ago a Mr. Fraser of this city published a small volume of amusing pieces in prose and verse, chiefly selection, entitled the "*Mental Flower Garden*." A work of this kind arrogates to itself no very high rank, and scarcely aspires to the honour of criticism. If the volume can furnish a few hours of harmless amusement to the unlettered reader; if every thing of an immoral or irreligious tendency has been carefully excluded from its pages, the compiler has done all that can be expected of him. And this duty, I believe, Mr. F. has very faithfully performed. Yet on this humble performance has our learned Reviewer fallen with the most unrelenting severity. He bursts out upon it with "this book is a mere literary fraud—a mere literary *swindle*," "miserable trash," "dismal effusion of dulness and ignorance"—next his indignation is poured out upon Mr. F.'s readers—they are "sluggish inert masses of clay," "fit for nothing but a dark room, a strait waistcoat, water-gruel, and a smart flagellation, at least once in the four-and-twenty hours." At length even the rich exchequer of the English language can no longer supply him with words sufficiently strong to express his contempt and anger, he roars in French *etourderie*, *diablerie*, &c. &c. Gentle reader, after all this, wouldst thou believe it credible that this lofty declaimer against literary impostors could not finish the article without pilfering a few metaphors from his favourite work, the Pursuits of Literature? That author, in his preface, in the manly language of conscious merit, exclaims, "I have brushed away the insects of literature, whether fluttering or creeping; I have shaken the little stems of many a puny plant, and the flowerets have fallen." Our learned friend had not quite the face to apply all this to himself, (I mention this symptom of modesty with no small pleasure) but it was a fine passage, and in it *must* come. Observe how dexterously it is metamorphosed. "It is now full time to begin to brush away the insects of literature, whether creeping or flutter-

derer of Switzerland," &c. M. R. p. 252. And all this cursing, too, about some sonnets, and a tale of one Montgomery, which are described by the ablest of the British Reviewers as the effusions of some slender youth of seventeen, intoxicated with weak tea and the praises of village literati. "May he (Obadiah) be cursed in all the faculties of his body, may he be cursed in eating and drinking, &c. &c. Our armies swore terribly in Flanders, cried my uncle Toby, but nothing to this." Tristram Shandy.

ing, which have too long crawled over and soiled the intellectual ground of this country.—It is high time to shake the little sickly stems of many a puny plant, and make its fading flowerets fall." M. R. vol. II. p. 243. There is a fine specimen of literary juggling for you. But of this enough.

Thus far had I written when I happened to cast my eye into an empty trunk which stood open beside me. It was lined with some sheets of a tour through part of the Highlands of Scotland. Some lines caught my attention, and I read on. I had not finished a page before I was convinced, from the dictatorial manner in which the author dealt forth his opinions on every subject, as well as from the solemn pedantry of the style, the plentiful sprinkling of *thereon*, *thereby*, *thereafter*, and *therewith*, and the frequent repetition of his beloved conjunction *and*, (as, "*and* all the wit, *and* all the literature, *and* all the talents, *and* all the genius," &c.) that these ill-fated sheets were part of some production of my learned friend of the Monthly Register. I immediately had recourse to the Critical Review, and after some search, found that I had not been wrong in my conjecture. But I was curious to know something more of the merits of the work than I could gather from the few pages which adorned the inside of my trunk: and on this head the Critical Reviewer gave me no information; for after some general observations, he coolly remarked, "We have little temptation to copy from these volumes, which, at least in Europe, will soon be as if they never had been." I consulted in vain several other literary journals, all of which mentioned "the Tour through part of Scotland" with the same careless indifference; till at length in Aikin's Annual Review I met with the following article.

"ART XIII.—Αυθρωπλανομενος; or, a pedestrian tour through part of the Highlands of Scotland, in 1801. By JOHN BRISTED. 8vo. two vols. 1160—1804.

"Oft have we admired the address of those renowned sons of Galen, Doctors Brodum, Solomon, &c. and the rival dexterity of Mr. Packwood, in the variety and originality of their advertisements. One begining a grave paragraph, perhaps on the importance of Malta, the capture of St. Domingo, or the ravages of the yellow-fever in Philadelphia; and soon finds oneself assailed with an eulogy on the virtues of the *Balm of Gilead*, the *Vegetable Syrup*, or the new *Razor-strap*. We have laboured through this long advertisement, 1160 pages! in which that "most marvellous effort of human ability and benevolence," Dr. Cowan's *Tractate on Education; the Adviser;* or, *Moral* and *Literary Tribunal; Essays, philosophical and critical, by the author of the Adviser; and the Wanderer*, are puffed up with no common assiduity.

"We shall not detain our readers two minutes; it is not our intention to empty upon their heads the contents of those volumes. We shall just hint that Mr. Bristed is not ashamed virtually to avow himself the author of *Essays, philosophical and critical*, (see pages 196, and 197, vol. 2) although in another place, (vol. I. 349) he speaks of the *Adviser* as having been written by some other person.

"Mr. Bristed and his companion travelled through the Highlands in the character of American sailors; they roamed the country in *forma pauperum*, descant loudly on the luxuries of the great and the miseries of the poor; go from pot house to pot house for half a bed; complain of the jealousy of the police, because they are taken up for spies; and of the frequent inhospitality of the Scots, because they were not welcomed as gentlemen! There is a great deal of pertness, and a great deal of vulgarity in these volumes: it cost Mr. Bristed but very little effort, we suspect, to accommodate his conversation to the company he courted in the Highlands. Mr. Bristed takes every opportunity of communicating his opinion on moral and political subjects, which he generally treats in a very dictatorial manner. About a hundred pages at the latter end of the first volume are taken up in considering the state of the female sex; what relates to their intellectual acquirements and their state in society, is *stolen* from an essay in the first volume of the Cabinet, (p. 178). The *theft* too is committed in a most *mean* and *sneaking manner;* in the first place there is no reference given to the original essay; every instance of female superiority there produced is transplanted here, often with some little additional circumstance to disguise it: even the metaphors and similes there employed are used here, disfigured

indeed, grossly disfigured, although the identity is palpable. It would have been more impudent, but less dishonourable, to have transcribed the whole essay, or to have copied sentences entire and unmutilated, than thus wantonly to have defaced them, for the pitiful and frustrate purpose of avoiding detection."

Thus it appears that this unfortunate journalist, although no novice either in the arts of plagiarism or the trade of book making, is so unskilful, or so unlucky, as seldom to escape detection. Yet cheer up, good youth, follow my advice, and all may yet be well. Go immediately to thy publishers and buy thee that useful little book, the dictionary of quotations. On those commons of literature you may tresspass in perfect safety. Then may you defy the critic, while you amaze your unlearned readers by gravely observing that, *nil desperandum Teucro duce et auspice Teucro*, or *omnia vincit amor, et nos cedamus amori.* Sometimes you may inform them that *ex nihilo, nil fit*, or *in medio tutisimus ibis:* and should you have occasion for still greater parade of learning, you may rattle forth *Arma virumque cano*, or *justum ac tenacem propositi virum*, &c. or thunder out in well-sounding Greek,

Τον δ'απαμειβομενος προσεφη ποδας ωκυς Αχιλλευς,

which, as the Greek language is wholly unknown in this barbarous country, I will transcribe—I mean I will translate, *for the benefit of the English reader*.

Achilles who was quite a man of whim,
And also had a swift foot answered him.

I am, Mr. editor,
Your's, &c.
MARTIN MAR-PEDANT.

Memorial against Gen. Wilkinson.

By the kindness of a friend we have been obliged with a pamphlet containing in part the "*Debate in the House of Representatives of the Territory of Orleans, on a Memorial to Congress respecting the illegal conduct of General Wilkinson.*" This throws new light on the subject of the mysterious expedition of Burr, and the conduct of Wilkinson at New-Orleans connected with it, but by no means affords, in our opinion, a complete clue to the labyrinth. The Memorial proposed to be presented to the national government, states in substance that the inhabitants of the territory of Orleans are by the treaty of cession entitled to the "benefits of the writ of *habeas corpus.* They shall be bailable, unless for capital offences, where the proof is evident or the presumption great, and no cruel or unusual punishment shall be inflicted."—That when they have been tempted to complain that other privileges deemed by them *essential* were withheld; they have been reminded of former periods in their history, when *liberty* was only a *tenancy* at the will of their superiors, and told to be grateful for the extension of a remedy against every species of personal violence; and they considered this assurance of personal as the first step to political independence, and they looked forward with confidence and delight to the period when 60,000 citizens, who had by enjoying learned to appreciate their rights, should unite in assuming an equal rank in the great *Federal family*—a station to which "nature and nature's God" has destined them.—That the invaluable privileges of personal security were reassured to them by further important provisions by the ordinance which organized the Orleans territory, the benefits of the writ of *habeas corpus*, trial by jury, and a right to participate in the privileges secured by the 7th and 8th articles of the amendments of the constitution, to prevent any person from being compelled to answer for any alleged crime, unless by legal process; and that in criminal prosecutions the accused should have a right to trial by jury, compulsory process for obtaining witnesses, and the assistance of counsel in his defence.—That they feel an indignant grief, in which they are sure

the national Legislature must participate, to find that these invaluable privileges should be torn from their grasp, while their constitutional guardians looked tamely on, and beheld the holy temple of justice sacrilegiously robbed of the revered palladium of their rights.

The Memorialists then proceed with the statement of facts which led to their complaints:—That the return of the regular forces to New-Orleans announced the settlement of our differences with Spain; but measures succeeded which filled the city with alarm and apprehension. Great preparations were made for defence, but the utmost mystery observed respecting the cause, till at length on the —— day of December last Gen. Wilkinson convened the merchants at the government house, and communicated to them that these preparations were making to oppose Col. Burr, who had formed a plan to sever the western from the Atlantic states, and to invade Mexico. That in the prosecution of these objects, Burr would be at Natchez with two thousand men:—That with this force he would march down to this city, take possession of it, plunder the banks, and seize the shipping to transport his army under convoy of a British fleet to La Vera Cruz.

This information, he said, he had received, partly by a letter from Mr. Burr, addressed to him, (the General) written in cypher, dated the —— last, and received by him at Natchitoches, on the 16th of October last, which letter, or a decyphered copy, he produced, *and which, among other things, acknowledged the receipt of one from the General of the 6th of the preceding month, and asked his advice with respect to the propriety of taking Baton Rouge, on his way down.* Other parts of the plan not contained in the letter, he stated had been communicated by a messenger from Burr.

The governor supported the general in his speech, stated his belief of the danger, and read an anonymous letter, the hand writing of which he knew to be that of a respectable gentlemen in Tennessee. The parts of the letter which were read, advised him to beware of traitors—to beware of the month of December—to beware of the Ides of March—*to beware of the General*—and gave hints of some design against the city: it has since been discovered that this letter was actually signed *A. Jackson*, and advised the governor to beware of the general. Both the general and the governor united in recommending an embargo on the shipping, in which the merchants acquiesced, and the embargo was laid. A ship of war was stationed to prevent the departure of any vessel without the general's passport, and some which had sailed were brought back for want of this document.

Upon the illegality of this embargo, we need not, say the memorialists, offer a single argument. On its expediency, they suggest that general Wilkinson was the only man who appeared to be acquainted with Burr's designs; and he stated the plan of Burr as embracing the attack of New-Orleans, the plunder of its wealth, and the seizure of its shipping; and in order to counteract these projects, it was determined to keep all the shipping in the harbour; to deprive them, by enlisting their seamen, of all hopes of escape; to detain the treasures of the banks; and by withdrawing all the outposts, and collecting the military force of New-Orleans, to leave all the territory open to the enemy.

The memorialists proceed to give a circumstantial account of the seizure of doctor Bollman and two other persons, by order of Wilkinson, who were hurried out of the territory, and only by accident discovered, and two of them released by *habeas corpus*, contrary to the order of general Wilkinson.

The other, Mr. Swartwout, was immediately removed to more close confinement, and measures were taken, by frequently changing the officer of the guard, to avoid any proper return to the writ issued for his release.

An affidavit of the arrest of Bollman was presented to one of the judges of the Superior Court, and the

allowance of a writ of *habeas corpus* requested. This was refused by the Hon. Wm. Sprig, sen. judge of the Superior Court, in order, as he alleged, to consult his colleague. The writ was however at length obtained, but general Wilkinson, instead of complying with its requisition, denounced the counsellors who had dared to question his proceedings.

This memorial proceeds to state the hardships which Mr. Alexander suffered—that he was paraded through the streets at noon day, exposed to the pitying gaze of the astonished inhabitants, under a strong escort of dragoons, and committed to close confinement. From thence, with Mr. Ogden, who was a second time arrested, he was conveyed to some place then unknown.

They proceed to observe:

"The picture, however, of our sufferings, degradations, and injuries, is not yet complete. We have seen the citizen imprisoned, and his advocates denounced, imprisoned, and banished---the violation of the sacred seat of justice itself was still wanting to give a finish and colouring, a glow of intense guilt to the group. This it received; for Mr. Workman, a few days after his communication was made to this house, was himself arrested, dragged to the guard-house, and imprisoned with Mr. Kerr, (another gentleman of the bar, who had taken out the *habeas corpus* for Ogden.) until they were released by the prompt interposition of the district judge of the United States. We do not mean to be understood as vouching for the innocence or guilt of the several persons whom the commander in chief of the American army has arrested. It is, however, somewhat unfortunate that the guilt of none of the victims he has chosen from the bar or the bench, was ever discovered until they had distinguished themselves in opposition to his tyrannical designs."

Again:—"Innocent travellers from a remote part of the country have been forced to return one hundred miles, to procure a licence to travel in their own country. This order has been enforced even against a member of this house, whose person was imprisoned until he had suffered an illegal examination of his private papers.

Though nothing can justify, yet circumstances of extreme danger, in the moment of invasion, during the suspension of civil authority, might excuse some of these violent measures.

"But here no foreign enemy or open domestic foe was then, or has yet been proved to have been within any perilous distance of this city, or that treason lurked within our walls---Nay, there yet exists, within our knowledge, no proofs of any treasonable designs sufficiently organized and matured to give us any reasonable cause to fear for our safety. The courts were open to punish, juries to try, and officers ready to enforce the civil authority in all cases of conviction. If reasonable doubts could be entertained of any want of energy in the civil authority, the military was at hand to aid its operations---but this ancilliary process did not suit the views of the commander---his ardent zeal could not brook the "law's delay," his promptitude to support "the holy attributes of the constitution," would admit of no stay to his uplifted arm; and though by an union of mockery with violence, in many of the cases he began by an application to the courts and to juries, yet his impatience always snatched his victims before they had time to deliberate on the accusations he pretended to make.

"Again we repeat to your honourable body, that we do not forget our department so far as to pronounce on the alleged guilt or presumable innocence of the victims of his violence. But we must be permitted to remark, that in either case the proceedings are illegal, oppressive, and inhuman.

"Thus we have briefly stated, with as few reflections as the nature of the case would admit, the acts of high handed military power to which we have been and are yet exposed—acts too notorious to be denied, too illegal to be justified, too wanton to be excused—We have alluded to, but cannot fully describe the humiliating situation to which they have reduced us. Never would we have submitted to it, if the aid had been afforded by those branches of government whose duty it was to have protected our rights, to have resisted oppression, and to have rallied us around them on the first assumption of illegal power—at the head of these branches are men not appointed by us—over whom we

have no control, and who are amenable only to Congress for their conduct. We pray that that conduct may be strictly examined into, and that nothing connected with this extraordinary state of things may be concealed.---We annex to this Memorial a message from our governor, by which we are invited to a temporary suspension of the writ of habeas corpus---a compliance with which, we conceive, would involve the violation of our oaths, the ordinance and constitution of our country, and without the semblance of necessity, lend our authority to cover the unconstitutional proceedings of which we complain.

" Our great distance from the seat of government, renders oppression more bold by the hope of impunity---our scattered population takes away all fear of resistance---the ease with which men in office can procure testimony, or influence opinion in their favour, makes conviction more difficult---and the necessity of keeping up a large military force, will long expose us to a repetition of the evil. But all these considerations will, we are convinced, have the effect of rendering the proper branches of our government more watchful over the conduct of their officers, and we rely with confidence on the energy of the executive to remove, on the vigilance of the representatives to accuse, and the justice of the senate to punish, the officers who shall be found to have disregarded their duty."

This memorial having been read, Mr. Donaldson moved its re-commitment to a committee. He said that the memorial before the house, from the language and style of it, went to defeat itself---it was not confined to facts, and was vindictive.

An interesting and animated debate succeeded. We shall present our readers in our next, with extracts from the speeches of the principal orators on both sides of the question.

(To be continued.)

FOREIGN.

In England the new administration have not only stood their ground, but in a most animated and lengthy debate in the house of commons, on the 9th of April, (which we shall notice hereafter) gained a complete victory over the late administration and their friends, by a majority of 32, present 484 members. The question which occasioned this warm debate and trial of strength, was on the following motion from a friend to the late administration:

" Resolved, That it is subversive of the principles of the constitution, for his majesty's ministers to restrain themselves by any pledge to withhold at any time from his majesty any advice which they shall in their consciences believe to be conducive to the security of his realms, the honour of his crown, and the well being of his subjects." From the resolution itself, but which the debate fully explains, it would appear that the present administration have pledged themselves not to advise the king upon some certain measures, particularly the Catholic question. To get rid of the resolution, and at the same time to try their strength, the ministerialists moved for " the order of the day," on which the house divided.

For the resolution in favour of the order of the day,	258
For the original resolution,	226
Majority,	32

A trial of strength would be made in the house of lords a few days afterwards, the result of which will prove whether the present administration can maintain themselves with the present parliament or not.

No account had reached England of the reception of the treaty in this country, which is in England thought to be so favourable to the United States, that not a doubt is entertained of its ratification.

Mr. Munroe, we are assured from a source which we can rely on, will leave London for the United States in all April, or as soon as he can find a suitable vessel for himself and his family. [*Ledger.*

LONDON, April 12.

Retreat of the French across the Vistula.

This morning lieut. Von Petersdorf arrived at Mr. Canning's office, with

dispatches from the Prussian head quarters.—He left Memel, we understand, on the 24th ult. and arrived at Gottenburg on the evening of the 29th, and sailed the morning following in the Lord Nelson packet.

Lieutenant Von Petersdorf has bro't the important intelligence that the enemy was, at the date of the last accounts from the Russian head quarters, retreating across the Vistula, while the greater part of the Russian army had advanced beyond the Passarge.

Several smart actions had taken place between the advanced corps of the hostile armies, invariably terminating to the disadvantage of the harassed and dispirited enemy, but no result of substantial importance had been attained.

This morning M. Burin, a Swedish officer, arrived at the Secretary of State's office, with dispatches from Malmoe, but we do not understand that they contain any intelligence of moment.

The following bulletin of Bonaparte is of a later date than the preceding, and no doubt puts the best face possible on French affairs. Our readers will perceive, however, that there is less gasconading than is usually contained in these productions.

68th Bulletin of the Grand Army.

Osterode, March 29.

On the 17th of March, at 3 o'clock in the morning, the general of brigade Lefebvre, aid de camp to prince Jerome, passed near Glatz, in his way to Wunchelsbourg, with three squadrons of light horse, and the Taxis regiment of light-infantry, when 1500 men, with 20 pieces of cannon, made a sortie from the place. Lieutenant colonel Gerard immediately attacked and drove them back into Glatz, after having taken 100 soldiers, several officers, and the two pieces of artillery.

Marshal Massena is gone from Willesberg to Ortelsbourg, and forced an entrance there for the division of Becker's dragoons, which he has reinforced with a detachment of Polish horse.—There were some Cossacks at Ortelsbourg, and several attacks were made, in which the enemy lost 20 men.

General Becker, as he was coming to resume his position at Willenberg, was attacked by 2000 Cossacks. An ambuscade of infantry was formed, into which they fell, and lost 200 men.

On the 26th, at five o'clock in the morning, the garrison of Dantzic made a general sortie, which proved very fatal.—It was repulsed on all sides. A colonel named Cracaw, who had a command, was taken with 400 men, and two pieces of cannon, in an attack made by the 19th regiment of chasseurs.

As for the rest, there is nothing new. The lakes are still frozen; though there is some appearance of the approach of spring.

BONAPARTE'S MESSAGE.

A Message of Bonaparte, dated from Osterode, the 24th ult. and laid before the Senate on the 4th inst. contains irrefragable proofs of the immense losses which his armies have sustained, and of the difficulties in which he is involved. Before the first three months of 1807 are expired, he finds himself under the necessity of calling out the conscriptions for the year 1808. The ostensible motives for this tyrannical and vexatious proceeding are developed in his message, the address of the Arch-Chancellor, and the report of Berthier, the minister at war. The real causes are to be sought in the losses of the French army; the increasing danger to which it is exposed; and the determination, perhaps, of Bonaparte, to contend for the sovereignty of the continent, on the banks of the Vistula. It is evident, that he is apprehensive of some unpleasant consequences from the rigorous execution of this odious measure. Hence the extraordinary indulgence with which the youthful victims of his wild and insatiable ambition are to be treated at the outset. Instead of immediate exposure to toilsome and tedious

marches, like the sacrifice of the present year, they are to be subjected to no greater hardship than that of learning the necessary discipline in their own fields and habitations. It is by such deceptions and sophistry, that a veil is endeavoured to be cast over the tyrannical character of a proceeding which we make no doubt has created universal consternation through France, and struck more terror into its trembling population, than any irruption of the Cossacks, of whose ferocity they have heard so much, would produce.

Among other reasons for having recourse to the conscription, we find an extraordinary levy of two hundred thousand men in this country mentioned, alluding, we suppose, to the persons who are to be called out and disciplined under the Training Act. We scarcely expected, after expressing such perfect contempt for the Volunteer army in this country, Bonaparte would become alarmed by our partial levy en masse.

What relates to the re-establishment of peace is the most important part of this message. Bonaparte, who is become wonderfully pacific of a sudden, thanks to the valour of the Russians and the skill of their commander, offers peace to England and Russia upon the conditions which they lately rejected. It seems he is even disposed "to restore tranquillity to the eight millions of people he has conquered, and to replace the king of Prussia in his capital." We suppose there is some allusion in this to the terms lately offered to his Prussian Majesty, and which he is said to have rejected.

DOMESTIC.

Next President.—The Baltimore Evening Post has informed us who is to be considered as candidate for the Presidential chair, by that section of the democratic party, which has the honour to be commanded by Captain Cheetham.

The publication in which the pure patriot is designated, on whom the Presidential purple is to be conferred, is replete with complaints against "juggling in congress," "passion among the members," and other things no less true than lamentable.

"Amidst those "throes and convulsions," says the Baltimore Post "of party interest, however, the old republican party, though *few in numbers*, have maintained the ascendency. The consistency of their conduct, the purity of their character, their long and tried patriotism and eminent disinterestedness, (fudge!) forming "a hedge round about them" as a body may say, "*noli me tangere, impune lacessit*," (pretty good pig Latin, and meaning, I take it, that any body could kick and cuff them with perfect impunity,) for they possessed, and still do possess, the confidence of the people."

After a deal of circumlocution—a column and a half of prefatory matter, the writer puts the following question:

"*Who shall we support for President?*"

"In plain unvarnished language I say, *George Clinton*, for President, and *Nathaniel Macon*, or *John Langdon*, for Vice-President!"

Then follows a suitable and appropriate eulogy on each of the great men aforesaid, and the whole is conducted with a degree of decorum, which is not a little prepossessing, and cannot fail to fascinate the public.

LITERARY IMPOSTURE.

Libertas et natale solum.

Fine words: I wonder where *he stole 'em!*
SWIFT.

The annals of literature cannot, perhaps, furnish a parallel to the impudent, but we believe unsuccessful attempt of a certain journalist to palm on the American public as fine writing, the farrago, or rather *haggis*, called "THE MONTHLY REGISTER."

Our correspondent MARTIN MAR-PEDANT has, however, so thoroughly stripped the jackdaw of his borrowed plumage, that we fancy he will not ape the eagle in future.

The man, in running the gauntlet of English criticism, (to *imitate* his own *inimitable* style) was hissed, *and* hooted, *and* harassed, *and* hunted down, *and* kicked, *and* cuffed, *and* buffeted, *and* thwacked, *and* banged, *and* all this without ceremony *and* without mercy. Yet he hies him to America, and has the effrontery, forsooth, to set himself up as commander in chief of the literary corps!!!

We trust, however, that he will "sneak" into the ranks; and we doubt whether his merits will ever entitle him to *figure* even as a non-commissioned officer. In the mean time, if, upon deliberation, we should suppose him to be worthy of further notice, we shall take an inventory of the contents of his budget, or rather *pedlar's pack of stolen* literary goods, wares, and merchandize, and restore the *pilfered* articles to their *proper owners*.

The propensity of the American public to patronise *every* foreigner who *styles himself* a man of letters, to the neglect of native talents, is a subject which deserves animadversion. At any rate, if we must *import* our literati, let us show a little *caution in the selection*, and not mistake a Pasquin for a Pope, nor a Bristed for a Burke.

The following lines are from the "Gentleman's Magazine."

THE OLD WEDDING RING.

I see, my dear, your wedding token
Is grown so thin 'tis almost broken
By days of service told;
Its alter'd form and weaken'd frame
Whispers that we shall be the same:
In short—we're growing old.

'Tis now just two and twenty years,
Since with alternate hopes and fears
Our beating bosoms heav'd;
When at the altar's sacred base
This golden pledge of fond embrace
Was given and receiv'd.

Then was it polish'd, bright, and neat,
Its form a circle quite complete,
Stamp'd with the mark of truth:
So to the newly wedded pair
Each prospect's seeming bright and fair;
The fond ideas of youth.

But we have found, as others must,
That joys are only joys on trust;
That troubles will accrue.
Still you and I should not complain,
For though we've had our share of pain,
We've had our pleasures too.

Can we forget those happy days
When oft we join'd in sports and plays,
Our infants to delight?
Or when we turn'd the instructive page,
Forming them in maturer age
"To do the thing that's right."

This was the solace and the balm
Of early life; and still the charm,
Maintains its glad'ning powers;
Though growing now to men's estate,
We see them come with hearts elate
To cheer our social hours.

As for this ring, we'll lay it by,
A new one shall its place supply,
And this no more adorn;
Except on days of festive note,
When your new gown and my best coat
For compliment are worn.

A CANADIAN BOAT SONG.

Written on the River St. Lawrence.*

....

ET REMIGEM CANTUS HORTATUR.

Quintilian.

.....

Faintly as tolls the evening chime.
Our voices keep tune, and our oars keep time.

* I write these words to an air which our boatmen sang to us very frequently. The wind was so unfavourable, that they were obliged to row all the way, and we were five days in descending the river from Kingston to Montreal, exposed to an intense sun during the day, and at night, forced to take shelter from the dews in any miserable hut upon the banks that would receive us. But the magnificent scenery of the St. Lawrence repays all these difficulties.

Our voyagers had good voices, and sung perfectly in tune together. The original words of the air, to which I adapted these stanzas, appeared to be a long coherent story, of which I could understand but little, from the barbarous pronunciation of the Canadian.—It begins,

Dans mon chemin j'a rencontré
Deux cavaliers très bien montés;

and the refrein to every verse was

A l'ombre d'un bois je m'en vais jouer,
A l'ombre d'un bois je m'en vais danser.

I ventured to harmonize this air, and have published it. Without that charm, which association gives to every little memorial of scenes or feelings that are past, the melody may perhaps be thought common and trifling; but I remember when we have entered, at sunset, upon one of those beautiful lakes, into which the St. Lawrence so grandly and unexpectedly opens, I have heard this simple air with a pleasure which the finest compositions of the first masters have never given me, and now, there is not a note of it, which does not recal to my memory the dip of our oars in the St. Lawrence, the flight of our boat down the Rapids, and all those new and fanciful impressions to which my heart was alive during the whole of this very interesting voyage.

The above stanzas are supposed to be sung by those voyagers who go the Grande Portage by the Utawas River. For an account of this wonderful undertaking, see Sir Alexander Mackenzie's General History of the Fur Trade prefixed to his Journal.

Soon as the woods on shore look dim,
We'll sing at St. Ann's our parting hymn†.
Row, brothers, row, the stream runs fast,
The Rapids are near and the day light's past!

Why should we yet our sail unfurl?
There is not a breath the blue wave to curl!
But, when the wind blows off the shore,
Oh! sweetly we'll rest our weary oar.
Blow, breezes, blow, the stream runs fast,
The Rapids are near and the day light's past!

Utawa's tide! this trembling moon
Shall see us float over thy surges soon.
Saint of this green isle, hear our prayers
Oh! grant us cool heavens and favouring airs!
Blow, breezes, blow, the stream runs fast,
The Rapid's are near and the day light's past!

† "At the Rapid of St. Ann they are "obliged to take out part, if not the whole "of their lading. It is from this spot the "Canadians consider they take their de-"parture, as it possesses the last Church "on the Island, which is dedicated to the "tutelar saint of voyagers." *Mackenzie's General History of the Fur Trade.*

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THE

WEEKLY INSPECTOR.

" Of those men who have overturned the Liberties of Republics, the greatest number
" have begun their career by paying an obsequious court to the People—com-
" mencing DEMAGOGUES, and ending TYRANTS." HAMILTON.

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POLITICAL.

—

THE DANGERS OF THE COUNTRY; *by the author of War in Disguise.*

—

(Continued from page 210.)

OUR author, after presenting us with a sketch of the atrocious character of Bonaparte, and his treacherous conduct to the " extraordinary African Touissant," remarks:—

" Should this man, however, become our master, his vices will no longer be objects of censure, but rather themes for applause, and patterns for imitation. The moral taste of the country, and of Europe, will be corrupted by the example of their mighty lord, as well as by the debasing effects of his oppression, and the licentious manners of his soldiers. I repeat, therefore, that should perseverance in war fail to produce our final deliverance from the power of France, it will be still an effect of great value if it secures us from that of Bonaparte.

" *The military force of the country ought to be greatly increased.*"

Under this head he proceeds:

" I have already offered some observations, tending to show that the conquest, as well as the invasion of this country, is by no means an impossible event; though we may, like the unhappy and infatuated Prussians, proudly believe the reverse. We are at present in peculiar danger of a fatal self-deception on this point, because the enemy, occupied with the conquest of other nations, or engaged in treacherous negociations for peace, has long discontinued his threats of an immediate invasion. The danger had before been lessened in our eyes by familiarity, and is now still diminished by imaginary distance. We may fondly suppose, perhaps, that Bonaparte seriously expects to vanquish us by a commercial war; or, that having easier conquests in view, he has ceased to be intent upon the speedy subjugation of England.

" It is true that he has for the moment other work on hand; and it is possible that he may not again directly employ himself in that of our destruction by arms, till he has finished the defeat of his continental enemies, and found that we are not to be ensnared into a ruinous peace. Hence we have a happy, and I trust a providential opportunity, of better preparing for our defence.

" Though his threats of invasion have been suspended, not so his naval preparations. He has not discontinued the building of that great number of ships of the line, the keels of which were long since laid at Antwerp, at Brest, and in various other ports of his dominions; and the dockyards of Venice are now fully employed, as well as those of Spain and Holland, in preparing for him a regular marine. Meantime, the Boulogne flotilla, has been carefully maintained upon that extensive scale, and in that fitness for immediate service, to which he had raised it before his march for the Rhine. It is, if public and general report may be credited, capable of transporting by a single embarkation, 150,000 men, to our shores. Nor is that flotilla to be despised, as an instrument of invasion, when in the hands of a man, prodigal of the lives of his troops, and inexorably bent on the accomplishment of his purpose: more especially now, when he has gained renown enough, and strength enough, both at home and abroad, to be in no danger from the discontent that might be excited by the loss of an army."

The impossibility of blockading the French ports by the English navy, is urged with much force of argument.

" It would be preposterous to suppose, that from no port of his immense maritime

regions, will the enemy be able to send expeditions to sea; and not less so to rely that his fleets and transports will all be met with by British squadrons before they can land troops on our shores.—Even the vigilance and energy of Nelson, could not prevent the powerful invasion of Egypt; and if prior to 1805 any man believed that it was impossible for the hostile fleets to steal from their harbours to perform voyages, and to land forces in distant parts, without being arrested by British fleets in their way, he must now be quite cured of that mistake. We have learned by reiterated experience within the last two years, that all this may be done without the discovery of even the point of destination, till it is too late to frustrate the plan.

"It would not be quite so easy, I admit, to collect and to send to sea, with equal secresy, a fleet large enough to waft over an army adequate to the invasion of England; but supposing such fleets to be collected at more ports than one, even this might very probably be effected.

"On what human foundation then can we repose a tranquil confidence in the present state of the country? We have no inexpugnable fortresses, like Austria and Prussia; no Alpine mountains, like Switzerland; no dykes and means of inundation, like Holland; no sandy deserts, like Egypt. All those impediments have been surmounted by our formidable enemy; but he would find none such to oppose his progress in England. The torrent must be stemmed, if at all, by the force of our arms in the field!

"What then is this last entrenchment of the inestimable liberties of England? What is this ulterior defence against the most deplorable revolution that conquest ever made; against miseries more dreadful, those of the Jews excepted, than any people ever endured?"

Our author now speaks of the regular army of Great-Britain, which he supposes may prove throughout equal to the specimens which have been put upon trial, both in Italy and Egypt. But he reprobates the policy by which it is widely dispersed upon foreign and distant services. "Not less than five different British armies are said to be employed in, or destined to five different regions of the globe: and I am really afraid to state the small amount to which some credible reports reduce the regular infantry actually within the realm." He states, however, that were the whole British regular troops within the island, they would not be adequate to its defence; moreover, the difficulties of collecting troops from every part of the island would render it necessary to fight the enemy previous to a general union of the British forces, or to give him possession of the capital. He observes, that a country exposed with such an assailable coast, and so defenceless an interior, would hardly be safe from conquest, when invaded, if it contained in its whole extent three soldiers for every enemy that should land on its shore. Whereas, he continues, should France invade us at all, she will probably send a force exceeding that of our regulars and militia united.

This estimate, he moreover informs us, is made on a supposition of an equality of military character,—"but I calculate also on that new system of tactics, which is so formidable in offensive war, in which our enemies so fatally excel, and for which England presents so favourable a field."

Surely these reflections are extremely alarming, and little less so to Americans than to Englishmen. Russia holds the tiger at bay for the present, but Bonaparte will either conquer or make a separate peace with that power. England is eminently the object of his jealousy; and with her fate ours, we fear, is involved. The solicitude of Bonaparte to create a powerful navy is not of trifling import; and it is well contrasted with the conduct of his American admirers, who are daily writing and declaiming on the impolicy and tyranny which will be involved in its establishment.

We have before remarked that Jacobins in France and their fellows in America, are advocates for one species of policy as fitting for France, and another kind as fitting for the United States. But Americans appear to be afflicted with a judicial blindness as if struck by the hand of heaven. *Quem deus vult perdere, prius dementat.*

Indeed, our folly and apathy in taking no measures of defence; adopting no means to command that power and respectability among nations, which is not to be begged, nor to be obtained

by pitiful proclamations, nor by cringing concessions, is an indelible stain on our national character, and is without a parallel in the annals of history.

(To be continued.)

NEW-ORLEANS LEGISLATURE.

Debate on Wilkinson's Memorial.

Mr. *Donaldson* moved that the Memorial be recommitted to a committee: he said that the memorial before the house, from the language and style of it, went to defeat itself: It was not confined to facts, and was vindictive.

Mr. Hughes—The motion proposed by the gentleman from Acadia, is certainly one that shall have my most hearty disapprobation. I am astonished, sir, that the gentleman from Acadia, or indeed any other in this house, could have the boldness to rise and support a motion for the recommitment of the memorial now under the consideration of this house; when I reflect, sir, that the same memorial has been handed about from one committee to another, one of which committees the gentleman himself was a member for at least forty days; that committee was discharged, and another appointed in its stead, and now upwards of twenty days have elapsed, the memorial is brought forward for consideration, and the gentleman has the good conscience to propose the postponement of its consideration. I am in hopes the proposition will have no effect, and meet the opposition it justly merits. And now I am up, if I am in order, I will make some general remarks on the extraordinary occurrences which produced the memorial. They will be such, I believe, as no person in this house will find easy to refute.

Instead of hearing the memorial submitted by your committee, termed a libel, I expected to have heard it applauded for the temperance and mildness of its language; instead of hearing it asserted that it contained charges unfounded and malicious, I was myself prepared to accuse the committee of having overlooked many important causes of complaint, and I was even tempted to offer proofs of some, to be added by way of amendment to the report. I confess, Mr. Chairman, that I look around me with astonishment—that I doubt the evidence of my senses, when I hear conduct, such as that of which we complain, palliated or excused; and I would rather bear the idea that a temporary insanity had assailed me, than be forced to the mortifying certainty, that these palliations, these excuses, the mean, humbling, half justifications of arbitrary power, have been asserted by Americans, in a free deliberative assembly;—*Free Assembly!* pardon me, Mr. Chairman, the unguarded expression; it is the bitterest irony on our situation. Are you safe, sir, in your chair? Are either of us in our seats free from the fear of actual violence? The sword of power is waved over our heads—the bayonets of military despotism are at your door, and the adoption of that memorial may be the signal for your immediate seizure, banishment, or death! And pray, sir, to what quarter will you look for protection? To the executive of the territory? It is worse than palsied—it is actually enlisted in the service of your oppressor! To your constituents? Your tame submission to these outrages---your wretched time-serving delays—the want of character and energy we have for two long months displayed, has destroyed all confidence in us, or sympathy for our sufferings. But there is no danger; the storm has blown over—the clouds are dispersed, and we are now to enjoy the full sunshine of liberty and peace.

But what security have we that the momentary calm will last? It is true that for two or three weeks past we have not seen any of our constituents dragged from their families or friends; that the guard which insulted even members of this house, and violated its privileges, is withdrawn; that a citizen may now ride a few miles out of the city without having his pockets searched, and the secrets of his friends and family exposed to the insulting scrutiny of a subaltern; that defenceless women and children are no longer made prisoners of state; and that the business of the court is no longer confined to the nugatory writs of *habeas corpus*, or the reception of insulting returns.

But, sir, these scenes are attended with a thousand aggravating circumstances, which have but just passed before our eyes;—and what security have you, I repeat, that they will not be renewed? The same force that was employed; the same tyranny that directed it, are yet in your city. An eye is kept over all your proceedings: every word uttered here, is, I most religiously believe, carried to your oppressor; and upon his will alone depends our future fate. We know this; we feel it, and yet we do not blush to say we are *Free!* No, sir, we are not free; and our

constituents will, I hope, ascribe to fear, and nothing but fear, the event which I anticipate with mortification and horror, when a majority of the members of this house shall reject that memorial; and when that same majority shall adopt in its stead, an address, excusing, palliating, or even justifying the conduct that has wantonly destroyed your constitution, and impudently violated your laws; when we shall crawl in the dust beneath the feet of our oppressor, and show the weakness, but surpass the forbearance of the poor reptile that turns when trodden upon.

Sir, will it, can it be said, that real or apparent danger rendered this conduct necessary? If I am answered in the affirmative, I say the assertion is a *libel* on our constituents—I will never sanction it by my voice. What, sir! was the political body so contaminated here, that justice could not be administered? Where were the traitors? Have they fled from justice? Have they made their escape from this city? Why are they not now dragged to justice? Why are their names concealed from an indignant public? Because neither treason nor traitors existed in the country thus calumniated! because the idea originated only in the mind of a man, who wanted by the excess of a new born zeal, to cover the suspicions of guilt, and who hoped to stop the investigation of his own conduct, by magnifying the danger from which he wished to have us believe his services had delivered us!!

The letters, the papers, and the persons, nay, even the private conversations of the inhabitants of this territory, have for three months been under the absolute control of public officers. If treason had existed in this territory, it would in vain have endeavoured to escape detection—If the people were so disaffected, that they were ready to snatch the culprit from the hands of justice—if the judges could not be trusted to commit, nor juries to pronounce on the guilt of the delinquents, surely with such means, and so inquisitorially exercised, some evidence of the fact would have been produced; some document, some declaration; some bottle conversation; some confidential communication would have been drawn forth from the secrecy in which friendship and honour had buried them, to bear testimony of guilt, or at least to justify suspicion.

I therefore repeat, and so long as my feeble voice can be heard, I will continue to proclaim, that our constituents have been vilely calumniated, as well as cruelly oppressed; that insult has been added to injury; and that their imaginary disaffection has been slanderously alleged as an excuse for their real oppression. Away then, sir, with the degrading excuse derived from domestic treason or dissatisfaction. It is one that will surely find no favour with the executive of the United States, who has borne honourable testimony to the readiness with which the force of the territory was, in a moment of danger, offered to support the Union; nor will it be believed here, when we have seen our most respectable citizens performing the drudgery of garrison duty, and condescending, even on the mere allegation of the general, to undertake the task of executing orders odious in themselves, and which I am sure must have been doubly disagreeable to them, both as free citizens, and men of respectability in society.

If there was no danger from domestic insurrection, did any pressing peril from without, threaten us with immediate destruction, that no time was given to deliberate, or consult the constitutional organs of accusation? From whence did it arise? We have been told but of one quarter from whence any was expected! yet it is extremely difficult to reconcile the existence of such danger with the measures pursued to avoid it. If the commander in chief of the American forces was really in earnest, when he told us Burr was expected at Natchez the 20th December, with 2000 men, would he have dismantled Fort Adams? would he have endeavoured to weaken the Missisippi Territory, by demanding 500 men from thence, to be brought to this place? would he have thrown his whole force into a defenceless town, and left the whole upper country open to invasion? and would he, I ask it seriously, and pray his advocates in this house to give a satisfactory answer—would he have concealed his knowledge of the danger from the governor of the country which was to be the first invaded? of that in which the force was to have been collected? Would he not instantly have requested governor Meade to put himself on his defence? would he not, instead of endeavouring to weaken that territory, by a requisition of militia, have marched there with his regular force, and thus checked the first effort of rebellion? or would he not have nipped it in its bud, by sending a copy of his cypher letter to the governor of Kentucky, before any force could possibly have been embodied, or while the juries of the upper states and territories were groping in the dark, and for want of proof pronouncing the mighty culprit innocent? Would he not have furnished that evidence which he had in his possession, and which would have exposed the traitor, and himself and his schemes to detestation and ruin?

If the object of Mr. Burr was to plunder this place of its wealth, and to seize on its shipping, would he, I ask, have laid an embargo to keep both within his reach? If he had not had some other scheme than mere defence against this northern rebellion, would he have expended the treasure of the public, in erecting fortifications in the centre of your city, useless against a foreign foe—efficient only to overawe your citizens, and to ruin their property in its suburbs? Would, in fine, the naval force have been stationed along the river in small detachments? or would they not have been collected so as to act with some advantage against the descending force?—It is notorious that at the moment when he announced the greatest danger, of the four gun-boats in the river, only two were stationed as high up as Point Coupée, and the two others at long intervals on the river, so that they might successively have been taken, if half the supposed force had descended with the hostile army; and is it possible to suppose, that if the object had been to interrupt the invasion of Mexico, that no part of the naval force should have been stationed above Red River, and that Natchitoches would have been left almost without a garrison?—It is plain, therefore, from these acts, from these omissions, from these arrangements, that no serious danger was apprehended—but that for purposes best known to the General himself, and his coadjutors, it was deemed necessary to keep up the alarm; to divide and weaken the country; to curb the town; to keep all its wealth in his power; to scatter the naval, and render the military force useless; to magnify the force of the enemy, and to terrify the executive, the legislature, and the judiciary nto a dereliction of their rights. With he first, unfortunately, he has succeeded; e last remain yet at their posts, and this y is to determine whether we are to ake the disgrace of the one, or share the credit due to the other! For let us n deceive ourselves as to the effect wch our approbation of these measures, olven our silence, will produce. A sacd trust has been committed to our keing; personal honour, national dignityand the solemn sanction of an oath, cour in pointing out our duty. Should wetray this trust; should we disregawhat we owe to ourselves, our countryand our God; should we be bold engh to bear the reproaches of that intel Monitor, which no sophistry can refuno pretended necessity silence, no por overawe; should we have the harddid to do this, I ask, can the boldest of uset his constituents with composure, be they appear at their tribunal? The effects of this vain terror, if it ever possessed their minds, will be dissipated. When we render an account of this winter's transactions, will they, I say, be satisfied with our list of divorces? with our militia arrangements? or even with our grand reforms in the judiciary, if they should be effected? No, sir, they will inquire of us about events which more nearly concern them; they will inquire of their violated rights; they will ask about their constitution, committed to our care; and in a stern accent, in which the *voice of the People must appear to us the voice of God*, they will demand whether we did not, in his awful presence, swear that we would preserve that constitution inviolable for ever?—they will then point to the open, avowed, undisguised infractions it has received in our presence; befor our eyes; in our own persons; in the very sanctuary of our legislature; and ask us what measure we took to preserve the constitution? what steps to revenge the injuries it received?—What answers shall we, can we give to those inquiries? shall we reply, "It is true we have sworn to preserve your constitution and rights; it is true we have seen them openly violated and despised; we saw the commerce of your country endangered; its citizens dragged disgracefully through the streets, first to a military dungeon, then to banishment and ruin; it is equally true we saw the peaceful traveller stopped on the high way, searched like a felon, and forced by violence to ask protection in passports, unauthorized by our laws; that private papers have been seized, private letters examined; that women and children have suffered imprisonment, exposed to cold and hunger; that our own privileges have been infringed; that our own dignity has been destroyed; that our country has been *slandered*; that your known loyalty has been questioned; and that your representatives have been insulted by a solemn proposition to violate their oaths, and join in the unholy work of destruction!!" All this we must proceed to say we beheld with tame submission, all this; some of it countenanced and admitted; and when solemnly called by the indignant voice of our country, to express in our legislative capacity, the feelings which ought to glow in the breasts of freemen, we excused these illegal acts; we palliated these enormities; we threw the mantle of legislation upon the nakedness, the folly, the vice of executive acts. Though we could not lessen the horror so considerably felt, we meanly undertook to divide the odium:—we humbled ourselves in the presence of a petty officer, and, terrified by the bayonets of a single regiment, we kissed the rod, and

justified the reproach of your enemies, by our mean submission and flattery, that "*you are not fit to be free.*"

Shall we be obliged to make this humiliating confession? No, sir, it is yet in our power to retrieve the credit we have lost—to assume the character that befits us—to address the legislature of our country in the language of manly freedom—to show to the executive how much he has been deceived and betrayed, by the civil and military chiefs; and to give him an opportunity of dismissing the weakness that degrades, and the tyranny that ruins his service in this territory. And yet, sir, it is principally for our own credit, that we ought to seize this occasion of showing that we are not the unworthy representatives of a patriotic people For, whatever ideas we may have of our duty, the representatives of the United States will know theirs; though we may be silent, they will speak; they are fearless, though we may tremble; and should we flatter, they will never cringe;—and next to the consolation of having done my own duty, I find one in the certainty that there are at least *one hundred and thirteen* independent men in our councils, who have remembered their oaths, and will punish the betrayers of their country.

Dr. Watkins followed on the same side, but our limits will merely permit us to make a few extracts from his speech.

"I was solicitous for the memorial to go on at that time for several reasons. In the first place it would have found congress in session, and as all communication between the individuals of this country and the Atlantic states had been intercepted by your rulers, who seemed desirous of usurping the empire of thought as well as that of law, I deemed it expedient that the representatives of the people should endeavor to defend the honor and interests of their country, by presenting to the general government, a faithful picture of their situation. It cannot be denied but at that time it was dangerous for a private citizen to express any sentiment in opposition to the measures of the day. It will not be denied but that even upon this floor, (except when your doors were closed) no member had courage enough to condemn the conduct of Gen. Wilkinson. However conscious he might be of his own innocence; however high his bosom might glow with patriotism; and however great his indignation at the wanton violation of the laws and constitution of his country; not one of you dared in those dangerous times, publicly to avow your real opinions. The bold and independent conduct of the representatives of a free people, would probably have been rewarded by a military arrest—a violent separation from his family and friends, and an ignominious transportation to—God knows where—to a Spanish dungeon, or at least to a distant part of the United States, to the utter ruin of his fortune, and the eternal injury of his honour and reputation. Again, sir,—if at that period of your session, I could have succeeded in sending forward a proper memorial, I would, after having voted the necessary supplies for the support of the government, and providing, by all the means in our power for the protection and safety of the country, have proposed to this house to adjourn, because it was insulting to exhibit to a people just admitted to the enjoyment of the boasted principles of *Republicanism*, the deplorable spectacle of a military chief in the very presence of their legislature, violating not only the laws and constitution of their own territory, but trampling under foot that sacred charter of freedom, which had been erected at the expense of the blood and treasure of so many of our ancestors. What was the language of every native Louisianian on that occasion? Formerly, (said they) such conduct would not have surprised us—we were then at the mercy of arbitrary power. But we had been told that our situation was changed; that we were governed by laws, and not by the caprice of men; that the rights of the private citizen were as sacred as those of the highest in authority; that the humblest cultivator of your soil, and the chief magistrate of your country, were bound by the same laws, and subject for their violation, to the same penalties. What has become of this boasted liberty—this government of laws? It has fled like a vision, before the accursed influence of military despotism. While you on the one hand are making laws at an enormous expense to your country, the commander in chief is violating them on the other, setting your authority at defiance, trampling on the sovereignty of the people, and prostituting every principle of liberty which you had taught us to revere."—For reasons best known to your committee, they never made a report. And here I cannot forbear remarking that they did not, in my opinion, discharge the duty which they owe to their country, or to the dignity of this house. After having amused you for upwards of forty days, you were obliged to discharge them and name another committee in their place, who have reported the memorial now under consideration.

"One word, Mr. Chairman, as it relates to the general state and situation our country. We have a population of nearly

60,000 souls, scattered over a territory of six hundred miles in length, and nearly the same breadth. Of this population, about one half are slaves, one tenth free persons of colour, and the remainder free white persons. The whole of our militia, thinly distributed over this extreme region, if you except the battalion of coloured people, do not amount to more than six thousand men. During the existence of the Spanish government here, in addition to this militia, it was thought necessary for the safety of the country, to keep up a considerable military force; and accordingly the king of Spain maintained a standing army in the different parts of the then province, to the amount of from two to three thousand men; and that too when he was sole proprietor of the whole country, and free from the menaces of any enemy. Since the taking possession of this country by the United States, we have frequently been under serious apprehensions of an attack on the part of the Spaniards. They have more than once invaded our territory: they have constantly kept up an armed force on our frontiers; and they are masters of the country not only east and west *of our settlements*, but are in possession of Baton Rouge, a fort which could be easily made to command the navigation of the Missisippi from above, and enable them at any time to lay waste the lower country, and seize upon the city. Notwithstanding this exposed, defenceless situation; notwithstanding the importance of this country to the American Union, we never have had at any time, (if my information be correct) for two or three years past, more than from 150 to 300 troops fit for actual service in this city or its vicinity. But where, it will be asked, are your 6000 militia? It has already been seen over what an extensive country they are spread, exposed in all directions to a jealous and restless neighbour. But this is not all. When the number of our slaves is taken into view, any man in his senses will see that instead of marching our militia from their homes to fight foreign battles, it will be always necessary in times of war, to strengthen them on their own plantations, for the purpose of protecting their families, and enable them to keep up a proper subordination among their slaves. Our militia are, moreover, peculiarly situated. They have never been as yet, owing to various circumstances, properly organized; and this country has changed masters so often in the course of a few years, and its political relations so frequently varied, that it would be unnatural to expect from its inhabitants, in the course of a few months, during which time they have experienced many vexations and disappointments, any very ardent affection either to our nation or our government. I do not insinuate by these observations that the people of Louisiana are not brave, and possessed of all the qualifications which adorn the character of man, and render him a good citizen: I believe them attached to the principles of our government, and willing to sacrifice their lives and their fortunes in defence of their country: nor have I taken this view of our situation for the purpose of censuring our local or general government.—*I will not pretend to say where the blame lies.* I know not whether our real situation has ever been known, or whether, if known, it would have been better provided for. All I contend for is, that we have been left in a defenceless, unprotected state;—and that at the arrival of Gen Wilkinson upon the Sabine, we were at the mercy of the Spaniards, or of any enemy that might have chosen to make war upon us. Judge then, sir, of the gratitude and affection with which that general was received, when, after settling the difficulties in the west, which had occasioned great uneasiness and alarm, he came with his army to take up winter quarters in this city. He was hailed with joy by every lover of his country. We had heard with some anxiety, it is true, of his having demanded of the acting governor of the Missisippi territory, 500 militia; and of his having given orders for the dismantling Fort Adams, and for transporting to this city, all the artillery and military stores of that post. But we flattered ourselves it was for the better defence of the country, and the protection of its inhabitants. Shortly after his arrival every thing was put in motion, and great preparations were made for repairing the old fortifications. In addition to the soldiers, a number of negroes were hired at enormour expense—large contracts for lumber and pickets were made; and we are informed that the whole city was to be immediately put in a state of defence. Military guards were posted in various parts of the town: one of our principal streets, which had cost the corporation many hundred dollars, was blocked up, and public curiosity was excited to the highest pitch—the most profound mystery was observed on the part of the general and the governor, as to the cause of these warlike preparations—conjecture was on the tip-toe; and as it is impossible to stifle enquiry in the busy minds of freemen, every one made war with the nation he liked the least, and by turns the batteries of St. Charles and St. Louis, were made to play against Spain, France, England, and even against our own country. The most rational part of the community were lost in astonishment. "If we are preparing, (said they)

to fight a foreign foe, why desert our frontiers; entrench ourselves in New-Orleans; place our safety in her imperfect walls; and leave the Balize, fort St. John's, fort Adams, and the Walnut Hills, unprotected by a single cannon or a single man."

While the public mind was in this state of agitation and alarm, an assembly of the merchants was called at government house. To these gentlemen the general stated that *Aaron Burr*, in combination with a number of wealthy and influential characters, from various parts of the United States, were engaged in a desperate and lawless enterprize to invade Mexico, to sever the Atlantic from the Western states, to make himself master of this city, plunder the banks, seize upon the shipping, and under convoy of a British Fleet, to transport his army to La Vera Cruz. In the prosecution of these objects, to use the language of your memorial, Burr himself was to be at Natchez by the 15th or 20th of December, with 2,000 men, and was soon afterwards to be joined by a body of six thousand more. This information the General said he had received partly by a letter in cypher, addressed to him from Mr. Burr, and partly by a letter from Mr. Dayton, also in cypher, received on the 10th of October last, while at Natchitoches. The other parts of the plan had been communicated to him by accredited agents of Burr, sent for that express purpose.

SCRAPS.

——Quot capitum vivunt, totidem studiorum
Millia.——————————————

Whimsical cause assigned for the dearth of literature in America.

Mr. Barrow, a celebrated traveller, in a late publication entitled *a Voyage to Cochin-china*, declares, he is persuaded that it is owing to the continual teasing of musquetoes, that America has produced so few works of genius. It is inconceivable, he observes, how any man can think to the purpose, with such an odious creature eternally humming in his ears!

THE WORM DOCTOR.

Vasus, advanced on high, proclaims his skill,
By cakes of wondrous force, the worms to kill;
And well can Vasus what he boasts perform,
For man, as Job has TOLD us, is a worm.

ON LIPSIUS'S BEQUEATHING HIS GOWN TO THE VIRGIN MARY.

A dying *Latinist* of great renown,
Unto the *Virgin Mary* left his *gown*;
And was not this false *Latin*, so to join
With *female gender*, the *case masculine*?

CUTTING UP A VERSE-MAKER.

A wickedly waggish set of roguish Reviewers maliciously murder a poor poetaster, in the following stile:

He has courted the muse under as many disguises as ever Jupiter assumed in the procecutions of his less chaste amours, but whether or not with the same ultimate success as the heathen god, is now to be decided. At one time he puts on the demure methodistic air of an elegiac bard, and weeps, and sighs, and whines, in a manner sufficiently deplorable to melt the most obdurate heart. At another, he brightens up into a spruce and fashionable beau, powdered, perfumed, and apparalled in a style altogether irresistible. Ere long he starts up in the form and dress of a shepherd, with a becoming crook over his shoulders, and puffs away with zeal and delight on the Scotch bag-pipe. While the prolonged sound of the drone is yet humming in our ears, who should rise before us but the professor, wrapped in the sweeping stole, and treading the lofty buskin in tragedy, with a bloody dagger in the one hand, and a poisoned bowl in the other! The volumes are indeed a perfect raree show. One page is drawn up, and lo! shepherds and their lasses sporting in the vale! Down it falls, and behold, an Indian chief with hatchets, scalps, and tomahawks. The eye is soon relieved with the less formidable muster of a volunteer corps, advancing against a dreadful discharge of blank cartridges, and again is startled at the spectre forms of Fingal, Starno, and other staring heroes.

To mention all the faults of style and sentiment that swarm over these volumes, would require a patience and industry which our readers may be glad that we do not possess. Unfor-

tunately, they are all faults arising from sterility of soul. Our author's fancy seems perfectly famished, and reduced to mere skin and bone. Accordingly she devours whatever comes in her way, less solicitious for dainty morsels than lumpish gross materials, fitted to satisfy the cravings of her voracity. In her eagernerss for something to devour, to use the words of Shakspeare, 'she looks even impossible places,' and after rummaging through an ode, comes out at the end of it with a look that is truly lamentable. Sometimes, too, after stumbling by accident upon a tolerably good thing, she gives it a few convulsive masticatious, and then throws it aside, much to the credit either of her self-denial or stupidity.

Opposite currents in the straits of Gibraltar accounted for, on philosophical principles.

It is a fact, that a constant current sets through the straits of Gibraltar into the Mediterranean, which is said to be counterbalanced by an under current which sets in an opposite direction. The following experiment, mentioned in Barrow's voyage to Cochin-China, as made by the English Admiral Patton, accounts for this phenomenon:

'The Admiral took up a small flask of salt water in the Atlantic ocean, near Cape St. Vincent, which weighed 22 oz. 5 drs. The same quantity of salt water taken up by him in the Mediterranean, near Minorca, was found to be 13 grains heavier. Two decanters were afterwards filled, one with fresh, the other with salt water; their specific gravities differing in the above proportion, and the fresh water tinged with red colouring matter. The decanters being placed horizontally, and their necks closely luted, a gradual interchange of their contents was observed to take place; the fresh and coloured water, making its way through the upper, and the salt water through the lower part of the necks, being a just representation of the upper and under currents, which are supposed to flow in contrary directions through the straits of Gibraltar.'

REVIEWERS' GROANS.

The Edinburgh Reviewers conclude their notice of the celebrated work, entitled 'Miseries of Human Life,' with the following wailings:

1. 'A complasent author's inquiries, whether his book is about to be reviewed, and what is the character to be given of it;—said book having only been thought worthy to be dismissed with a general censure for stupidity, ignorance, and self-sufficiency.

2. 'A plaintive author's reproachful question, how he ever injured you, so that you chose to be his executioner; and the candour with which he argues upon your opinion of his work; only denying that it wants genius, wit, or taste; while he ingenuously confesses there are some few grammatical inaccuracies and carelessnesses in the style.'

3. 'Finding yourself seated at dinner next a gentleman whom you have before pilloried in a review of extreme severity; then being somewhat relieved, by finding that you are unknown to him, till a blundering pretender to literature on his other side, calls you by your name; and asks across him who is to be cut-up in the next number?'

4. 'The harsh and opprobrious review done by your brethren, upon a book that you have generously published anonymously; then upon your owning it, in hopes of softening them, and perhaps procuring a revisal of the second edition of the review; their comments upon your unkindness and folly in not telling them before; and above all, the subsequent grins and rejoiced faces of the whole literary world, to whom your friends immediately publish your avowal!'

5. 'The copy just set up, and more wanted—the printer's imp, or the great Beelzebub himself in waiting, and grinding his fangs with impatience—the postman delivers a treble letter, which you eagerly open, expecting a communication from a first rate correspondent, and which proves

to contain a long, expostulary, and indignant refutation of your last quarter's critique on an incensed author—postage unpaid.'

6. 'The doleful alternative of perusing a huge quarto at the risk of dislocating your jaws, in order to review it—or of reviewing the said quarto, without so perusing it, at the risk of making blunders, and furnishing pegs on which charges of misrepresentation will not fail to be suspended.

7. '—— Last scene of all,

To close this sad eventful history—

Long labour bestowed in endeavouring to extract subject for an article, from a book too dull to be commended, and too accurate to be condemned, when ordinary subjects are treated in an ordinary style, and with ordinary ability; so that at last you relinquish the hope of drawing forth from a mass of mediocrity food either for reason or for ridicule, and shut the book with the fruitless apostrophe,

Too bad for a blessing, too good for a curse:
I wish from my soul thou wert better or worse.'

TRIAL OF COL. BURR.

Although our limits necessarily preclude us from giving a full report of this important and highly interesting trial, yet we shall lay before our readers such an abstract as we can collect from the papers of the day, and which we hope will give a tolerable outline of the proceedings.

Saturday, May 23.

Court opened at 11. Burr was not present. Witnesses were recognized, but nothing material was transacted beyond the forms requisite by way of preparing for the trial.

Monday, May 25.

Names of witnesses having been called, and jury impannelled, Mr. Hay addressed the court, "I now move that Aaron Burr stand committed for the crime of high treason against the United States."

Mr. Botts against the motion, complained that Mr. Burr's counsel had not been previously advised of the motion. That he had expected that the prosecution and defence would have been conducted on terms of mutual intercourse, and exchange of information. The application was not fortified by precedent. Some previous notice was to have been expected, as there was an interchange of information on points of much less moment.

Mr. Hay. Since the gentleman complains of being taken by surprise, I am willing to postpone the motion.

Mr. Botts was against the postponement. "Although we sustain considerable inconvenience from the manner in which it has been brought forward, yet we should sustain much more from its delay or postponement. The organ particularly appropriated for the consideration of the evidence which this motion calls for, is the Grand Jury; and to vest that power in one so very distinct, would produce the worst consequences. The grand jurors' oaths oblige them to inquire into all crimes and misdemeanors committed within the district of the state of which they are freeholders. Their office is to perform that which the court is now called upon to perform. To them belongs exclusively the duty of inquiring and examining into the evidence which may lead to a conviction of the crime of which Col. Burr is now charged. When a Grand Jury cannot be had in order to prevent a failure of justice, the measure which the gentleman proposes would be proper and necessary, because the appropriate body is not impannelled to perform this office. When a judge is called upon to decide the question, it is an object of the last importance that his mind should not be biassed either for or against the accused. Although in the absence of a Grand Jury, it might be proper for them to determine the question of commitment, yet when a Grand Jury is in session, such a measure is without a precedent

of any sort, and it would be improper to admit a precedent of the sort.

Mr. *Botts* expected some reason would have been adduced in support of the motion. That the English law books would have been ransacked, or at least some precedent from state practice, would have been produced in support of this motion. But the motion is without precedent, unreasonable and oppressive, of a piece with that species of oppression which has been exercised towards Col. Burr in a manner hitherto unknown in this country, and unheard of in any country which enjoys the blessings of freedom, and which he hopes will not be repeated in these states.

Col. Burr, continues Mr. Botts, appears in this court ready for trial, with a wish to satisfy his country and his prosecutors of his innocence. Two or three days have already been whiled away, and nothing done. We are told at last, after a lapse of months, after a Grand Jury is impannelled, that the business of commitment is again to be gone over, and the evidence which ought to have been given to the Grand Jury, is to be submitted to the court.

We have made enough of sacrifices, we have been deprived of our rights, subjected to a military prosecution unparalleled in this country, given into the custody of the satellites of military despotism, and guarded by the rigid forms of military law. We come now to ask a legal trial, and what we know will be its result, a discharge from those grievances which we have so long borne. Had we sought every legal advantage, our motion would have preceded theirs, which would have been, that if they were not ready to present their evidence to the Grand Jury, Col. Burr should be relieved from his recognizance.

In cases of misdemeanor, it is invariably the practice to issue a summons. A summons, and not bail, must precede an indictment. The practice of the federal court must be governed by that of the state. One of the articles against Judge Chase was, that he did not conform to the state law. The practice of this court is always governed by that of the state, and the state practice is to issue a summons. Col. Burr has been oppressed—the question of commitment is a subject of investigation before you. But the proceeding cannot be carried on without reaching the public ear, and without public prejudice bearing hard upon him. I do not charge the attorney of the U. S. with any improper intentions; but prejudices will be excited. I take it then, sir, for granted, that after this short view of the subject, whatever motives might have dictated the application, it will be abandoned.

Mr. *Hay* said the whole force of Mr. Botts's argument went to prove that the court had no power to commit, during the session of the Grand Jury.

Mr. Wickham would not ask the time of the court on such a question. No precedent of the kind could be produced, while a Grand Jury were in session—the evidence was to be submitted to them, and not to the court. He hoped that some precedent would be adduced, before the court assented to this application.

Mr. Hay said that Gen. Wilkinson was well known by every body as a material witness—it was necessary that the Grand Jury should be adjourned, and the business postponed till his arrival. Col. Burr, being aware of the importance of his testimony, might break his recognizance. He did not say Col. Burr had such intention, but such was human nature that it was to be presumed possible that any individual would in a similar situation. To prevent this, and to secure justice to his country, he made this motion. The question for commitment on a charge of high treason, had formerly been tried, but at that time he was not furnished with the mass of evidence which was now in his possession.

Mr. Wickham replied that the counsel on the opposite side had not

properly opened the cause. No authorities had been produced.

Mr. Hay declared that the question was so self evident, that no authority need be adduced. Every magistrate may commit, and this court may do what every magistrate has in his power; and proposed to proceed with the evidence.

Mr. Wickham again called for some authority in support of this motion.

Mr. Hay was willing to submit it to the court, without further observations.

Mr. Wickham again declared that the application was unprecedented.

Mr. Edmund Randolph observed, that the power of the court to commit was not denied; but the expediency of committing, while the Grand Jury were in session, was denied. That it was improper that an inquiry which belonged exclusively to that body, should be transferred to the court.

Mr. Hay said it made no difference, in law, whether the Grand Jury were in session or not. That the Grand Jury, being in session, could not deprive the court of the power with which they were vested. Let me state a case, said Mr. Hay. Suppose that Col. Burr, in place of being brought to Richmond, at the period of this first examination, had only arrived this morning, will his counsel contend that the court would not have thought it proper to have committed him, in place of bringing the question immediately before the Grand Jury, when the prosecutor was not furnished with the necessary evidence. This is precisely the case at present. From additional evidence, which has come into my possession since this examination, it appears to me that, upon a disclosure of it before the court, they will see proper that he should be committed for high treason; but to complete this evidence, the testimony of Gen. Wilkinson is essential; and, until his arrival, it would be improper to submit it to the Grand Jury, although it is necessary, for the reasons which I have given, to submit it to the court.

Tuesday, May 26.

Chief Justice Marshal delivered an opinion on the following points:

1. Whether the court, sitting as a court, possesses the power to commit any person charged with an offence against the United States.

2dly. If this power be possessed, whether circumstances exist in this case, which ought to restrain its exercise.

With respect to the first point, the judge observed that this power was necessarily exercised by courts in discharge of their functions, and seems not to have been expressly given, because it is implied in the duties which a court must necessarily perform, and the judicial act contemplates it in this light. They have cognizance of all crimes against the United States; they are composed of the persons who can commit for those crimes; and it is obviously understood by the legislature, that the judges may exercise collectively, the power which they possess individually, so far as is necessary to enable them to retain a person charged with an offence, in order to receive the judgment which may finally be rendered in his case. The court say this is obviously understood by the legislature, because there is no clause expressly giving to the court the power to bail or commit a person who appears in discharge of his recognizance, and against whom the attorney for the U. S. does not chose to proceed, and yet the 33d section of the judicial act, evinces a clear understanding in the legislature, that the power to take bail is in possession of the court.

If a person shall appear in conformity to his recognizance, and the court passes away without taking any order respecting him, he is discharged. A new recognizance, therefore, or a commitment on the failure to enter into one, is in the nature of an original commitment, and this power has been uniformly exercised.

It is believed to be a correct position, that the power to commit for offences of which it is his cognizance, is exer-

cised by every court of criminal jurisdiction; and that courts as well as individual magiatrates are conservators of the peace.

Were it otherwise the consequence would only be that it would become the duty of the judge to descend from the bench, and in his character as an individual magistrate, to do that which the court is asked to do.

If the court possesses the power, it is certainly its duty to hear the motion which has been made on the part of the United States, for in cases of the character of that consideration, its duty and its power are co-extensive with each other. It may be observed when the motion was made, and the observation may now be repeated, that the arguments urged on the part of the accused rather prove the motion on the part of the United States unnecessary, or that inconvenience may result from it, than the want of a legal right to make it.

The first is, that the grand jury, being now in session ready to receive an indictment, the attorney for the United States ought to proceed by bill instead of applying to the court, since the only purpose of a commitment is to bring the accused before a grand jury. This statement contains an intrinsic error which destroys its operation. The commitment is not made for the sole purpose of bringing the accused before a grand jury; it is made for the purpose of subjecting him personally to the judgment of the law, and the grand jury is only the first step towards that judgment.

If, as has been argued, the commitment was simply to detain the person until a grand jury could be obtained; then its operation would cease on the assembling of a grand jury—but such is not the fact. The order of commitment retains its force while the jury is in session; and if the prosecutor does not proceed, the court is accustomed to retain a prisoner in confinement, or to renew his recognizance to a subsequent term.

The arguments drawn from the general policy of our laws from the attention which should be bestowed on prosecutions, instituted by a special order of the Executive, from the peculiar inconveniences and hardships of this particular case, from the improper effects which inevitably result from this examination, are some of them subjects for the consideration of those who make the motion, rather than of the court, and others go to the circumspection with which the testimony in support of the motion ought to be weighed, rather than to the duty of hearing it.

It has been said that Col. Burr already stands charged with treason, and that, therefore, a motion to commit him for the same offence is improper. But the fact is not so understood by the court.—The Application to charge him with treaon was rejected by the judge to whom it was made, because the testimony offered in support of the charge did not furnish probable cause for the opinion, that the crime had been committed. After this rejection, Col. Burr stood so far as respected his legal liability to have the charge repeated, in precisely the same situation as if it had never been made. He appears in court now as if the crime of treason had never before been alleged against him. That it has been alleged, that the government had time to collect testimony for the establishment of the fact, that crouds of witnesses are attending for the purpose, that the prosecution in his own judgment has testimony to support the indictment, are circumstances which may have their influence on the motion for a commitment, or on a continuance, but which cannot deprive the attorney for the United States of the right to make his motion. If he was about to send up a bill to the Grand Jury, he might move that the person designed to accuse, should be ordered into custody, and it would be in the discretion of the court to grant or reject the motion.

The court perceives and regrets that the result of this motion, may be publications unfavourable to the justice, and to the right decision of the case; but if this consequence is to be

prevented, it must be by other means, than by refusing to hear the motion. No man feeling a correct sense of the importance which ought to be attached by all to a fair and impartial administration of justice; especially in criminal prosecutions, can wiew without extreme solicitude, any attempt which may be made, to prejudice the public judgment, and to try any person, not by the laws of his country and the testimony exhibited against him—but by public feelings, which may be and often are artificially excited against the innocent, as well as the guilty. But the remedy, for a practice no less dangerous than it is criminal, is not to be obtained by suppressing motions, which either party may have a legal right to make.

If it is the choice of the prosecutor on the part of the United States to proceed with this motion, it is the opinion of the court, that he may open his testimony.

(To be continued.)

FOREIGN.

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By the last accounts from Europe, it would seem that a decisive battle between the French and Russians was daily anticipated.

It appears that the check which Bonaparte met at *Eylau* was much more considerable than is stated in the French official accounts. From persons who had been at the theatre of war, and from the acknowledgments of the French officers, it is evident that Bonaparte has found in Benningsen an enemy whom it required the exertions of all his genius and resources to oppose with effect.

The accounts of the dreadful carnage at Eylau, appear to be no exaggerations. The French officers acknowledge that they had between thirty and forty thousand killed and wounded, but they state that the loss of the Russians had been equally great, and it was stated that there was not less than 30,000 wounded Russians in Koningsberg. The account of the destruction of Bonaparte's guards was true. Augereau being wounded, and his men discouraged by repeated repulses, Bonaparte ordered his guards to the charge—they obeyed—and were all cut to pieces, saving about sixteen men, as the Russians gave no quarter. After the battle no less than 15,000 dead horses were found upon the field. A French officer, in a letter to a friend, acknowledges that two more such battles would annihilate the French army. The impression of Bonaparte's invincibility is beginning to be effaced; and it is hoped that some bounds will at length be put to his ambition.

Great exertions are making on both sides to recruit the armies. Vast numbers were pouring into the grand French army, from all parts of Germany, as well as France, as thousands of wretches had no other alternative for procuring bread. Many of the Prussian prisoners had been induced to enlist.

Benningsen, notwithstanding his important services, is represented as suffering from the jealousy of the other officers of the Russian army, who think themselves dishonoured by having a foreigner placed over them. The Emperor Alexander is said to be on his way to the army, with a view to compose these differences.

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The commerce of Hamburgh has ceased, and the river is blockaded by the British.

FROM MONTE VIDEO.

The capture of Buenos Ayres, it is expected will soon be attempted by the British. The Spaniards are much disheartened by the loss of Monte Video, as they thought themselves perfectly secure within the strong walls of that place.

A detachment of British Troops, which was sent against Calonia, a Spanish town, about 30 leagues west of Monte Video, took possession of that place without firing a gun.

Gen. Berisford, having made his escape from the Spaniards, was soon expected to sail for England.

A proclamation had been issued by Admiral Stirling, and Sir S. Achmuty, to the inhabitants of Monte Video, promising protection to their persons and property, on condition of their taking an oath of allegiance to his Britanic Majesty.

DOMESTIC.

The attention of the public appears to be eminently engrossed by the trial of Col. Burr. Proceedings, however, in that trial, are, for the present, suspended in consequence of the absence of Gen. Wilkinson. There are very many singular circumstances attending this singular affair. But, as we have no Ariadne's clue, we shall not pretend to trace the labyrinth. We willingly confess, however, that we are not much prepossesed in favour of the conduct of Wilkinson. His management at New Orleans, was either very *foolish*, or very *wicked*, either the consequence of a bad head or a bad heart.

But as to Burr, we shall not be so indecorous as to express our opinion in the present stage of the proceedings. We hope, however, that an impartial trial, in which *cunning* will not be mistaken for *wisdom*, will develope to the world what has been the cause of all this disturbance.

Cheetham is wheeling and wheedling, and twisting and trimming, at a fine rate. Formerly he was rantingly and roaringly against any species of national defence, and depended on friendship and civility, and mildness of manners, very like his own for a sample, for our defence against foreign aggressions. Now he is a friend to fortifications, but a violent opponent to a navy. But, we believe he will blunder into the right path at last, as respects national defence. We have only to observe, that there is not a single argument advanced in the piece which he has republished from "*The Press*," which has not been a hundred times refuted. But to use arguments with him, is casting pearls, &c.

We cannot, at present, be prevailed on to think it necessary to utter a syllable about the poor man that Martin Mar-Pedant has taken by the nose. It is enough to say, in addition to what has been said, that *all* the English Reviewers have condemned him, and that the greater part of what he publishes as *original matter*, in his Review, is the *very same matter* which has *once before* been published in England, and condemned by the unanimous suffrages of the public, and professional critics.

As respects his *weaknesses*, we have nothing to observe. But a man who will, *wittingly*, *purloin* another man's *language* and *sentiments*, and pass them for his *own*, would not hesitate to take the same liberties with his *cash*, could he hope to do it with impunity.

As to what he has said about our scurrility, we only say that we attempt to adapt our language to the character and pretensions of our opponents.

Translation of a little poem written by BERNARDINUS CILLENIUS, of Verona, about the 15th century, addressed to his wife, on the death of her brother.

" Ah! cease to weep; let sorrow's storm
No more that blooming cheek deform,
Nor beat that snowy breast, nor tear
With cruel hand thy golden hair.

" A flower cut off in early bloom,
Thy brother met his timeless doom;
Yet still, blest youth, he lives, he roves,
With happiest shades the Elysian groves.

" He joins, amid that choral throng,
While love presides, the dance, the song;
Where, strown profuse, the violet blows,
The lily pale, the blushing rose.

" We, too, and every faithful pair,
Ere long with him those joys shall share;
All—not averse from kind desires,
Whose bosoms love with truth inspires.

" Then for the dead, with fruitless wo,
Let no untimely sorrows flow;
Strangers to ties that life endear,
The insensate living claim the tear."

WOODMAN'S BALLAD.

BY DIBDIN.

FAR remov'd from noise and smoke,
Hark, I hear the woodman's stroke,
Who dreams not as he fells the oak,
What mischief dire he brews.
How art shall shape his falling trees,
For aid of luxury and ease:
He weighs not matters such as these,
But sings, and hacks, and hews.

Perhaps, now fell'd by this bold man,
That tree shall form the spruce sedan,
Or wheelbarrow, where oyster Nan
So runs her vulgar rig;
The stage where boxers crowd in flocks,
Or quacks, or else, perhaps, the stocks,
Or posts for signs, or barber's blocks,
Where smiles the parson's wig

Thou mak'st, bold peasant, oh, what grief,
The gibbet on which hangs the thief,
The seat where sits the great Lord Chief,
The throne, the cobler's stall:
Thou pamper'st life in every stage,
Mak'st folly's whims, pride's equipage,
For children toys, crutches for age,
And coffins for us all.

Yet justice let us still afford,
These chairs, and this convivial board,
The bin that holds gay Bacchus' hoard,
Confess the woodman's stroke:
He made the press that bled the vine,
The butt that holds the generous wine,
The hall itself, where tiplers join,
To crack the mirthful joke.

BALLAD.

When well one knows to love and please,
What distresses can one prove,
What can rob that heart of ease,
Possess'd of pleasure, rich in love?

Alas! without this sovereign good,
Whose power no emperor can stay,
Riches, rank, or noble blood,
Honours, titles, what are they?

One tender look's to lovers worth
More treasures than the Indies own;
Smiles are the empire of the earth,
The arms of those we love a throne.

SONG.

This strange emotion at my heart,
Oh how shall I explain?
'Tis joy, 'tis grief, 'tis ease, 'tis smart,
'Tis pleasure, and 'tis pain!
The busy trembling flutterer plays,
It knows not how or why!
And throbs and beats a thousand ways—
Ah, quiet, prithee, lie!
Cease, and sensations such as these,
With careful heed destroy:
What good is in the same degrees
Of mingled pain and joy?

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THE

WEEKLY INSPECTOR.

" Of those men who have overturned the Liberties of Republics, the greatest number
" have begun their career by paying an obsequious court to the People—com-
" mencing DEMAGOGUES, and ending TYRANTS." HAMILTON.

Vol. II.] NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1807. [No. 43.

POLITICAL.

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THE DANGERS OF THE COUNTRY; *by the author of War in Disguise.*

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(Continued from page 243.)

Fas est et ab hoste doceri, is a maxim which was not thought unworthy of the policy of the wisest nations of antiquity. The Romans adopted with ardour those inventions and improvements in the art of war which, by rendering their enemies unusually formidable, appeared to them worthy of imitation. Julius Cæsar condescended to learn of the Gauls, and Bonaparte is said to have borrowed from the Mamelukes, some of their peculiar customs and modes of fighting. If such conduct was wise, it surely must be incumbent on those nations who are not prepared to pass under the yoke of France, to study the systems which led to her success, that they may be able to meet her on equal terms. Even her diplomatic arts are only to be counteracted by the wisdom of the serpent. emissaries should be met by counter-emissaries, as we employ police officers to detect thieves and assassins.

Notwithstanding we believe that the principles and diplomatic arts of France have done much in effecting her purposes, yet we are fully convinced that her present ominous superiority, is in no slight degree to be attributed to the military skill of her commanders, and the *new system of tactics* which was adopted by the politicians of revolution.

In consequence, likewise of the dreadful despotism which the revolution introduced, the destruction of property, and the tenures by which it had been holden, the army became the only resource for thousands, who possessed comfortable establishments under the former order of things, and the times at length became so troublous that every citizen was compelled to become a soldier

Not so in Great-Britain. Her inhabitants ars absorbed in a vast variety of pursuits, which are interwoven in the most complicated and artificial state of society that the world ever beheld, and cannot, with facility, exchange the citizen for the soldier. Although we are willing to grant, (to use a common expression among the loyal of the lower classes) that " John Bull will not *put his regimentals on for nothing*," we fear his new suit will set, at first, a little awkwardly, and he will feel an almost invincible inclination to return to his former occupations.

Thus the volunteer establishments seem like sickly exotics nurtured in the hot-beds of civilization, and it is to be feared, will not endure a permanent exposure to the rude blasts of war.

Thus our author:

" Various objections have been made to these establishments on the score of discipline, which no candid friend to them will affirm to be wholly unfounded. A still more serious objection, however, is that both their discipline and their effective force, is very generally and rapidly declining. But what has always appeared to me the chief defect in these corps, and the natural source of their decay, is a vice in their

original constitution; I mean the indiscriminate mixture of men of widely different ages, and bodily habits, of which they are composed.

"Of all qualities in a soldier, his physical powers are of the greatest importance; but more especially, when his services are likely to be of a severe and laborious kind; and still more, when he is suddenly to be called from the habits of civil life, into actual service. I would by no means undervalue the effects of patriotic and military ardour, with which our volunteers, if opposed to an invading enemy, would, I doubt not, be generally inspired. But though the body, in such cases, may be powerfully sustained by the mind, there are limits to the possible effect of such an influence; and the qualities of the inferior part of our natures will unavoidably determine, in a great degree, our powers of military exertion. It is not in the love of country, long to sustain under the sense of cold, hunger, and fatigue, a man of tender habits, who has passed the prime of his life without any acquaintance with such hardships.

"That our volunteers must unavoidably be in such respects inferior to regular troops, is evident. They are not inured, by long and constant practice, to the duties of a military life: they are, for the most part, men unaccustomed even to those laborious branches of civil industry, which are the best nurseries for the army; and a great majority of them are inhabitants of cities and large towns; men of domestic and sedentary habits, to whom, even exposure to the inclemency of the weather, is a novelty, and a hardship.

"But though some of these disadvantages are inherent in the very nature of the institution in question, they certainly now exist in a much greater degree than was necessary. We have more townsmen, and fewer villagers among our volunteers, than we might and should have had, but for causes to be presently noticed. We have also more men of the middle and upper ranks of society, in proportion to the hardy poor, than would have been inrolled, if those accidental causes had not existed.

"The most unfortunate defect of all, however, and which greatly aggravates the effects of all the rest, is one which might most easily have been prevented, and which still admits of a remedy. I mean the number of volunteers to be found in every corps, who have passed the meridian of life, or at least the age of juvenile activity and vigor, and yet are indiscriminately mixed in the ranks, with much younger and abler associates.

"There is a season in life when our ductile natures may be most easily bent to new habits; and when the elasticity of our muscles and animal spirits, is proof against the severest pressure. The same is the season, when brisk and vigorous action is luxury, rather than fatigue; and what we are prone to by the impulse of nature, even when duty points to repose. The imagination also is then powerfully impressed by the charms of novelty, in every employment, and sympathies of all kind, but especially in bold and ardent pursuits, have an irresistible influence. If man at such a season of life, has peculiar animal qualifications for a soldier, much more for a volunteer. If he be fit for gradual and permanent, much more for sudden and unaccustomed service in war; and especially if that service be of a brisk, active, and laborious kind.

"This season is early manhood. It may vary greatly as to age, in different constitutions; but its limits, I conceive, are in general those of the French conscription, namely, from eighteen to twenty-five. Some of these qualities, indeed, belong also to our boyhood, and some of them may be unimpaired at thirty; but I speak of a time when the body has nearly, or fully acquired its maturity of strength, without any diminution of juvenile spirits.

"And here, though it may lead me to digress a little, and upon a subject with which I have no professional acquaintance, I will not suppress an opinion, that *France owes her military success, in a great measure, to the youth of her soldiers.*

"It is a common remark, among those who have had the misfortune to see much of the French armies, that they are almost entirely composed of striplings, or very young men. And indeed how can the case be otherwise? The slaughter of the sanguinary wars that have raged since 1792, must have left few veterans now remaining, who had served under their lawful sovereign; and the requisitions, now called conscriptions, by which such immense armies have since been annually raised, have not yet comprised a single man above the age of twenty five. Reckoning, therefore, from 1792, when that system began, the oldest soldier produced by it, has not yet attained forty; while an equal number at least, even of the earliest requisition, must be seven years younger. But supposing equal numbers to have been raised by it in each year, and to have comprised an equal proportion of men of every age, from eighteen to twenty-five, it would follow, that a majority of the whole, if living, would now be under twenty-nine. The classes, however, who have served the greatest number of years, must, *cæteris paribus*, have been the most reduced by losses in action, and other casualties of war. Supposing, therefore, that in respect

of natural causes of mortality, the chance of a youth of eighteen, to be found alive at the distance of fourteen years, only equals that of a man of twenty five, it is plain that the surviving conscripts of a later must be far more numerous than those of an earlier requisition."

Our author next proceeds to show that some of the physical evils attending the volunteer system, may, in a great degree, be surmounted by a different modification of the system for defence adopted by Great-Britain.

" In this respect, the composition of every army which they have conquered, has been very different. The Austrian and Prussian battalions, which they have so strangely overwhelmed, the latter especially, contained a large proportion of old or middle aged soldiers. Perhaps, with equal numbers to the French, they could have counted twice as many years. The same, I apprehend, has been the case with such Russian armies as have been chiefly engaged in these disastrous wars.

" The British army, from its fatal employment in the West-Indies, has, alas! not much longevity. A great part of it has been formed, during the last and present war, by very young recruits; and this circumstance also seems, when we regard the success of our arms, rather to support than oppose the conclusion to which I reason. I am far from ascribing, indeed, to the youth of our soldiery alone, the failure of the enemy's fortune in the field, when opposed to British battalions. The gallantry of our officers and troops, and their hereditary sense of superiority to our insolent neighbours, might sufficiently account for it. But the army of Egypt, I apprehend, had but a small proportion of veterans in the ranks; and the brave corps which so well sustained the military fame of their country at Maida, were chiefly composed of very young men,

" I am aware that it has the air of heresy in the science of war, to regard men who have just emerged from boyhood, as an overmatch for veterans in the field. But if there be any truth in the preceding observations, this is not merely an opinion; it is a fact; and the business is, not to prove, but explain it. The young soldiery of France, have, in fact, triumphed over the veteran troops of their continental enemies.

" Innumerable attempts have been made at different times, and in reference to the various disasters of our allies, to account for this uniform success of the enemy, by the treason of generals, the disaffection of troops, and by accidents of various kinds; but the solutions are all either inadequate, or highly incredible; as well as inconsistent with each other. Let us try then whether this very disparity of age between the soldiers of the contending armies, may not, in spite of old received notions, go far to explain the whole.

" Bonaparte, and other French generals, have repeatedly spoken of the old tactics with contempt; and it is at length become fashionable, with those who have, as well as with those who have not, some little knowledge of the subject, to cry down the old art of war. We begin to look back on Marlborough and Turenne as driveliers, who did nothing great in comparison with what they might have effected; but spent half an age in slowly attaining what ought to have been the work of a month. If, however, Marlborough or Turenne had commanded the youthful revolutionary armies of France, I cannot help thinking that they would have discovered the same new methods of warfare, which so many French generals have practised, and used them with equal success: for great commanders, in all ages, seem to have been men of strong natural parts, who triumphed, not by a pedantic adherence to established rules, but by the application of plain common sense to the circumstances in which they were placed. It was, I conceive, not difficult to discover that the cautious and dilatory system formerly in vogue, was not fit for those inexhaustible multitudes of ardent young soldiers, whom France, in the delirium of her enthusiasm for liberty, poured forth upon her enemies.

" The situation of the republic, at first, prescribed impetuous and decisive operations; and what was perhaps then but a daring and necessary effort, became afterwards, from its signal success, an established new system of war. Without depreciating the value of the discovery, it may with probability be supposed to have been, like many others of great importance, the result of accident, rather than design. Bonaparte's genius may possibly be as great as his fortune; but the new tactics were Moreau's before they were Bonaparte's, and Pichegru's before they were Moreau's.

" All I wish to establish, however, is, that the success of this new system has been promoted by the peculiar and advantageous circumstance in question, the youth of the French soldiers. A Frenchman, from the vivacity of his nature, has a juvenile impetuosity even in sober manhood. How much more, when sent into the field between 18 and 25. With such a soldiery it might have been difficult to

sit down to sieges and blockades; or cautiously to watch the movements of an enemy, as on a chess-board, through a tedious campaign: but it was easy to overwhelm him at once, by a rapid march, and an impetuous attack.

"One of the greatest advantages of this grand physical distinction, is the capacity which young men have of sustaining for a long time, with far less inconvenience than their seniors, an excess of violent exercise; and of this Bonaparte has availed himself beyond any of his predecessors. It is perhaps the chief source of his superiority to them in brilliant achievements. His astonishing march over Mount Cenis into the plains of Italy; his still more rapid advance from Boulougne to Bavaria and Ulm; what were they, but wonders performed by youthful alacrity and vigour. His enemies were taken by surprise, and ruined, because they thought such marches impossible; and so they would really have been, to elderly or middle aged soldiers.

By the same means, he has been able to make the fruits of a victory decisive, and the rout of an enemy irretrievable, beyond all former example. Not to mention the celerity of his movements after the capitulation of Ulm, the late unprecedented fate of the Prussian army, subsequent to the battle of Auerstadt, affords too strong an instance of it.

I have already touched on that painful subject; and if more need be offered, to illustrate the physical disparity between the pursuers and the pursued, let Gen. Blucher's narrative be read. He does not indeed remark, that his veteran soldiers were opposed to much younger men; but the remark is needless. We find, that though traversing a friendly country, his soldiers were fainting with fatigue and hunger, and dropping, by fifties at a time, on the road; so that at last he brought but a remnant of his original force in miserable plight to Lubeck; while his more vigorous pursuers, followed close at his heels, passed as enemies through the same country which he had previously exhausted, arrived in full force, almost at the same moment with him on the coast of the Baltic, and in such unimpaired spirits, as to storm his batteries before they halted. The contradictions publicly given to this narrative by the enemy, certainly deserve little confidence; otherwise they would greatly strengthen these remarks. But this much cannot be denied—that the French had marched as many miles as the Prussians—that they must have set off with as little food, or else have been more incumbered on their way; and that a friendly territory, in which Gen. Blucher, by spreading his army over a circumference of thirty miles, could hardly obtain refreshment, could not a few hours after, have yielded greater relief to his enemies. At the same time the brave old General speaks, in the highest terms, of the resolution and patience of his troops. They did therefore all that they could."

"Whether, therefore, in advancing or retreating, our enemies triumph by the juvenility of their soldiers, their innovations on the old system of war, are calculated to make the most of this advantage. They have wisely turned war from a minuet into a race; for they are sure that their veteran enemies will first be out of breath.

"Nor is the same superiority unfelt in the field of battle. No man has as much active or animal courage at 45, as he had at 21. The passive courage of the veteran, it is true, may be increased, rather than diminished by experience; that is, he may stand longer motionless under a cannonade, or the fire of musquetry; and be more coolly obedient to orders, and observant of discipline. Hence also the old tactics suited him perhaps better than the new. But now, the steadiness of troops alone will not suffice; their strength and spirits are tried to the uttermost, by brisk, persevering, and reiterated attacks; new troops are brought up from distant quarters, with such rapidity, that they arrive before they were known to be on the march; and the bayonet is employed with a frequency formerly unknown. Sometimes it is brought into action late in a hard fought day; and when a line of steady veterans are already fatigued, and nearly exhausted, by a long continued engagement, they are suddenly assailed with that formidable weapon. At the battle of Marengo, victory long hovered in suspense; and the Austrians, after many hours of brave and arduous conflict, were about, perhaps, to reap the fruits of their perseverance, when the same young soldiers, who had lately rushed from Dijon across the Alps, charged them vigorously with the bayonet, and the fate of Europe was decided."

These ideas, we confess, are to us in a great degree novel; but they are certainly of great importance, and highly deserve the serious investigation of a nation of freemen, who may one day be called to oppose barriers to that torrent which has inundated the fairest part of Europe.

(To be concluded in our next.)

The continued, unjust, indecent, and highly injurious clamour, which the democratic newspapers have raised against the gentleman, whose case is the subject of the following article, renders it incumbent on those who are friends to truth, liberty, and justice, to take a decided part in favour of the injured individual. When we see artful and tyrannical demagogues attempting to overwhelm by popular odium, and thus subject to a punishment as unmerited as it is intolerable, a man whom the laws of his country have declared innocent of the crime with which they would stigmatize him, every hand ought to be lifted, and every pen volunteered in his defence. If a man has been honourably acquitted, after an impartial trial, by the laws of his country, shall our slanderous and unprincipled demagogues subject him to a new trial, before the tribunal of public opinion, and no one appear in his defence? We hope not; we will raise our voice, however feeble, against this kind of tyranny, which is more to be dreaded than Asiatic despotism.

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From the Port Folio.

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Mr. SELFRIDGE's CASE.

We have hitherto preserved a profound silence upon this subject; for we deemed it highly improper, *pendente lite*, either to examine the law relative to homicide, or to relate the circumstances which attended the catastrophe. It is, however, by no means so unwarrantable to state exculpatory circumstances, pending a prosecution, as it is those which tend to criminate. In the former case, we do but concur with the presumption of law, which supposes every man innocent, until he is convicted of guilt. In the latter case, by pre-occupying the public mind with anticipated guilt, we violate a principle essential to the existence of civil liberty; we inevitably preclude the accused from the possibility of a fair trial; and we defeat the benignant provisions of the common and statute laws of the country. The democratic presses unanimously pursued a course opposite to that which we adopted as the rule of our conduct. From the first moment of Mr. Selfridge's confinement until his final deliverance, they exerted all their malignant influence to profane the altar, to prostitute the temple, and to poison the fountains of justice. Mr. Selfridge neither replied to his enemies, nor appealed to the justice nor compassion of his friends.

No federal paper in the Union ever attempted to excite popular prejudice against any individual who had surrendered himself to the law; and whose life was to be put in issue at the bar of his country. No federal paper ever pursued an individual, after a fair and honourable acquittal, by a miscellaneous panel. Mr. Selfridge did not challenge a single political adversary on the jury. Nothing could more strongly evince the proud confidence which he felt in his own innocence.

We do not hesitate to declare in the most unqualified manner, that the life of no gentleman in our country, since the revolution, has been put in such imminent peril by extra-judicial means. Never before has the liberty of the press been employed to invade the jurisdiction of the courts of justice; and the Federalists have discovered the most torpid apathy, at this violation of all principle, and with it all security. *The torrent roared;* but *they did not buffet it.* They regarded it as the murmurings of a distant waterfall, reckless of the desolating consequences which must ensue from non-resistance. If a man, who has committed a supposed crime, be abandoned by the laws to jacobinic cannibals; if Democracy unbolt her kennels and let her bloodhounds upon the chase; if a Judge *who dare expound the law,*

be torn from the seat of his authority, or degraded in it; if witnesses and juries be stigmatized with perjury, for having done their duty; if counsel for the accused must encounter all the scoffings, and insults, and revilings of the scullion crew and demoniac rabble; we may indeed exclaim, "Farewell, a long farewell, to all our greatness." Must we bow down in sorrowful accordance to these miserable measures, "or by OPPOSING, end them?" are we to teach our children to cherish and revere the lofty sentiments of ancient liberty; or must the rising generation be taught to venerate the genuine Robespierian Democracy as the legitimate legacy of their fathers?

Notwithstanding we had determined to make no comments pending the prosecution, yet, since the acquittal, we have felt loosened from that restraint. Still we did not immediately enter upon the subject, apprehending the possibility of misconceiving some principle, or mistating some fact. The Report of the Trial, and Mr. Selfridge's own defence, are both in the hands of the public; and we will now essay a brief compendium of the whole transaction.

Mr. Selfridge was applied to professionally, by a publican, to institute a suite against Mr. Austin and two other persons, who composed a democratic committee of arrangements, and who furnished a dinner upon Cop's Hill on the 4th of July, the committee not being willing to pay the innkeeper the sum which he demanded. The conduct of Mr. Selfridge on this occasion was highly creditable to himself. Although he was offered the demand by the publican for less than its moiety; by which he would have gained a hundred pounds or more, he absolutely declined to purchase it, alledging, "*that every honest man set his face against such practices*," and advised the innholder to settle the demand himself, or to submit it to reference. After much more delay than professional gentlemen usually give, a suit was commenced; soon after which a settlement took place. The malicious Federalists became acquainted with the facts, and were so outrageous as to laugh at, and despise the contemptible meanness of the committee. Mr. Austin was undoubtedly galled at these *quips and quirks, and paper-bullets of the brain;* and as he had long been in the habit of reviling the gentlemen of the bar, he had nothing to do but to add a new lie to his old catalogue. He declared to a Mr. Babcock, one of his own party, "*that Selfridge had solicited the suit;*" and he used similar expressions of the "*Federal lawyer*" who filled the writ; and declared if it had not been for such *disgraceful interference*, no difficulty would have ensued. These declarations having come to the knowledge of Mr. Selfridge, he called on Austin, who gave him no satisfaction. The next day he sent Austin a polite note by a friend, requesting him *to have the goodness to do him the justice to enter his protest* against the falsehood, which he had circulated relative to his professional conduct, in the cause above alluded to. Although Austin acknowledged that he had propagated the story, he refused to retract it. After much shuffling and many prevarications by Mr. Austin, Mr. Selfridge wrote him a second note, couched in very caustick terms, and which would have probably terminated in an affair of honour, *had not the better part* of Mr. Austin's *valour* consisted in DISCRETION. One of two alternatives was peremptorily demanded by Mr. Selfridge. Either that he should acknowledge in writing, the falsehood which he had propagated; or give up the name of his author. These reasonable and pacific terms were refused; and the calumny was still circulating, to the great detriment of Selfridge. After the lapse of two or three days, Mr. Selfridge posted Austin in the Boston Gazette, as "A LIAR, A COWARD, and A SCOUNDREL," alleging in his note his reasons for so doing. On the same day, Austin instigated his son, a vigorous, athletic young man, about nineteen years of age, to beat Selfridge on the public exchange. Stimulated with brandy, and armed

with a club, he sallied out to meet, as he supposed, his *unarmed* adversary. The moment he saw Selfridge, without giving any notice, he ran upon him with an uplifted bludgeon, with a degree of violence, which denoted an intention of depriving Selfridge of the power of resistance by the force of his first blow. The weapon was a nine ounce hickory cane, selected that morning for the purpose. The first blow across Selfridge's head, was so powerful as to break through a "*stiff fur hat*," and inflicted a wound so severe, that his surgeon declared "*it might have been attended with fatal consequences.*" The assailant was repeating his blows, when Mr. Selfridge, with all possible dexterity, took a pistol from his side pocket, and by discharging it, put a period to the existence of his opponent. Whether the pistol was fired before, or after the first blow, we consider perfectly immaterial. By the strictest legal principels, no man is bound passively to receive a blow which may endanger his person; and WE MOST DECIDEDLY HOLD, THAT DISGRACE IS TO BE AVOIDED, AT EVERY HAZARD. Mr. Selfridge immediately and voluntarily surrendered himself into the hands of justice; he submitted to his fate with manliness; and he has surmounted his difficulties with honour. The laws of his country, not from any failure of testimony; not from any lack of asperity in his prosecutor; not from any predominance of party spirit; but from the immutable principles of justice, have pronounced him innocent, and have justified his deed. In the rectitude of this decision, after a careful inspection of the report of the trial, we heartily accord: and it is our unalterable opinion, that the blood of an imprudent son lies at the door of a wicked father.

We again enter our solemn protest against all discussions,* tending to prejudice the public against any prisoner, who is to be tried for any capital or subordinate offence; and also against persecuting a man by newspapers or mobs, after he has been honourably acquitted by a jury. This is indeed ASSAILING THE VERY CITADEL OF TIBERTY. We hope that upon this great principle of security, the Federal Editors will take a decided stand.

* The Editor of the Port Folio is solicitous to recal the attention of the public to a similar system of tyranny, exercised towards him *prior* to his taking his trial in the year 1805, for a libel against democracy. Long before the presentment was made or a bill found against him, men, in general, and the State's Attorney in particular, were, in a prostitute paper published in this city, *goaded* to the commencement of legal hostilities. The event of that ridiculous warfare is notorious. The Editor gained a most signal victory over the malignant foe, whose impotent efforts he now remembers with no other emotions than those of compassion and contempt. But the attempt, on the part of a foreign renegado, to prejudice a public and to dictate to a court, was so absurd as well as atrocious, that it never could have been dreamed of, much less hazarded, under any honest, virtuous, or stable polity. A proceeding so romantically wild, and so unblushingly flagitious, was reserved as a sort of new farce, to be exhibited with mountebank dexterity, among the SHIFTING SCENES OF A COMMONWEALTH.

Actuated by a sincere wish to be instrumental to the full extent of our limited sphere, in bestowing on the successful exertions of genius, the meed of merited applause, we are happy in republishing the following extract from a Law Report, which appeared in the Evening Post of the 16th instant, and was stated to have been revised and corrected by "THE REPORTER."

LAW REPORT.

Maturin Livingston, vs. *James Cheetham*. } Action for a libel, plea not guilty, with a special notice of justification.

This cause came on for trial on Thursday last, at the present circuit, before chief justice Kent. Counsel for the plaintiff, *Slosson*, *Griffin*, and *Col-*

den; for the defendant, *Rose, Riker,* and *Wilkins.*

As the jury did not agree on a verdict, the cause is to be considered as still pending, and therefore a *report* of it is, for many obvious reasons, very improper, but the defendant has not permitted any such reflections to have weight with him, and, in his paper of Saturday has given the public a long circumstantial, but very imperfect account of the cause. This is one of the many gross improprieties, which we have long witnessed in the Jacobin prints in our country, and especially in the one edited by the defendant, in this town. They are forever interfering with our courts of justice—they regard them as they do every thing else, as being entirely subservient to the ruling party in politics. So licentious in this particular, is the conduct of an editor, in a neighbouring state, and such a scandalous ascendency has he obtained, that no man stands any chance of a fair trial, who has ever been distinguished as his political or personal enemy. Politics, we are proud to say, have hardly yet ventured into our courts of justice, and as long as we preserve this sanctuary pure, good men have something upon which to rest their hopes. But I am wandering too far—My object was, to say it would have been improper to make any statement of the above case, had not the defendant, by his conduct, rendered it necessary. What I have to state, however, shall be very concise, and particularly confined to rebut some observations of the defendant, in reporting his own case.

The suit was brought on the following article published in the Citizen of Sept. the 12th, and the Watch Tower, of Sept. 13th, 1805, viz.

"*A moot point.*—A. brings an action against B. for the publication of a libel, and in his declaration sets forth that he is of "good name, fame, credit and reputation *Quere*—Can B. plead that A. is not of good name, fame, credit, and reputation; for that, whereas, at a *card table*, he has been detected in cheating?

"The editor has been favoured with the *declaration* of his excellency's recorder, by which it appears that he intends to try the cause at Albany. What is the plain language of this? That the citizens of the city of New-York cannot be trusted with the issue. I hereby authorize the district attorney, attorney general, or any other person, to bring an action against the said recorder of his excellency, for this mean, despicable libel on our citizens."

Mr. Slosson was the opening counsel for the plaintiff, and in a neat, perspicuous speech, though, in some parts delivered in too low a tone, laid before the jury the nature and importance of the cause they had to try. In the course of his address he made a classical and pertinent allusion to an odious character of antiquity, as drawn by Tacitus, to whom he compared the defendant in this cause.

Messrs. Wm. L. Rose, Riker, and Wilkins followed, but since their observations, as stated by the reporter, may be omitted without any very essential injury to the reputations of these gentlemen, we shall pass on to the sketch given of the eloquence and energetic address of Mr. Griffin.

Mr. Griffin then rose on the part of the plaintiff, and delivered a speech of about one hour in length. To follow him is not possible, and to attempt to give the substance would be to do him injustice. It was the most impressive speech on the subject of exemplary damages, I ever heard delivered in a similar case.

As to the first point made by the defendant, that he did not mean the plaintiff; he said if the jury would only give themselves the trouble to read the whole article, (for it was but one) in connexion, they would see not only that the two paragraphs might be connected, but that they could not be separated. To separate them and read the last by itself, unconnected with the former, would make nonsense, and the

writer an idiot; now it was a maxim of law, that no man should be permitted to come into court and stultify himself; but every body who knew the defendant, would allow him a certain portion of abilities, however they might think of his character in other respects.—The language of the second paragraph if attended to, would be found decisive of the point. The first paragraph states an action to be brought by A. against B. for a libel, and in his declaration sets forth that he is of a good name, fame, &c. and asks whether B. can plead that A. has been detected cheating at cards? And then follows, (with a little dash between,) the Editor has been favoured with *the* declaration of his Exellency's recorder, by which it appears that he intends to try *the* cause at Albany. What declaration? What cause? No other, it *can* be no other, said Mr. G. than *the* declaration, and *the* cause just before mentioned:—and, added Mr. Griffin, permit me to observe, it is not only disingenuous in the defendant to attempt to avail himself of this quibble, but there is something excessively mean and cowardly in it.

As to the second point taken, that Mr. Livingston had recovered heavy damages in other suits against the defendant for slander, this he declared struck him as a curious novelty. Was the principle, he asked, ever advanced before, that when a criminal was brought to the bar to receive his sentence, he might be permitted by way of mitigation to lift a lock of hair, and show that he had already lost one ear by clipping for a similar offence? Or when a criminal was about to receive sentence of imprisonment in the state prison, did any one ever plead, that he had once before been there, but had broken out? Mr. G. believed that this sort of defence was a discovery that had been reserved for the nineteenth century.

But the defendant's consel had come into court, and declared to the court and jury, that they did not believe one word of the slander, for which the action was brought; they fully acquitted the plaintiff; they declared themselves free of all suspicion, and this they thought ought to satisfy him, and to operate with the jury to give slight damages. But Mr. G. called on the jury to recollect that it was now nearly two years, since this infamous slander had been put into circulation; during all this period it was never once followed by any contradiction, but was permitted freely to go forth into all parts of the city and country. Not content with sending it round the city in his daily paper, he had transferred it into his country paper, and sent it to the four corners of the earth; not merely through the United States, but across the Atlantic; it stared him full in the face uncontradicted, and would be pointed at years and years to come, to the reproach of the plaintiff's children and family, long after he was sleeping in the silent tomb.—Nay, said he, they have made out a written justification of this slander, and placed it upon the record, there it will forever remain, as a monument on marble engraved with a pen of iron. And now when the hour of punishment has arrived, and they have discovered there is not a tittle of evidence to support them, now shall they be permitted to avail themselves of such a concession as this, made at this time, in such a manner, in such a place, before about fifty people? Is this an atonement for a calumny that has been read by thousands in this city, this country, all over the world, by the present generation, and which may be read by posterity?

Mr. G. made a forcible appeal to the jury in behalf of individual character, and in behalf too of the American press itself, the reputation and security of which, he contended was now at stake. It was for them to shew the world, how highly they estimated, or how cheaply they held character. There was no avoiding the responsibility they had incurred by their situation; it was for them to put a stop to the torrent of calumny, which was overwhelming the country, and was the source of all the evil and the misery the world endured. He told them, if they could be so lost to reflection and to consequences, as to

turn a plaintiff out of court with trifling damages, in a cause of this sort, and thus add insult to injury, they would soon find that plaintiffs would not continue to come there for redress—The laws of honour, as they were called, would be appealed to, and that justice demanded in the field of death, which had been sought for in vain, of courts and juries. The gentleman on the other side had seemed to think that a man ought to receive no compensation for injuries done to his character; but in my apprehension, said Mr. G injury to character is the most terrible of all injuries. A man may lose his house by fire, or his property by shipwreck; industry, however, may rear another habitation, friends may be generous, the world may be compassionate, good fortune may smile, the loss may be got over and no longer felt, but reputation once destroyed, the calamity is remediless.

As to the character of the deliberate, malignant libeller, said Mr. G. I hold it in the utmost abhorrence and detestation. He who will cooly and wilfully rob his fellow citzen of his character, will be guilty of any crime, and is forever a coward. He will not scruple to commit high treason, robery, or arson, nor to raise the midnight dagger and "assassinate in the unsuspecting moments of sleep."

[This was a stroke not to be parried nor slighted; the defendant was overwhelmed. That face which never blushed before, was incrimsoned, and that head which with impudence unparalled had held itself up till now, suddenly sunk down in an agony of shame on his breast, amidst a sort of soft hiss, which pervaded the hall.]

Mr. G. conjured the jury on this occasion to lay aside, if any had it to lay aside, all political feelings of every sort. Let there (said he) be one place where the friend of party spirit comes not, let us keep our courts of justice pure and uncontaminated, and we may yet boast of our country. He begged them to seize this occasion to protect the American press—It was the vestal fire that ought to be kept for ever burning. The only danger of extinguishment it had to apprehend arose from its uncontrolled abuse. Better destroy it at once, than thus suffer it to be made the instrument of destroying the peace of families for ever. "It was at once the mother and daughter of freedom, let it not then become the prostitute of licentiousness."

I wish, Mr. Printer, I had time to follow this young advocate through his speech, even according to the best of my recollection, but I have not, and must therefore stop here.

Mr. Colden rose after him and told the court he should not add any thing to what had been said by his associate; but being urged by Mr. Griffin, and some other professional gentlemen, he spoke about ten minutes, confining himself principally to answering some legal objections that had been stated on the other side. He finished with paying a handsome compliment to the gentleman who had preceded him.

The judge then charged the jury in a few words. He recapitulated the princial evidence and gave it as his opinion, that the paragraphs must be considered as one article, and as alluding to the plaintiff. The only question for them he thought would be, as to the quantum of damages. That the charge made against the plaintiff, that he had been detected cheating at cards, was one calculated to hold him up to the odium and contempt of his fellow-citizens; it deserved too to be remembered that this charge was made against him when he was Recorder of this city, the second law officer in it, and that this was a circumstance in high aggravation.

The jury retired about a quarter past three, and at about eleven in the evening returned to inform the court, there was no prospect of their ever agreeing; on which they were discharged.

The Editor of the "MONTHLY REGISTER," *once more.*

"I cannot but think it the most *reasonable* thing in the world, to distinguish good writers, by discouraging the bad. Nor is it an *ill natured* thing, in relation even to the very *persons* upon whom the

reflections are made. It is true it may deprive them, a little the sooner, of a *short profit*, and a *transitory reputation*; but then it may have a good effect, and oblige them (before it be too late) to decline that for which they are so very *unfit*, and have recourse to *something* in which they may be more successful."

Prologomena and Illust. to the Dunciad.

In our last number we took some trifling notice of the pilfering propensities of the conductor of the Monthly Register, with a determination not to put ourselves to any further trouble about him or his productions. But on further deliberation we were led to conclude that the interests of literature demanded some little further attention to a gentleman of his description, who, we are informed, has deceived many, and passes with some for a very prodigy of learning. We shall, however, content ourselves with giving a few specimens of the style and sentiments of this literary phenomenon, from a work which he published in England, entitled, "Critical and Philosophical Essays, by the Author of the Adviser."—1803.

"It is my intention, says Mr. B. to devote a few essays to the consideration of Blair's Lecture on Rhetoric, which, I am persuaded, have done much harm, in leading men from the true and only sound principles of sound criticism, the investigation of the human mind, to a mere superficial attention to something which they do not understand, whereby our unhappy kingdom is sadly infested by ignorant babblers upon taste and refinement. As the principles of the human mind are so fully laid down in the "Tractate on Education," by the *author of the Adviser*, I shall not repeat what has been there said, but, taking them as data for my reasonings, bring Blair's observations to them, as a test of his accuracy and precision in treating the subjects which he has chosen for consideration." p. 176—7.

"This is the common and hackneyed cant of *all shallow and superficial writers, from the first dunce that ever blotted paper, down to Hugh Blair.*" p. 183.

Speaking of the necessity of the early cultivation of the imagination, he says,

"It can never be effected by going over such stupid books as Blair's, which are disgusting to every man who thinks and reasons, and pernicious to all those who neither reason nor think." p. 243—4.

"I would as soon expect a man with two wooden legs to dance a hornpipe, as that Blair would write well on the Belles Lettres. In good truth the animal had no imagination, and very little perceptibility—*he was as dull as a bull of Bœotian breed.* He might do well for a preacher at a kirk, but was not in the least calculated to be a critic, who ought to be endued with the finest sensibility, and to posses a *blaze and brilliancy of imagination* that can lighten at once upon all the beauties of an object." p. 255—6.

"Blair seems very fond of wishing to show that he understands a great variety of subjects; but his very superficial acquaintance with every thing involving reason and science, should have taught him that however easy it might be to put himself off as a luminary upon a parcel of raw, uneducated, and barbarous children, that listened with gazing astonishment to the lectures delivered in his school room; yet his darkness must be visible, when he ventured to issue from his den of obscurity into the broad glare of public notice."

After observing that Dr. Blair requires slowness of delivery, propriety of pronunciation, &c. he continues,

"These are what Blair calls his grand foundation rules for good speaking; from which, if any man can gather aught, saving and except that the good Doctor loves to talk and write *an*

abundance of nonsense, he is much wiser than any of the offspring of Adam with whom I have ever had intercourse or acquaintance.

" I should certainly never have set so little value on my time, as to wade through Blair at this period of life, if I had not earnestly desired to prevent the youth of Great-Britain from being lectured into dulness and ignorance by this *great master of the art of saying nothing*. I remember, with sorrow and with regret, that many years since I suffered much injury from perusing this book, which was put into my hands, with strong expressions of recommendation, by an *ignorant*, *formal*, *obstinate self-witted*, *abominable old aunt*, who, having *herself neither understanding* nor knowledge, was wonderfully pleased with " Blair's Lectures on Rhetoric;" for conformity of character always produces friendship. I was very young, and received the dogmas of *doting decrepitude* with the reverence due only to the decrees of truth and reason; whereupon I read this book with attention, and endeavoured to follow the rules prescribed in it, with such minuteness of accuracy, that in the course of twelve months *I became so very stupid and ignorant*, that my excellent father was grieved to the heart at the rapid and alarming deterioration of his son's intellect; but his vexation in some measure ceased when he found the cause; for he flung Blair into the fire, and bade me examine for myself, and never again listen to the *yell of infatuated idiocy*. I followed his advice, and have now written these strictures on Blair, that others may be saved from that *gulf of ignorance* and *stupidity*, from which I was fortunately snatched by the timely interference of an enlightened and judicious parent."—334, 5, 6.

We believe that those who have perused the late effusions of Mr. Bristed, will give full credency to his assertions relative to his having become *very stupid and ignorant*; but will hardly take his word when he tells us that he has been " snatched from that gulf of ignorance and stupidity," into which he says he was plunged by Dr. Blair. No,

> True to the bottom still behold him creep,
> A cold long-winded driveller of the deep!

Or perhaps the following is more applicable to his wonderful 'alacrity in sinking:'

> Not so bold B—d, blest with weight of skull,
> Furious he drives, precipitately dull.
> Whirlwinds and storms his circling arm invest,
> With all the might of gravitation blest.
> No crab more active in the dirty dance,
> Downwards to climb, and backwards to advance.'

" He (Blair) goes on at his accustomed swing of nonsense, to talk about an universal standard of taste, and internal sense of beauty, the blending of sentiment with reason, and a great deal of more stuff, for the sake of wasting paper, and exposing the nakedness of his own brains. We cannot, however, be misled by the distempered ravings of this man's dreams, if we only keep the great and simple truth steadily in view, that taste, like all other knowledge, is altogether acquired by education, and consequently that the perfection of taste is directly as the knowledge, and inversely as the ignorance of a people; hence we can easily account for the neglect of such writers as Bacon, Locke, Newton, Milton, Burney, Johnson, Sir William Jones, Adam Smith, Dugald Stewart, and a thousand others; while Blair, Malone, Murphy, the *Pursuits of Literature*, the Public Characters, Monboddo, Harris, Peter Pindar, and an innumerable spawn of dulness and malignity, are cherished and admired by a nation which arrogates to itself the name of civilized and learned." p. 202—3.

This railing at the '*Pursuits of Literature*,' a work from which he has plundered so unmercifully, is like knocking a man on the head, in order to rob him with impunity. But we

will not, at present, further fatigue our readers with this man and his productions. What has been said, we believe, is sufficient to show that it is high time for him to decline soiling paper in the capacity of an author.

SCRAPS.

——Quot capitum vivunt, totidem studiorum
Millia.——

A Cure for Love.

The one end of a rope fasten over a beam,
And make a slip noose at the other extreme;
Then just underneath let a cricket be set,
On which let the lover most manfully get:
Then over his head let the snicket be got,
And under one ear be well settled the knot;
The cricket kick'd down, let him take a fair swing,
And leave all the rest to the work of the string.

A wise Valuation.

I've lost my mistress, horse, and wife;
But when I think on human life,
I'm glad it is no worse:
My wife was ugly, and a scold;
My Chloe was grown lean and old—
I'm sorry for my horse!

Effectual Malice.

Of all the pens which my poor rhymes molest,
Colin's the sharpest is—succeeds the best:
Others outrageous scold, and rail downright,
With serious rancour, and true Christian spite:
But he, more sly, pursues his fell design;
Writes scoundrel verses—and then says they're mine.

The window tax was first introduced in Ireland by the Right Hon. Isaac Corry, who succeeded Sir John Parnell in the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer; upon which the following epigram was made:—

For the loss of Sir John we need not be sorry,
His post's better fill'd by keen Isaac Corry,
Who the art of finance has now brought to its height;
For our taxes being heavy, he's laid them on *light*.

Attempt of a lady to assassinate Oliver Cromwell.

Lucretia Grenville was betrothed to Francis, duke of Buckingham, at the time that he fell in battle by the hand of Cromwell himself, and upon receiving intelligence of the melancholy event, she swore to avenge his death on the murderer. During the three succeeding years she exercised herself with pistols, in firing at the portrait of Cromwell, which she selected as a mark, that she might not be awed by the sight of the original; and as soon as she found herself perfect, she sought an opportunity of gratifying her revenge. But Cromwell seldom appeared in public; and when he did, it was with such precaution that few could approach his person.

An occasion at length occurred:—The city of London resolved to give a magnificent banquet in honour of the Protector, who, either from vanity, or with a political view, determined to make his entrance into London with all the splendour of royalty. Upon this being made public, the curiosity of all ranks was excited; and Lucretia Grenville resolved not to neglect so favourable an opportunity. Fortune herself seemed to second her purpose; for it so happened, that the procession was to proceed through the very street in which she resided, and a balcony before the first story of her house, yielded her full scope for putting her long premeditated design in effect.

On the appointed day she seated herself, with several other female companions, in the balcony, having on this occasion, for the first time since her lover's death, cast off her mourning, and attired herself in the most sumptuous apparel. It was not without the greatest exertions that she concealed the violent emotions under which she laboured; and when the increasing pressure of the crowd indicated the approach of Cromwell, it be-

came so strong that she nearly fainted, but, however, recovered just as the usurper arrived within a few paces of the balcony.

Hastily drawing the pistol from under her garment, she fearlessly took her aim and fired;—but a sudden start, which the lady who sat next to her made, on beholding the weapon, gave it a different direction than was intended, and the ball striking the horse rode by Henry, the Protector's son, it was laid dead at his feet The circumstance immediately arrested the progress of the cavalcade; and Cromwell, at the same time that he cast a fierce look at the balcony, heheld a singular spectacle.—Above twenty females were on their knees, imploring his mercy with uplifted hands, whilst *one* only stood undaunted in the midst of them, and, looking down contemptuously on the usurper, exclaimed, "Tyrant! it was I who dealt the blow: nor should I be satisfied with killing a horse instead of a tiger, were I not convinced that ere a twelve-month has elapsed, Heaven will grant another that success which it has denied to me!" The multitude, actuated more by fear than love, was preparing to level the house to the ground; when Cromwell cried aloud, with artful *sang froid*, "Desist, my friends! alas! poor woman, she knows not what she does"—and pursued his course; but afterwards caused Lucretia to be arrested, and confined in a mad house.

TRIAL OF COL. BURR.

(Continued from page 254.)

MONDAY, May 25.

On the Motion to Commit Aaron Burr.

Mr. Wirt observed, that the Attorney of of the United States thought himself possessed of the fullest evidence against Col. Burr, and has moved the court to commit him on the charge of treason. The defendant's counsel complain of the motion, and of want of notice, with little argument but much declamation. They say the attorney's statement resembled an episode, which, although good poetry, were better omitted when such serious matters of fact were in discussion. It may be an episode, and the whole trial a piece of epic action, but we are to look forward to the appropriate catastrophe.

Mr. Bates has stated, that the motion was not legal, because there is a Grand Jury in session. But he did not believe the power of the court was suspended in consequence of that body being in session. Suppose that Burr was brought to Richmond yesterday, and the evidence scattered over the continent, and the attorney might find enough to justify his arrest and commitment for treason, but not enough to authorize a Grand Jury to find a true bill; what is to be done? The court has no power to hear and commit, because there is a Grand Jury in session. The Grand Jury cannot find a true bill, because the evidence is not sufficient to warrant such a finding; the consequence would be that Col. Burr must be discharged. And then, according to Mr. Wickham's ethics, as every man is supposed to intend the consequence of his own acts, the gentlemen who advocate this doctrine, intend that Burr shall be discharged without a trial.

If this were law, there could be no hope of justice, and therefore the motion to hear and commit is proper and advisable, under present circumstances. We are told that there is great delicacy in making a law officer give his opinion before the question comes before the Grand Jury; that the Judge, like the juror, should come to the trial with his mind pure and unbiassed. Were this the practice, we should never hear at all; a commitment should take place until a true bill were found. If the legislature should decide that the court which commits shall not sit on the trial of the accused, a motion like the present will be improper.

The investigation has no tendency to keep alive party prejudices. But if Aaron Burr be innocent, he ought to hail this motion with exultation. Why does he shrink from it? It is strange that a man who complains so much of being illegally seized and transported by a military officer, should be afraid to confront his evidence.

He remarked that the act of assembly which had been read by Mr. Wickham, was totally irrelevant—That it applied to the case of a person already committed, declaring that such person shall be bailable, if not indicted at the first term after his commitment.

It is asked why is Gen. Wilkinson not here? Who is Gen. Wilkinson, says Mr. Wickham? Is he not the instrument of the government bound to a blind obedience? I am sorry for such declamatory remarks. I will not degrade the government by entering into its defence. The

administration will be tried before this country, before the world.

He remarked that Wilkinson's affidavit was the key-stone which bound the great arch of evidence in possession of government. That the key was wanting to Gen. Wilkinson's deposition—that key is not obtained.—We therefore hope that the motion to commit Col. Burr will be received, because we think it a legal measure, and a just and necessary measure of precaution.

Mr. Hay remarked that he stood engaged in a performance of a very serious nature. He came to charge Col. Burr with treason. He thought it natural to suppose that a charge so strong would have made a strong impression both on him and his counsel, and that instead of wasting their time by idle cavilling and throwing imputations against the general government, they should have endeavoured to have proven their innocence. Why, therefore, does he complain of persecution? He complains of their descending from the elevated point from which they set out, to the humble employment of arraigning the inferior officers. The counsel for Col. Burr say there is no distinction between the evidence necessary to convict, and that which might satisfy the minds of a grand jury. I would beg leave to declare my opinion that there is no difference.—My opinion is, that probable cause may do in both cases. Whether affidavits may be sent to the grand jury, is a question that may admit of discussion. I know of no precedent on this subject. I never looked for a precedent. Suppose that we withdraw our motion. In that count, is it not possible, although I do not say that it would be the case, that Col. Burr would break his recognizance, and in what a situation would the counsel on the part of the prosecution be placed? Would we not be a fit subject for scorn and mockery to the country? Mr. Hay then read an affidavit, purporting that Gen. Wilkinson was on his way to Richmond.

He observed that the public mind was hostile to any restraint of the press. That the observations which had been published against Col. Burr, were the result of the mass of evidence which was furnished against him. He himself had no intention to wound the feelings of Aaron Burr.

(To be continued.)

A Subpœna has been served upon the President, the Secretaries of War and Navy, as witnesses in behalf of Burr, with directions to bring the letter of Wilkinson of October 21, 1806, referred to in the Message of January 22, 1807; and also a copy of the answer, and of all orders from the War and Navy Departments in relation to Burr.—*Balt. Post.*

Gen. Wilkinson has arrived at Norfolk, on his way to Richmond.

FOREIGN.

A letter from Montevideo, dated March 2, 1807, informs, that Buenos Ayres has declared independence, and formed A REPUBLIC. The Viceroy is arrested as a *traitor*, and for desertion, in having deserted the place with a number of troops, at the commencement of the siege. The English have in that place six thousand troops, and ten ships of war. They have demanded the surrender of Buenos Ayres, but were answered in the negative.

A number of American vessels have been carried into Spanish ports in the Mediterranean, by French privateers, and also a number to the ports of Cuba.

Letters from Hamburgh state that his Prussian Majesty was about assuming the command in chief of his troops, and that he will leave for his seconds Gen. Blucher and Gen. L'Estoc. A Russian division will be joined to the army of the king.

It is rumoured at Warsaw that military operations between France, the Porte, and Persia, combined, were about to commence against Russia.

The Grand Seignior is said to have demanded of the French Emperor a considerable number of officers to be employed in the different corps of the Turkish army.

The Boston Centinel mentions that accounts had been received by the way of Malaga, stating that after the English had left the sea of Marmora, an engagement had taken place between the English and Turkish fleets; that the battle was severe and destructive, and the English victorious. The consequence was, that the peace which had been broken off was renewed, and tranquillity restored between the Ottoman Porte, Russia, and England.

THE LILLY OF THE VALLEY.

FAIR modest flower, that shun'st parade,
Whose sweets all other sweets excel,
Oft have I sought thee in the shade,
And watch'd thy slowly opening bell.

In Life's fair morn, when I was blest,
And sigh'd like others to be gay,
Pale flower, I plac'd thee at my breast,
And threw the blushing Rose away.

Yet, 'twas not hatred that did guide
My infant choice, and mov'd my scorn;
Methought the Rose seem'd swoln with pride,
Whilst thou wert drooping and forlorn!

May pity ever thus prevail,
And softly all my soul incline
To listen to the plaintive tale,
And make the cause of sorrow mine!

On the Battle of Hohenlinden.

By Thomas Campbell.

ON Linden, when the sun was low,
All bloodless lay the untrodden snow,
And dark as winter was the flow
Of Iser, rolling rapidly.

But Linden show'd another sight,
When the drum beat at dead of night,
Commanding fires of Death to light
The darkness of her scenery.

By torch and trumpet sound array'd,
Each horseman drew his battle-blade,
And furious every charger neigh'd,
To join the dreadful revelry.

Then shook the hills with thunder riven;
Then rush'd the steeds to battle driven,
And vollying like the bolts of heaven
Far flash'd the red artillery.

And redder still those fires shall glow
On Linden's hills of purpled snow;
And bloodier still shall be the flow
Of Iser rolling rapidly.

Tis morn, but scarce yon level sun
Can pierce the war cloud rolling dun,
Where furious Frank and fiery Hun
Shout, mid their sulphurous canopy.
The battle thickens,—on ye brave!
Who rush to glory and the grave;
(Wave, Munich, all thy banners wave!)
And charge with all thy chivalry.

Oh! few shall part where many meet,
The snow shall be your winding sheet
And every turf beneath your feet
Shall mark the soldiers cemetry.

THE FAIR EQUIVOQUE

AS blooming Harriet mov'd along,
The fairest of the beauteous throng,
The beaux gazed on with admiration,
Avowed by many an exclamation,
What form, what naiveté, what grace,
What roses deck that Grecian face!
"Nay," Dashwood cries, "that bloom's not Harriet's,
'Twas bought at Reynold's, More's, or Marriot's,
And, though you vow her face untainted,
I swear by———your beauty's painted.
A wager instantly was laid,
And Ranger sought the lovely maid.
The pending bet he soon reveal'd,
Nor ev'n the impious oath conceal'd.
Confused, her cheek bore witness true,
By turns the roses came and flew.
"Your bet," she said, "is rudely odd;
But I am painted, Sir, by—God."

Epitaph on a Demagogue Statesman.

HERE rests his Tongue in this deserted place,
A Wight to fortune, and to fame well-known;
Kind Nature stor'd his mind with lib'ral grace,
But DISSIPATION mark'd him for her own.

Wild were his actions, tho' profound his reach,
Fortune her favours did as wildly dash,
He gave his party all he had—a Speech—
His party gave, 'twas all he wish'd—their cash.

No farther seek his vices here to tell,
Or e'en his follies to the world proclaim,
(There they, alas, have long been known too well)
The Idol of his Faction, and their shame.

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THE

WEEKLY INSPECTOR.

"Of those men who have overturned the Liberties of Republics, the greatest number "have begun their career by paying an obsequious court to the People—com- "mencing DEMAGOGUES, and ending TYRANTS." HAMILTON.

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POLITICAL.

THE DANGERS OF THE COUNTRY; *by the author of War in Disguise.*

(Concluded from page 243.)

THE apathy with which Americans view the great events which are transpiring in the old world, is really astonishing, and by no means exhibits our national character in a favourable point of view. The time *must* arrive in which we shall become *actors* in the grand tragedy which is now approaching its denoeument in Europe; but which will sooner or later be exhibited on the American stage. For us to continue to look quietly on, as careless spectators, while exposed to the same conflagration which is consuming the old world, denotes a degree of stupidity but little short of idiotic.

But we are to depend, it seems, on the friendship of nations, and our own justice, and the civility of our manners, and Mr. Jefferson's proclamations, for our protection. That is to say, our philosophers are to reason with the north wind, while it is blowing a hurricane.

It is time that Americans awake from their lethargy, and it is time that they set about becoming *a nation of soldiers*. This object ought to be paramount to our petty political considerations, and our party disputes. This grand object must be kept in view, or we shall become a *nation of slaves*. We may place reliance on our national resources, and that national spirit which animated our fathers and our brethren in the revolutionary war. But in case of Bonaparte's having a little leisure from his European occupations, we shall find an enemy to contend with, whose mode of warfare, and whose system of policy are totally different from any thing which we had to encounter in our revolutionary war.

We shall conclude with a few reflections from our author, which, as they are altogether as applicable to America as to England, we hope will meet the attention of our countrymen.

"While France, to use a phrase repeated so often that its awful import has ceased to be felt, is become *a nation of soldiers*, and while she is assiduously impressing on all her new dominions in Europe, the same terrible character, it is truly amazing to hear British statesmen condemn, as oppressive or needless, the principle of compulsory service. But it is not less extraordinary to find the application of that principle limited to a service of twenty-four days in three years. Yet this is the utmost effect of the Training Act now in force. His Majesty's undoubted prerogative in time of actual invasion, is not indeed impaired by this law. He may then call for the full service of all his people: but in an age when military science has reached such high perfection, and when all its instruments, to be useful, must be prepared by previous discipline, this prerogative would be very ineffectual in the hour of danger, if previous measures should not have paved the way for its exercise. The legislature, therefore, steps in to prepare the people for performing the most important duty of their allegiance in time of need; and sends them for *twenty-four days* to the drill, under parish constables!! Even this is to be done in so slow and progressive a method, that unless the enemy shall be very dilatory indeed, he may sooner provide a marine for

the invasion of England, than a tenth part of the people of England fit for military service, will be thus trained to receive him."

"We may well lament that such a military system as that of France, should have started up again in Europe; and that the iron age of arms should revive in the nineteenth century; but the regret is unavailing—as our enemies have set this terrible example, we must follow it, or perish. Such would be the dilemma, even if these enemies, like the subverters of the Roman empire, were rude and uncivilized in comparison of ourselves, distant from us in place, and inferior in extent of dominion; how much more certainly so, when we have to conflict with a power which rivals us in arts and arms, which looks into our harbours, and which can now summon to the field more than half, perhaps, of the whole military force of Europe?

"But if any Briton can be unmoved with the dangers that menace his country, I beseech him to remember his own. He would not choose, it seems, to become a soldier, to avert all the horrors which would fall upon his native land, in the event of its conquest by France. But does he suppose, that in that event, he will be exempted from military service? No—he may rest assured, that he would soon be compelled to take up arms in the hard service of the conqueror. *Si noles sanus, curres hydropicus* If he will not march as a free man, he will have to march as a slave.

"Bonaparte, who has made Batavian and Italian conscripts, will make English conscripts too, whenever he has power. Is it supposed he will then have no more use for soldiers? He will find it convenient, at least, to drain our captive land of its young and ardent spirits, as the most likely to break their chains. Nor will he want new fields of blood for them, wherein they may gain fresh laurels to adorn the brows of their master. The vast extent of Russia may find long employment for his arms; so may the distant regions of the new world; and even Africa, which, during the late peace, he formed the plan of colonizing and covering with military stations, might furnish a copious drain for the juvenile conscripts of England. Righteous governor of the world! who knows but it may be among the store of thy retributory justice, already so conspicuous in our fate, that the youth of England shall be led captive into that very land, whose hapless children we now cruelly exile and enslave!

"That our enemy aims at conquering the whole world, is now abundantly evident. He will long, therefore, have new battles to fight, or at least new nations to overrun; and when even the world is his own, the provinces of his new empire must be kept in awe by military force. There is no doubt, therefore, that his system of conscription will be as extensive as his conquests; and it will probably be his prudent plan to transport the levies of every country into some distant province; just as he sent his unfortunate Polish legions, to employ their free born ardour in the slave war of St. Domingo."

"The obvious conclusion to these remarks is, that as far as involuntary service may be necessary for the full and perfect security of the country, it ought without scruple to be exacted.

"How far such a necessity now really extends, it may not be easy to determine; but looking at the present situation of Europe, and especially at the population of the French empire, it is surely no immoderate estimate, that what France has already done, England cannot safely omit. We should at least go as far in preparation, as she has gone in practice. While her young men from 18 to 25 are actually serving, our young men of the same ages should at least be preparing."

SCRAPS.

———Quot capitum vivunt, totidem studiorum
Millia.———

Our modern *elegantes* will recognize in the following beautiful lines an accurate portrait of themselves. But how will they be astonished to learn that this allegorical personage was intended as a personification of *vice*, as drawn by a learned English bishop.

The other maid seem'd ev'n of fairer hue,
But bold her mien, unguarded rov'd her eye;
And her flush'd cheeks confess'd at nearer view,
The borrow'd blushes of an artful dye.

All soft and delicate, with airy swim,
Lightly she danc'd along; *her robe betray'd,*
Through the clear texture, ev'ry tender limb,
Heightening the charms it only seem'd to shade.
And as it flow'd adown so loose and thin,
Her stature show'd more tall, more snowy white her skin.

Oft as she walk'd, she view'd herself askance,
Ev'n on her shade a conscious look she threw;
Then all around her cast a careless glance,
To mark what gazing eyes her beauty drew.

Dr. Johnson, in the 'Life of Akenside,' has the following anti-democratic sentiments:

'He certainly entertained an unnecessary and outrageous zeal for what he called and thought liberty; a zeal which sometimes disguises from the world, and not rarely from the mind which it possesses, an envious desire of plundering wealth, or degrading greatness; and of which the immediate tendency is innovation and anarchy, an impetous eagerness to subvert and confound, with very little care for what shall be established.'

Religious Melancholy.

Cowper, the celebrated poet, was of an anxious and melancholy disposition. After shrinking from public business, and being overwhelmed with a morbid desperation in consequence of that step, he fell under the tuition of an eminent methodistical divine. From the progress and nature of his sufferings, it appears almost demonstrably certain, that they arose principally, if not entirely, from this cause. His active imagination, too attentive in some respects to its own movements, exaggerated both his religious comforts and his religious fears; and both were regarded, according to the doctrines he had unfortunately imbibed, as actual intimations from heaven. Of consequence, when his constitutional infirmity inclined him to melancholy, it became a religious melancholy of the blackest and most oppressive kind; and thirty years of an innocent and very pious life were passed under the horrors of habitual desperation.

The celebrated Marmontel declares, that to be editor of a public journal, is to condemn oneself to the labour of Sysiphus, or that of the Danaides, and gives us the following account of the obstacles he met with in conducting a paper, and the manner in which he overcame them.

"If the *Mercure* had been only a simple literary journal, I should have had, in composing it, but one endeavour to fulfil, and but one route to pursue. But, formed of different elements, and calculated to embrace a great variety of objects, it was necessary that, in all its relations, it should fulfil its functions; that, according to the various tastes of the subscribers, it should supply the place of newspapers to the lovers of news; that it should render an account of theatres to those whom theatres interested; that it should give a just idea of literary productions to those, who, select in their reading, wished to be instructed or amused; that to the sane and prudent part of the public, who delight in the progress and discoveries of the useful and salutary arts, it should communicate their attempts at improvement, and the happy inventions that succeeded; that to the lovers of the fine arts, it should announce the new productions of art, and sometimes the writings of authors. The popular parts of science that could present objects of curiosity to the public, were also a part of its domain. But above all, it was requisite that it should have a local and social interest, for the provincial subscribers, and that the poetic talent of this or that city of the kingdom should there find inserted, from time to time, its enigma, its madrigal, its epistle: this part of the *Mercure*, in appearance the most frivolous, was the most lucrative.

"It would have been difficult to imagine a periodical work more diversified, more attractive, and more abundant in resources. Such was the idea I gave of it in the preface to my first volume, in the month of August, 1758. "Its form," said I, "renders it susceptible of all that is useful and agreeable; and genius has neither flowers nor fruits with which the *Mercure* is not adorned. Literary, civil, and political, it extracts, it collects, it an-

nounces, it embraces all the productions of talent and of taste; it is, as it were, the rendezvous of the sciences and the arts, and the channel of their commerce.....It is a field that may become more and more fertile, both by the cares employed in its cultivation, and by the riches that may be spread over it.....It may be considered as an extract, or as a collection: as an extract, it is I whom it concerns; as a collection, its success depends on the aid I shall receive. In the critical part, the worthy man whom I succeed, without daring to pretend to replace him, leaves me an example of precision and prudence, of candour and honesty, which I make my law..... To men of letters I purpose to speak the language of truth, of decorum, and of esteem, and my attention in exalting the beauties of their works, will justify the freedom with which I shall observe their defects. No one knows better than I, and I do not blush to avow it, how much a young author is to be pitied, who, when abandoned to insult, has modesty enough to forbid himself personal defence. Such an author, whoever he may be, will find in me, not a passionate avenger, but, according to my abilities, an equitable appreciator. Irony, a parody, or raillery, prove nothing, and enlighten no one; they are traits that sometimes amuse; they are even more interesting to vulgar readers than an honest and sensible criticism; the moderate tone of reason has nothing consoling for envy, nothing flattering for malignity; but my design is not to prostitute my pen to the envious and malicious.....With respect to the collective part of the work, although I purpose to contribute to it as much as lies in me, were it only to supply what may be deficient, I do not depend on my own exertions; all my hope is in the benevolence and the aid of men of letters; and I dare trust that hope is founded. If some of the most inestimable have not disdained to confide to the *Mercure* the amusements of their leisure, often even the fruits of serious study, at a time when the success of this journal was advantageous to one man only, what assistance ought I not to expect from the concourse of talents interested to support it? The *Mercure* is no longer a private fund; it is a public domain, of which I am but the cultivator and the steward."

"Thus was my work announced: and it was well seconded. The moment was favourable. A flight of young poets began to try their wings. I encouraged their first efforts, by publishing the brilliant essays of Malfilatre; I encouraged hopes which he would not have deceived, if a premature death had not torn him from us. The just praises that I gave to the poem of *Jumonville*, revived, in the feeling and virtuous Thomas, that great talent which inhuman critics had frozen. I presented to the public the first offerings of the translation of Virgil's Georgics, and I dared to say that, if this divine poem could be translated into elegant and harmonious French verse, it would be done by the Abbé Delille. By inserting in the *Mercure* an *heroïde* of Colardeau, I made the public feel how nearly the style of this young poet approached, by its melody, its purity, its grace, and its dignity, to the perfection of the models of the art. I spoke advantageously of the héroïdes of La Harpe. Finally, when the *Hypermnestre* of Lemierre was performed with success, "Behold at present," said I, "three new tragic poets, who inspire the fairest hopes: the author of *Iphigenie en Tauride*, by his sage and simple manner of gradually increasing the interest of the action, and by bursts of poetic fire worthy of the greatest masters; the author of *Astarbe*, by animated poetry, by a full and harmonious versification, and by the dignity and boldness of a character which wanted nothing to put it in action but contrasts worthy of it; and the author of *Hypermnestre* by pictures of the greatest force. It should be the public care," added I, "to protect them, to encourage them, to console them, for the madness of envy.

The arts want the torch of criticism, and the spur of glory. It is not to the *Cid* persecuted, it is to the *Cid* triumphant from persecution, that *Cinna* owed its birth. Encouragement inspires neglect and presumption only in little minds; to elevated souls, to lively imaginations, in a word, to great talents, the intoxication of success becomes the intoxication of genius. For them, there is but one poison to fear; it is that which cools them."

—

"Pindar the Lyric Poet speaks in the following terms of the condition of the pious souls in Hades: "The brightness of the sunshine is present there, when darkness overspreads the earth beneath; meadows of purple roses surround their habitations, shaded with trees of aromatic odour, and laden with golden fruits. Some of the inhabitants entertain themselves with exercises on horseback, others with gymnastic exercises on foot, and others with the pleasures of music. Every kind of flowery beauty flourishes there in profusion. Pleasing smells are unceasingly diffused thro' the whole country. The light arising from the perfumes burnt on the altars of the gods, is visible to a great distance." *Clem. ad Apollonium.*

"There is in Pindar another description of the happiness of the blest, nearly resembling that given by Plutarch, though in some respects different, which I shall give in Mr. West's very elegant translation."

Strophe IV.

But in the happy fields of light,
Where Phœbus with an equal ray
Illuminates the balmy night,
And gilds the cloudless day;
In peaceful unmolested joy,
The good their smiling hours employ.

Them no uneasy wants constrain,
To vex th' ungrateful soil,
To tempt the dangers of the billowy main,
And break their strength with unabating toil;
A frail disastrous being to maintain.

But in their joyous calm abodes,
The recompense of justice they receive;
And in the fellowship of gods,
Without a tear, eternal ages live.

While banish'd by the fates from joy and rest,
Intolerable woes the impious soul molest.

Antistrophe IV.

But they who in virtue strong
The third purgation can endure,
And keep their minds from fraudful wrong
And guilt's contagion pure;
They thro' the starry paths of Jove
To Saturn's blissful seat remove.

Where fragrant breezes, vernal airs,
Sweet children of the main,
Purge the blest Island from corroding cares,
And fan the bosom of each verdant plain,
Whose fertile soil immortal fruitage bears.

Trees, from whose flaming branches flow,
Array'd in golden bloom, refulgent beams,
And flowers of golden hue that blow
On the fresh border of their parent streams
These by the blest in solemn triumph worn,
Their unpolluted hands and clust'ring locks adorn.

TRIAL OF COL. BURR

(Continued from page 271.)

Mr. Edmund Randolph, in reply to Mr. Hay, contended that it was highly improper to enter into an examination of evidence while the grand jury was in session, as such a procedure would tend to make a partial impression on their minds. He complained that much time had been wasted in this discussion. He denied that any instance was ever before known, in which a court was entitled to commit a man who had bail. He asked the attorney for the United States if he meant to be the pioneer of blood for the grand jury. When he spoke of the delays of others, he could hardly say that he ought to impute any needless delay to the general government. He observed that they were charged with an attempt to catch the multitude. He heard many encomiums from the attorney on the part of the prosecu-

tion, on the government. But he remarked that the President had been precipitate in asserting that Col. Burr was unquestionably guilty. He could not entirely agree with those who supposed that Col. Burr was treated with humanity, when carried to Richmond, in being forbidden to speak to any individual, prohibited the use of pen and ink, even for writing to his daughter. He did not attribute this conduct to Mr. Jefferson, nor wish to transfer the guilt of Col. Burr to the executive, but he had a right to state the objections which he did. Government had already excited sufficient prejudices against Col. Burr, without causing any thing more by the present motion. He trusted that the court would see equally with Col. Burr's counsel, that improper effects must be the result of a public examination in this stage of the business, and would accordingly reject the motion.

Mr. Hay replied, and complained of the harsh expression of Mr. Randolph in comparing him to a pioneer of blood Pointed out the difference between a prosecution in a state court and the federal court, and the difference between the evidence which might be laid before the court and that which would be proper for the grand jury. He was of opinion that the same evidence which the court might legally inspect, would come within the jurisdiction of a grand jury. Mr. Randolph he thought incorrect in saying that affidavits could not be submitted to the grand jury. The existence of the grand jury some thought an obstacle; but suppose that the grand jury was dismissed, would not the court then possess the power to commit? He hoped that the court would not regard the objections which the counsel for the accused had so ingenicusly stated.

One more remark. Mr. Randolph had expressed a reverence for Mr. Jefferson, which is certainly not derived from trifling considerations. I will make but one remark, and that gentleman will agree with me in the opinion: survey the many peopled globe through all ages and nations, and you will not find a man more anxiously bent on promoting the liberty of the people.

Mr. Wickham replied, and stated the necessity of precedents to justify the motion. He declared that Mr. Randolph, who had so ably represented the commonwealth as a prosecutor for 30 years, could not produce a single one. He wished to know why the attorney for the United States was not prepared for trial. He thought it improper and unconstitutional when a particular body was set apart for the investigation of suits, for the court to step in and take this power from them. He said that Mr. Hay was disposed not to send up his bills before the present grand jury, but he hoped that determination would be overruled by the court, and that if the prosecution was ever to be closed, that we might see the curtain drop upon it now and for ever. If the prosecution was postponed for want of evidence on the part of government, he thought that Col. Burr, if bound to bail at all, ought to be held on a smaller recognizance. This, however, he would wave, as his wish was to have the cause decided.

The gentleman, he observed, had drawn a flattering picture of our national prosperity, and had warmly eulogized the national administration. He was happy to hope that the picture was from the life, one feature only excepted. But the most animated pictures of national happiness would not alleviate the wounds of *his persecuted client*, when he reflected that he was the only man in the nation whose rights are not secure from violation.

Mr. Burr then rose and addressed the court to the following effect:

I am not, I hope, sir, wasting the time of the court upon the present occasion. The motion proposed is admitted on all hands to be important: and it is certainly a new one. Perhaps it was to have been expected, that on a point so novel, some precedents would have been produced: but in this expectation we have been disappointed. Its novelty, will however, be

productive of another effect. It will still better qualify it for making another small feature in a picture of oppressions and grievances, which have never been paralleled in the records of criminal law.

The case is this: no man denies the authority of the court to commit for a crime: but no commitment ought to be made except on probable cause. This authority is necessary; because policy requires that there should be some power to bind an accused individual for his personal appearance; until there shall be sufficient time to obtain witnesses for his trial. But this power ought to be controlled as much as possible.

The question in the present case is whether there is probable cause of guilt; and whether time ought to be allowed to collect testimony against me. This time ought generally to be limitted; but there is no precise standard on the subject; and much is of course left to the sound discretion of the court. Two months ago, however, you declared that there had been time enough to collect the evidence necessary to commit on probable cause; and surely if this argument was good, then, it is still better now.

As soon as a prosecutor has notice of a crime, he generally looks out for witnesses. It is his object to obtain probable cause for committing the accused. Five months ago, a high authority declared that there was a crime, that I was at the head of it: and it mentioned the very place too where the crime was in a state of preparation. The principal witness against me, is said to be Mr. Wilkinson. Now from what period is the time to be computed? If from the time I was suspected, five months ago; if from the time when I was seized, three months; or is it to be only computed from the time when I was committed? So that it is near 40 days since the notice must have arrived at New Orleans. But a vessel navigates the coast from New Orleans to Norfolk, in three weeks.—I contend, however, that witnesses ought to be procured from the very time when the crimes are said to be committed. There is then no apology for the delay of the prosecution, as far as it respects the only person for whom an apology is attempted to be made.

There are other serious objections to my situation: Must I be ready to proceed to trial? True, sir, but then it must be in their own way. Are we then on equal terms here?—Certainly not.

And again as to affidavits. The U. States can have compulsory process to obtain them: but I have no such advantage. An exparte evidence then is brought before this court on a motion for commitment. The evidence on one side only is exhibited, but if I had mine also to adduce, it would probably contradict and counteract the evidence of the United States. Well, sir, and these affidavits are put into the Newspapers; and they fall into the hands of the Grand Jury. I have no such means as these, sir: and where then is the equality between the government, and myself?

The opinion of the court too is to be committed against me. Is this no evil?

A sufficient answer, sir, has been given to the argument about my delay; & its disadvantages to myself have been ably developed. But my counsel have been charged with declamation against the government of the United States. I certainly, sir, shall not be charged with declamation. But surely it is an established principle, sir, that no government is so high as to be beyond the reach of criticism. And it is more particularly laid down, that this vigilance is more particularly necessary, when any government institutes a prosecution, and one reason is, on account of the vast disproportion of means which exists between it and the accused. But if ever there was a case which justified this vigilance, it is certainly the present one, when the government has displayed such uncommon activity. If then this government has been so peculiarly active against me, it is not improper to make the assertion here, for the purpose of

increasing the circumspection of the court.

Mr. Burr. observed, that he meant by persecution the harassing of any individual, contrary to the forms of law: and that his case unfortunately presented too many instances of this description. He would merely state a few of them. He said that his friends had been every where seized by the military authority; a practice truly consonant with European despotisms. He said that persons had been dragged by compulsory process before particular tribunals, and compelled to give testimony against him. His papers too had been seized. And yet in England, where we say they know nothing of liberty, a gentleman who had been seized and detained two hours in a back parlour, had obtained damages to the amount of 1000 guineas. He said that an order had been issued to kill him as he was descending the Missisippi, and seize his property. And yet they could only have killed his person, if he had been formally condemned for treason. He said that even Post Offices had been broken open, and robbed of his papers: that in the Missisippi territory, even an indictment was about to be laid against the Post-Master, that he had always taken this for a felony; but that nothing seemed too extravagant to be forgiven by the amiable morality of this government. Mr. Burr said there seemed to be something mingled in these proceedings which manifested a more than usual inclination to attain the ends of justice. As far as it related to himself, perhaps, these things were of no account; but what was then to be said of those and other measures, such as the suspension of the Habeas Corpus act, which concerned the whole nation? If in the Island of Great Britain, such a measure was calculated to produce so much disturbance, what kind of sensation ought it to produce in this country?

Our President, said Mr. Burr, is a Lawyer, and a great one too. He certainly ought to know what it is that constitutes a war. Six months ago he proclaimed that there was a civil war; and yet for six months have they been hunting for it, and still cannot find one spot where it existed.—There was to be sure, a most terrible war in the Newspapers; but no where else—When I appeared before the Grand Jury in Kentucky, they had no charge to bring against me; and I was consequently dismissed.—When I appeared for a second time before a Grand Jury (in the Missisippi Territory) there was nothing to appear against me: and the judge even told the U. States Attorney that if he did not send up his bill before the Grand Jury, he himself would proceed to name as many of the witnesses as he could—and bring it before the court.—Still there was no proof of war. At length, however, the Spaniards invaded our territory: and yet there was no war. But, sir, if there was a war, certainly no man cannot pretend to say that the government is able to find it out. The scene to which they have now hunted it, is only 3000 miles distant; and still there is no evidence to prove this war.

Mr. Burr requested the court to consider the consequences which would now result from a commitment for treason; that if he were bound now, the law of Virginia declared that he should so remain till the next term; that this delay was the very inconvenience he would wish to avoid; and that he presumed he was to remain in prison six months, until they could find out this war.

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Tuesday, May 26th.

The court delivered their opinion on Mr. Hay's motion, for commitment. (For this opinion see W. I. No. 42, p. 202.) Mr. Hay then observed that he was struck with the observations of the court, relative to "publications," and he would attempt to make some arrangement. The counsel on each side, retired for that purpose, but could make none. He hoped however that some arrangement might be made before the next day.

Wednesday, May 27th.

Mr. Hay stated that all hopes of arrangement which he had contemplated were at an end. That he should therefore proceed with his motion for commitment. In introducing his evidence he would observe something like a chronological order. That he would first meet the depositions of those witnesses who were absent, and then introduce the witnesses who were present.

Mr. Wickham stated, that there were two distinct charges against Col. Burr, first, for a misdemeanor, for which he was already recognized.—The other for High Treason against the U. States, which was once brought forward without success. On this charge the U. S. must substantiate two points: that there was an overt act committed: and 2ndly, that Col. Burr was concerned in it. Every thing that does not bear upon these points, is inadmissible. The course laid down by the Attorney for the U. S. was therefore improper in proposing to examine his witnesses in a chronological order.

Col. B. requires that the evidence should be taken in strict and legal order. The court, and even the opposite counsel, would see the propriety of observing this order. If the attorney for the U. S. has affidavits, let him first prove his right to produce them. First let him prove by strict legal evidence that an overt act of treason has been committed. If he cannot establish that point, all his evidence will be nugatory.

Mr. Hay had no doubt that the gentleman would, if he could, suppress *all* the evidence, and although he had been so good as to prescribe to him the course he ought to pursue, he should still pursue his own course, and he would assure that gentleman that he was almost the last person in the world whose advice on the present occasion he should pursue. He would not consent to such separation of the evidence. He should lay all the testimony before the court, and they must separate for themselves.

The two charges against Aaron Burr are intimately blended. They form distinct parts of one great design. What that design was, in all its bearings and ramifications, I am not absolutely certain. But I have always conceived, that before Mexico was invaded, New-Orleans was to be taken. How then is it possible to separate these two allegations? This monstrous design consists of two great plots, both going on together; and both so strongly connected, that accomplishing the one is preparatory to accomplishing the other. If Burr's design was to plant his standard in Mexico, he was first to have seized the shipping and banks of New-Orleans. We cannot then separate line by line and word by word the evidence produced to prove these allegations. The designs are connected, and the evidence is connected.

Mr. Burr rose to speak, when Mr. Hay stated that he had a little more to say. If exceptions are to be taken to the most common measures; if every inch must be disputed contrary to common practice; instead of ten hours, or ten days, the trial will take ten years. He complained that he could not steer five inches without some unusual impediment, and yet gentlemen talk of precedents. And where is the precedent for a counsel's being instructed *how* to bring out his evidence? It is novel, and ought not to be practised. He would not be driven from his purpose. He would or would not produce his evidence, whether they were pleased or not. They offered but a poor compliment to the bench. If a deposition states, or a witness says what is irrelevant, the court might be trusted with the distinctions. The court could decide questions of evidence. They did not distrust the judgment of the court, but they wished to hamper the counsel. The allegation was serious, affecting the life and character of the accused. He protests his innocence, and charges his accusers with persecution. But if it evinced no consciousness of innocence to oppose every precedent estab-

lished in this or any other country.

Mr. Wickham said, that having taken the liberty of suggesting this course of proceeding, he should advance a few more observations; and this he did the more readily, as it had been insinuated that no man standing like himself as a professional man, would have made a motion of that sort. [Mr. Hay declared that he had said no such thing.] Mr. W. said he had rights as counsel for his client, and rights belonging to himself.

Mr. Hay speaks of two distinct charges: the invasion of Mexico, and the seizing of New-Orleans. But he declares them to be necessarily blended. How so? Could not a man levy war against the U. S. without invading Mexico?

As to loss of time, and difficulties thrown in the way, the world must decide which has pleaded most for delay. We entertain no fear that this court will be impatient. As to difficulties, let gentlemen pursue a regular course; let them bring this business before the grand jury, and we shall make no objections.

But if they pursue this course, and continually throw difficulties in our way, we shall mete out to them the same measure which they mete to us. This coming out at such a stage as this with a distinct substantive charge, not growing out of the evidence before the court, is a strange and new practice. Gentlemen stand upon law; and law they shall have. They say that no such exception as this was ever taken before a magistrate. But where are the reporters, who attend private magistrates to record their precedents? Magistrates must observe the laws of evidence. Would gentlemen introduce their witnesses without swearing them?

The court must have all the evidence before them, and "they must seperate" the good from the bad. This is contrary to the books and to commonsense. The practice has been when an Attorney introduced a writing into court, to ask what he would have by it: when he introduces a paper, to show the general contents of that paper. This was the practice in the trials of Hardy and Tooke in England. In Chancery a practice had crept in for the judge to read papers, without knowing their general contents; but this is done merely for the sake of convenience, and will apply but in criminal prosecutions.

We are not afraid to trust the court with this evidence, but we fear to prejudicate the minds of the Grand Jury by its premature and illegal exhibition. Let Col. Burr come regularly before the jury, and we shall see who shrinks from the testimony. He complained of the want of propriety and decorum in the proceedings, and attempts to bias the minds of people by idle and false tales, and declared that these would be dissipated as soon as the attorney for the U. S. would send up the bills before the grand jury, and permit the whole evidence to be given and laid before the world.

We do not pretend to order or dictate to the gentlemen; but the law must dictate. They have produced a series of irrelevant writings and papers; and they would pursue a chronological order. Away with such informalities. Let them prove an assemblage of men for war. Let them prove the overt act. Otherwise, I confidently hope that Col. Burr will be discharged. Mr. Wickham here read a quotation from "Foster's Discourses on High Treason."

Mr. Burr did not expect an opinion of the court, since no motion had been made. Mr. Wickham had only given notice to the opposite side, that they should follow the strictest rules of law. If it was for a suit of 10l. only, he should ask for the laws of evidence.

The Chief Justice said, it would certainly be better, if evidence was produced to prove the facts first, and the evidence to show their colouring afterwards; for no evidence certainly has any bearing upon the present case, unless the overt act be proved. However, if the attorney for the U. States thinks the chronological order the

best, he may pursue his own course; but the court trusts to him that he will produce nothing which does not bear upon the case.

Mr. Wirt. We coincide with the opinion of the court, that an overt act ought to be proved, and that we ought to produce no evidence at all, unless we believed we had enough to prove the overt act. We do believe that we have sufficient evidence for this purpose: but we think it best to pursue something like a chronological order; to take this conspiracy in its germ, to go on step by step, and to trace out every event as they subsequently rose.

Mr. Hay observed that it would be necessary to give evidence to show the temper of mind of the accused; as for instance, Mr. Stoddert would show his hostility to the administration, and even to the government; to show how this disposition of mind might lead to treasonable designs, to plans, and thence to overt acts. This was the natural order of things and of the evidence; the court would rely upon his humanity, that he would produce none which he did not believe to bear upon the fact.

Mr. Randolph said, that however he might respect that gentleman's humanity, he knew too well the temper of any prosecution, to expect much from it. They are for strict law, said Mr. R. and so are we. In England before a witness is heard, it must be stated in general terms what he intends to prove. The same practice ought to prevail here. Let the Attorney for the U. S. state the substance of each part of the testimony he is to produce, and the court will then perceive whether it is calculated to bear upon the case itself, or whether it is only intended to inflame the public prejudices against Col. Burr.—We demand, that the overt act be first proved: without that, the accessary evidence is of no kind of use. Let that be established, and the accessary facts will then have their weight.—I hope, sir, if the Attorney for the U. S. does not introduce his evidence on that, we shall be at liberty to suppress all the irrelevant testimony.

Mr. Botts, said he should leave it to the court.

Mr. Hay. Agreed.

The Chief Justice decided, that the Attorney for the U. S. might pursue whatever course he thought best.

Mr. Botts. Send us the written testimony before you submit to the court.

Mr. Hay. As I said before, I shall take up the depositions first; and then the viva voce testimony, in a chronological order.—I shall first introduce Gen. Wilkinson's deposition.

Some desultory conversation, then ensued between Mr. Hay and Mr. Botts, on the latter's demanding the liberty of examining the deposition. At length Mr. Hay handed the paper to him. Mr. Botts then addressed the court.

(To be continued.)

Summary of Foreign Intelligence.

London dates have been received by the way of Boston to the 5th of May.

No great events had occurred in the grand armies in Regal Prussia, or Poland, as late as the 15th April. Great numbers of troops were advancing to reinforce both. The Emperor Alexander had joined his army, and Gen. Benningsen retained the command and the entire confidence of his sovereign. Lord Hutchinson was with the Russian army.

The Swedes from Stralsund, having followed the French too far, were attacked in their turn and defeated by Marshal Mortier. They were driven back beyond Arkelam, with the loss of 1400 made prisoners, and five pieces of cannon. An armistice was proposed by the Swedes and agreed to by the French; and two Swedish islands were pledged as guarantees. Each party had a right to break this armistice by giving ten days notice. It was thought in Enfiland that this armistice would not be ratified by the king of Sweden.

The English expedition against Constantinople had completely failed. Admiral Duckworth had returned into the Archipelago, with the loss in the Dardanelles of 69 killed and 219 wounded. Stone balls were fired into the fleet in the narrows, weighing 700 weight each. Six Turkish ships of war were destroyed.—On the return of the English to Teredos, they were joined (March 16th) by 7 sail of Russian line of battle ships. The failure of the expedition was attributed to calm weather and the want of troops.

The Russians had invested Ismail; had gained some advantages, and received reinforcements from the Crimea; but the Ottoman forces were collecting in strength, and a French army was about entering Turkey. French influence prevailed at Constantinople: and Austria appeared to side against Russia.

In England the election seemed to drown every other consideration. A duel had been fought between Sir Francis Burdett and Mr. Paul, both candidates on the same side, in which both fell, being severely wounded.

The London Gazette of May 9th contains the copy of a dispatch from Major Gen. Frazer, dated Alexandria, 25th of May, 1807, addressed to the Right Hon. W. Windham. This states that in the afternoon of the 20th, the town and fortress of Alexandria, with 2 Turkish frigates and a corvette, surrendered to his Majesty's arms by capitulation—they were taken possession of on the morning of the 21st. Gen. Frazer had been detached on this service, with a body of troops from Messina, by his excellency Gen. Fox, under convoy of his Majesty's ships the Tiger and Apollo.

After consulting with Major Misset, who was in Alexandria, Gen. Frazer landed on the evening of the 17th as many troops as his small number of boats would convey, a few miles to the eastward of Marabout; but finding his situation precarious, from the height of the surf, and the appearance of the weather, he determined to force his way to the western side, where he could obtain supplies from Aboukir Bay, and at the same time to attempt, in passing, to get into the town with the small force in his possession.

On the evening of the 18th he commenced his march, and on his way forced a palisade intrenchment, with a deep ditch in front, strengthened by three batteries, mounting three guns, exclusive of Fort Des Bains, mounting 13 guns. This was effected with little loss, under a heavy fire of cannon and musketry. He then proceeded within a few yards of Pompey's gate, where the garrison was found prepared for resistance, and the walls lined with troops and armed inhabitants. The British force not exceeding one thousand of all descriptions, their commander resolved to proceed to the westward, and arrived on the morning of the 19th on the ground which the British troops occupied in the famous action of the 21st, and immediately sent detachments to take possession of Aboukir castle, and the cut between the lakes Mandie and Mareotis; by which communication the reinforcement of Albanians was expected in Alexandria, and succeeded in both these attempts.

On the 20th a manifesto was addressed to the inhabitants, warning them of the danger of implicating friends and foes, in case of a general assault, and urging them to force the governor to capitulate. This had the desired effect: a flag of truce was sent out, and a capitulation agreed to.

The General bears honourable testimony to the cheerfulness, patience, zeal, and alacrity of the officers and soldiers under his command, and subjoins to his dispatch the articles of capitulation, which stipulate for the protection of the persons, property, religion, and laws of the inhabitants of Alexandria.

French emigrants in London have incurred the suspicion of the government. A French general of high rank, his aid-de-camp, with two more emigrants, have been committed to Cold Bath-field's prison, and two

foreign counts have been taken into custody. A French baron was taken at his lodgings in Soho, and after an examination, was ordered into the custody of a messenger. Warrants for several other foreigners have issued, some of whom, having received private information, have escaped.

Paris papers to the 8th of May, have been received by the editor of the Baltimore American, which represent the Turks as being in high spirits, in consequence of the retreat of the English squadron from before Constantinople. The Grand Vizier set out for the army on the 30th of March. His army is 60,000 strong, and is bending its march for the Danube. Great preparations were making in Georgia. The island of Teredos had been attacked without effect by the Russians. Rear-Admiral Lewis and Vice-Admiral Duckworth are said to have been wounded in passing the Dardanelles.

The Right Hon. George Canning, Secretary of State for foreign affairs, has given official notice that the blockade of the straits of the Dardanelles, and the port and harbour of Smyrna, would be maintained and enforced in the strictest manner.

An order of the Privy Council has likewise laid an embargo on all ships and vessels belonging to the Grand Seignior; likewise an order has been issued, permitting his Majesty's subjects to trade with Monte-Video and its dependencies. The same gazette in which this was published, contains twenty-two addresses, thanking his Majesty for refusing to agree to the Roman Catholic bill proposed by the late administration.

DOMESTIC.

The importance of Burr's trial has induced us to attempt an abridged report of the whole proceedings. Although we shall in consequence of the comparative narrowness of our limits, not be able to give the proceedings as fast as they transpire, still our readers would, we believe, wish us to present a record which, if we mistake not, will serve as a monument of the baseness, venality, and tyranny of either section of the faction which laid the foundations of its greatness on the ruins of Federalism, and threatens to complete its infamous career by the ruin of the country.

A motion has been made for a subpœna *duces tecum*, to be addressed to the President of the United States, which has been allowed by the court, and a writ issued accordingly. This was founded on an affidavit of Burr, stating that he had great reason to believe that a letter from Gen. Wilkinson to the President, referred to in one of the President's messages, with accompanying documents, would be material in his defence.

The famous ex-secretary, of flour-merchant memory, Edmund Randolph, one of Fauchet's "pretended patriots, *who have their prices*," made a speech on the 10th inst. in which, if we mistake not, are "*more precious confessions.*"

"Of James Wilkinson, (he says) we are not afraid, in whatever shape he may be produced, in whatever form he may appear before this court. We are merely afraid of those efforts which desperation may produce on his mind. Desperation, please the court, is a word of great fitness in the present case. Gen. Wilkinson we beheld *first acting as a conspirator to ensnare others, afterwards as a patriot to betray others from motives of patriotism.* What must be the embarrassment of this man, when the awful catastrophe arrives, that he must either substan-

tiate his own innocence by the conspirator in the event of the acquittal of the accused."

Thus it appears by the confession of Col. Burr's Attorney, that there has been a conspiracy in which Gen. Wilkinson was a first actor, and afterwards turned patriot to betray his accomplices, and is now on the horns of such a horrible dilemma, that he must either be convicted as a traitor, or be the means of convicting others!!

We are sorry to find the New-Orleans papers for a considerable time past almost exclusively devoted to the keenest invectives against Gen. Wilkinson. It is true that such a scene of oppressions and outrages as have been acted in New-Orleans, can hardly be found in the annals of the most wicked and despotic governments. But General Wilkinson is not the man who is responsible for it. He acted under the authority of the President, who is the friend of man and the champion of equal rights. He alone is accountable to the people for the outrages which have been committed, and which, though they seem to be little regarded at present, will be remembered and execrated as long as those of Nero or Caligula.

[*U. S. Gaz.*

It appears by the southern papers that subpœnas have been served upon the secretaries of war and the navy, to attend the trial of Col. Burr, as well as upon the President. *Ibid.*

Burr's Trial.—The following account of a part of the proceedings in the circuit court on Saturday the 13th inst. is copied from the Aurora. It must be taken with some allowance, as it appears to be from the editor himself, now at Richmond. On the same day the court gave a decision in favour of the motion of Col. Burr, for *subpœna duces tecum* to the President. The subpœna accordingly issued, and was served upon the President on Monday. The Washington Federalist mentions that the President will forward the papers, his personal attendance being dispensed with. *Ib.*

From the Aurora.

The witnesses sworn in before I left the court, were Captain Decatur, Commodore Truxton, General Eaton, Peter, (the gardener of Blennerhasset) and a few others.—Dr. Bollman, upon being called to the book, in order to be sent up as a witness, hesitated—whereupon Mr. Hay, attorney of the district, called the attention of the court to his situation; he said Dr. Bollman had made what he alleged to be a very full and ample disclosure, not only of the designs and objects of Col. Burr's enterprise, but of the mode and means by which it was to be conducted and accomplished.——In consideration of which the President had promised, and according to that promise had issued a full and general pardon to Dr. Bollman. The pardon had been transmitted to him, (Mr. Hay, attorney of the district) and by him had been tendered to Dr. Bollman, who at first had agreed to accept it; but that since he had expressed a disinclination or doubt whether he would accept it; and in a latter instance had declared that he would neither accept nor reject it. In that situation he was now called to the book, and he would in the face of the court tender that pardon to Dr. Bollman again, and he did tender it—Dr. Bollman did not accept it. The attorney of the district thereupon handed the pardon to the clerk of the court, desiring it to be there recorded.

Upon this Mr. Luther Martin rose and made some observations as to the insufficiency of that pardon; that it would not protect Dr. Bollman from an indictment now before the grand jury sitting, and that it could be pleaded only after a trial, or on conviction.

Some more was said as to his not being obliged to swear any thing that would criminate himself, and being a party, that he would, if called upon to answer, subject himself to that danger. I left the court reluctantly while this discussion, which arose unforeseen, and was from its nature peculiarly interesting, was going on.

From the Commercial Advertiser.

The votes given at the late Election by Freeholders in this state for governor, taken from the official returns, are as follows:

In the Southern District,	9688
In the Middle ditto,	13670
In the Eastern ditto,	16482
In the Western ditto,	26223

This statement shows in a concise view the number of freeholders in each district in the state, by which it will be observed, that the Western District contains a greater number of freeholders than both the Southern and Eastern districts;—and these districts include the cities of New-York, Albany, and Schenectady, with a number of populous villages; yet that district generally denominated the "Western Country," is by many in this city considered a mere wilderness. It must, however, be admitted, that *nine-tenths* of its population is of no longer date than eighteen years, at most; and that, before that time this Western District was an almost endless wilderness to the lakes on which it borders. Hence these questions will arise: What will be the population of this Western District in the next eighteen years! What the commerce of this city with this Western country, if it can be retained by timely improvements? Will not that western country, in the course of the next eighteen years, give as many votes for Governor as the whole state gave at the last election? There is sufficient land yet unsettled in that district, to maintain upwards of one hundred thousand freeholders. But will not so rapid a population as this district is capable of producing, be compelled to force its trade with a more southerly channel, if the natural one, which leads to this city, remains neglected and unimproved?

Will it not be easy for a great part of this Western Country to open its inland trade, and carry it on with Baltimore, as it is (in its present unimproved state) to continue it with New-York, Albany, or Schenectady? This Western Country may be compared to a handsome girl, who has two rival lovers—the one, Baltimore, flattering her fancy—the other, New-York, too sure of conquest, and therefore neglectful of his courtesy. But beware of the consequences of this neglect; view with a jealous eye the assiduities and devices of your rival. If you wish New-York to remain, as now, *the Emporium of America*, suffer not the trade with the interior of your state to be carried off triumphantly by the spirited and enterprising citizens of Philadelphia and Baltimore.

A YORKER.

From the position of the grand armies in Europe, according to the latest intelligence, we have reason to apprehend that a most destructive battle has been, or soon will be fought. As to the event, we are not a little apprehensive. French arms, and French arts, will, we fear, eventually prove too hard for Russian prowess, and Great-Britain alone will remain a barrier against the universality of French dominion. Our Jacobins, from Duane down to his meanest copyists, are all courting the French chains. They will probably eventually be accommodated with the wished for fetters. For where is the spirit to resist, and the means of resistance, if Russia falls?—No where.

The last words and dying speech of "The Morning Chronicle," a newspaper, lately deceased in this town, are somewhat swanlike. We will give them a place hereafter.

FRENCH INFLUENCE.

By Sotheby.

"I dread not Gallia's desolating powers,
No hostile foot shall bruise our native flowers;
I dread her not, stern foe array'd in arms;
I dread the syren deck'd in magic charms—
I dread her, crown'd enchantress of the heart,
And hail'd by Europe, arbitress of art.
The feast is spread, in proud theatric state,
Th' invited nations at her portals wait.
Transported guests! The golden gates expand;
The shout of rapture bursts from land to land.
Zephyrs, whose roseate wings soft dews distil,
The air around with sweets sabean fill:
Banners where rainbow colours richly play,
Catch the soft gale and stream a fairer day.
Above, below, around, the viewless choir,
Wake the soft flute, and sweep th' accordant lyre;
And, at each tuneful stop, from nymphs unseen,
Symphonious voices swell the pause between.
Others, by beauty moulded move in sight,
And every sense by every charm delight,
With flowing locks, loose robe, and bosom bare,
Melt in the dance that floats upon the air.
The enchantress smiles, her hands a goblet hold,
On Hebe's bosom Cupid wrought the mould:
The enchantress smiles, and mingles in the bowl
Drops of Circean juice, that drug the soul.

THE SORROWS OF SWITZERLAND.

Helvetian vales! Where freedom fix'd her sway;
And all the social virtues lov'd to stray;
Soft blissful seats of undisturb'd repose,
Rever'd for ages by contending foes,
What envious demon, ranging to destroy,
Has marr'd your sports, and clos'd your song of joy?
What horrid yells the affrighted ear assail!
What screams of terror load the passing gale!
See ruffian hordes, with tiger rage advance,
The shame of manhood, and the boast of France!
See trampled, crush'd and torn in lustful strife,
The loathing virgin and indignant wife!
While wanton carnage sweeps each crowded wood,
And all the mountain torrents swell with blood!
Lo! Where yon cliff projects its length of shade
O'er fields of death, a wounded chief is laid!
Around the desolated scene he throws
A look, that speaks insufferable woes:
Then starting from his trance of dumb despair,
Thus vents his anguish to the fleeting air:

"Dear native hills, amidst whose woodland maze,
I pass'd the tranquil morning of my days,
On whose green tops malignant planets scowl,
Where hell hounds ravage, and the furies howl;
Though chang'd, deform'd, still, still ye meet my view,
Ye still are left to hear my last adieu!
My friends, my children, gor'd with many a wound,
Whose mangled bodies strew the ensanguin'd ground,
To parch and stiffen in the blaze of day,
Consign'd to vultures, and to wolves a prey,
Your toils are past; no more ye wake to feel
Lust's savage gripe, or rapine's reeking steel!
And Thou, to whom my wedded faith was given,
On earth my solace, and my hope in heaven,
Approv'd in manhood, as in youth ador'd,
Belov'd while living, as in death deplor'd,
O stay thy flight! Around this dreary shore
A moment hover, and we part no more—
On thy poor corpse, thy bleeding husband hangs,
Counts all thy wounds, and feels thy ling'ring pangs—
O righteous fathers! Thou whose fostering care
Sustains creation, hear my dying prayer!
Look down, look down on this devoted land,
O'er my poor country stretch thy saving hand!
O let the blood that streaming to the skies,
Still flows in torrents—let that blood suffice!
To thee the dreadful recompense belongs—
To thy just vengeance I consign my wrongs;
O vindicate the rights of nation's sway,
And spweep the monsters from the blushing day!

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THE

WEEKLY INSPECTOR.

"Of those men who have overturned the Liberties of Republics, the greatest number "have begun their career by paying an obsequious court to the People—com- "mencing DEMAGOGUES, and ending TYRANTS." HAMILTON.

Vol. II.] NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1807. [No. 45.

TRIAL OF COL. BURR.

(*Continued from page* 283.)

(As Mr. Bott's speech contains an explanation of much of the course which is probably to be pursued by Col. Burr's counsel, particularly in regard to instructions from the court to the grand jury on the evidence, we have published it at some length.)

Mr. Botts. In my objections to General Wilkinson's affidavit, I may be compelled to question the correctness of principles in favour of which the court has expressed an impression. It has been our misfortune to have been drawn out into a desultory discussion of some of the propositions fixing limits to the examination; when these propositions had such relation to each other and among themselves as to render it difficult to fortify one effectually against assault, without the support of the others. And although the subject was not wanting in novelty or importance to fit it for solemn argument, yet the complaints of the prosecutor so often, so loudly, and so causelessly repeated, has forced from the court a premature intimation of judgment. I feel the perplexity of my situation most sensibly, and shall hope for the indulgence of the court, if I should unwarily stray into the seeming indecorum of resisting, now and then, an inclination of the mind of the bench. Whenever I venture into a scene so delicate, I shall present to the court authorities not to be resisted.

The opinion of the supreme court overruling the objection, that the oath administered to Gen. Wilkinson was extrajudicial, fixes the law for this court.

The best evidence that the nature of the case will admit of, should be produced. This rule applies to every stage of every case in every court. The failure to produce the best evidence that the nature of the case admits of, furnishes a presumption, that the higher evidence left behind would, if produced, make against the party offering the weaker. All this is familiar in civil cases, where 40s. may be the quantum of interest in litigation. The benefit of this common law and common sense ought not to be lost, when the liberty of a citizen is concerned—when a six months dungeon may be the object of the motion.

The supreme court considered the affidavit as the best evidence the case then admitted of. The accusation was fresh, and neither time nor means had been allowed for procuring a personal attendance. Now the accusation is old, and the government has had all the necessary means of bringing the witness here. The circumstances do therefore now admit of higher evidence than the exparte affidavit.

The *viva voce* testimony of Gen. Wilkinson is the right of my client. No man should be deprived of the benefit of a cross-examination, without necessity. You have in another place said, sir, that it was to be made out only by inference from Gen. Wilkinson's affidavit, that Col. Burr was the writer of the letter in cypher. If the witness was here, he would impugn that inference by swearing that it was not in Col. Burr's hand writing. If Gen. Wilkinson was present, would you admit his affidavit? If he ought to have been present, and the government would not get him, shall the prosecution be favoured for its negligence?

But the present charge is confined to high treason in levying war against the United States; and the great question is, whether Wilkinson's evidence is in any form pertinent to the charge? I do not mean to urge the objection, that if it developes any criminal purpose, it is not a treasonable purpose, for this construction has been settled by the supreme court. Admitting for the time, that it contained evidence of a treasonable purpose, and that the supreme court is to be overruled, still the evidence would be most impertinent upon the present charge of actual treason.

I have alluded to legal propositions, in-

tended to be pressed, as forming legal restrictions upon the task in which we are engaged. I will first combine them, that their fitness to each other, and their collective effects, may be seen. My second process will be to disunite them, and by an analytical comparison of them with the known principles of our treason laws, to ascertain their legality.

No evidence of any matter ought to be given *until* proof shall be adduced that there was an actual war levied in the district of Virginia; and until it is proved that an overt act of treason, in that war, was done by Col. Burr:—which proofs shall be by two witnesses at least.

First. It must be proved that there was an actual war. A war consists *wholly* in acts, and not in intentions. The acts must be in themselves acts of war; and if they be not so intrinsically, words or intentions cannot make them so. In England, when conspiring the death of the king was treason, the *quo animo* formed the essence of the offence; but in America, the national convention has confined treason to the *act*. We cannot have a constructive war, within the meaning of the constitution. An intention to levy war, is no evidence that a war was levied. Intentions are always mutable and variable. The continuance of guilty intentions is not to be presumed. If this were not the case, the avowal of a purpose to levy war, would fix the crime. For a proved intention might be attached to the next innocent act of the person who formed it; and so preparations of emigration be turned into a levying of war.

It has been eloquently declared that war cannot exist in a closet or a corner; but when levied, it must be in the face of the world. This cannot be true, if the recesses of the bosom are to be explored for any of the ingredients in the composition of the crime of levying war. The guilty intention must be made manifest from the act alone.

General Wilkinson confesses to know nothing but of intentions, which are not evidence of facts.

2dly. The war must not only have been levied, but Col. Burr must be proved to have committed an overt act of treason in that war. A treasonable *intention* to cooperate, is no evidence of an actual cooperation. The acts of others, even if in pursuance of his plan, would be no evidence against him. It might not be necessary that he should be present, perhaps; but he must be, at the time of levying the war, co-operating by acts; or, in the language of the constitution, be committing overt acts. The acts of associates in a treasonable plan, in countries where the doctrine of constructive war prevails, can never be given in evidence against the accused until after the plan has been proved on the latter, and until such acts shall appear to have been within the limits of that plan 1 East's Power Law, 96, 97. Part of the proof in this affidavit is of the declarations of a supposed associate as to what the plan itself was. But in this country, as there cannot be a constructive treasonable war, plans and acts of associates can only come in, when the former has been executed, and the latter has been visibly and publicly executed. Vol. 4, Tucker's Black. Appendix B.

3dly. The overt act by the accused, in an actual war, must not only be proved, but it must be proved to have been committed *within the district*. The 4th article of the constitution of the U. S. and the 8th article of the amendmens to the constitution, require that the trial shall be by a jury of the district where the offence was committed. The oath of the grand jury is accordingly to inquire of offences within the district. The jurisdiction of this court is also limited by express law to offences within the district, and it is obviously true that the court's jurisdiction cannot be broader in an incipient inquiry, than it would be in its connexion with a jury on a final trial. Doct. Blackstone, in the 4th volume of his Com. 303, refers the oath of the grand jury "to inquire into offences committed within the body of the county," and denies the right of the grand jury to inquire into facts out of the county. In preparing a work for the grand jury, the court cannot disregard the limits of their power.

The crime, to be committed in the district, must be *wholly* committed there. At the common law, if the stroke was given in one county, and the person stricken died in another, the murderer could not be prosecuted in either.—To remedy this defect, and to provide for others similar to it, many provisions have been made by the English parliament. 4 Black. 303, 4, 5. But the English parliament never did alter the common law, as it respected the crime of levying an actual treasonable war. Kelyng, 15. The constitution and act of Congress have both adopted the rule of location. V. Tucker's Blackstone, 4 Vol. Appendix B. 49, 50, 51. Granting, then, that intention may make that war which would not otherwise be so, still as a formed intention is no proof of its own continuance or execution, the intention must be proved cotemporaneous and homogenious with the act in the district. In this view the intention forms a constituent part of the offence. If one constituent part of

the offence can be brought from without the district, and coupled with others in the district, any one constituent part, or number of constituent parts of the crime may be brought from without the district Then if one component part only happens in Virginia, out of 100 necessary to its completion, would give this court jurisdiction —and thence one out of 100 parts of a crime, would be a crime within the meaning of the constitution. Let us view the consequences of this logic.

Upon proof against Col. Burr, touching a crime, part of which was committed in this district, he may be tried and acquitted. In Ohio he may be indicted, and evidence may be prepared touching the same crime. Can he plead *autrefois acquit* in bar, by avowing that the crimes charged in the two states were one and the same? His averment would be against the record of the indictment charging a complete separate crime in each district. Will you, sir, put upon the constitution such a construction as will subject a citizen to be hunted down, by trial after trial, in state after state, as long as the persecuting spirit of a wicked executive may last? Do not understand me to allude, in this, to the present administration, the characters of which I have been in the habit of admiring; but the construction now to be fixed, must go down to posterity, and may be made instrumental in effecting the worst of state oppressions.

Remember that Col. Burr has forborn to avail himself of the legal principle in Kentucky and in the Missisippi territory, in order that the merits of his case might come before the inquests; but it ought now to be agreed that he should protect himself from being harassed further by calling into exercise the great principles of the constitution, declaring that no man shall be twice put in jeopardy of his life for the same offence. V. amendments to const.

Now what part of the affidavit speaks of a fact within the district?

4thly. The overt act of treason by Col. Burr within the district, must be proved by two witnesses.

The constitution and act of Congress require two witnesses, not only to the act, but to the treasonable quality of the act. After full time has been afforded to collect all the witnesses in the power of the government, the accused ought not to be deprived of his liberty, unless it was believed that the evidence collected would convict him. Imprisonment is only intended for trial, and not for punishment. What does Gen. Wilkinson's affidavit make out intentions by? The answer is, by the confessions of the accused, or of his supposed associates. The confessions of the accused, by the express words of the constitution, are not evidence, unless made in open court. Confessions are often admitted, from necessity, to get at crimes that deal in secrecy, as larceny, forgery, and robbery: but the safety of the people requires that crimes which deal in *publicity*, as does the crime of a treasonable war, should not be proved by evidence so incapable of exculpatory proof. When an honourable gentleman (Mr. Giles) was challenged the other day, upon a suggestion of his having expressed himself upon the case of the accused, he said he was indisposed to hear evidence of unguarded expressions in which the witness might have mistaken his meaning—have misunderstood what he said, or not have heard all that he said—or have substituted his own inferences for the words of the speaker. Blackstone and Foster have characterized it to be the most dangerous species of evidence, ever liable to misconstruction and abuse. But if the constitution has proscribed it, why now question its exclusion? If the confessions of the accused, out of court, could not be evidence against him, could the confessions of real accomplices be evidences against him? Yet the evidence of Wilkinson relates, in part, to the confession of pretended accomplices no way proved to have been authorized by Col. Burr to say or do any thing.

But why, it may be asked, is Col Burr afraid to hear illegal evidence, if he is consciously innocent?

We see witnesses from different and distant parts of the United States, whose names, faces, and characters, are alike unknown to Col. Burr. He cannot ascertain upon what parts of his life or conduct they are expected to speak, or upon what information their evidence may rest. His character has long been on public torture; and wherever that happens, with either a good or a bad man, the impulses to false testimony are numerous. Sometimes men emerge from the sinks of vice and obscurity into patronage and distinction, by circulating interesting tales, as all those of the marvellous kind are—others, from expectations of office and reward, volunteer; while timidity, in a third class, seeks to guard against the apprehended danger, by magnifying trifling stories of alarm. These works of exaggerating and propagation are frequently the subjects of idle amusement. The authors, until they commit themselves, have no just conception of the mischiefs they are hatching: but when they are afterwards called to give testimony, perjury will not appal them, if it be necessary to save their reputations for consistency or veracity. If the evidence be

restricted within the legal limits, the purest of characters, under accusation of treason, will have hazard enough to run. A judge, whose experience of these dangers was great, thus speaks on the subject:—"The rule of rejecting all manner "of evidence in criminal prosecutions, "that is foreign to the point in issue, is "founded on sound sense and common "justice. For no man is bound, at the "peril of life or liberty, fortune or repu- "tation, to answer at once, and unprepar- "ed, for every action of his life." Few, *even of the best of men, would choose to be put to it.* And had not those concerned in the state prosecutions, out of their zeal for the public service, sometimes stepped over this rule, in the case of treason, it would, perhaps, have been needless to have made an *express* provision against it in that case. Foster's C. L. 246.

Wednesday, May 27th.

Mr. Wickham regretted that so much time had been consumed, hoped the court would acquit them of any intention to waste it—would pay so much respect to the court as not to bring forward motions which he believed to be illegal, but the rules of evidence ought to be rigidly adhered to.

Mr. W. was not afraid of the affidavit, Mr. W. which contained nothing more than what was scattered in every Newspaper throughout the United States. He objected to it on the ground of principle. He wished two points to be settled; are affidavits to be read at all on such a motion? and at such a crisis as this? And if so, ought they to be read, if the witnesses themselves were present? Would it be right, if they were in the next street or next county?—Or was there time enough to produce the viva voce testimony itself? Mr. Burr had a right to be confronted with Gen. Wilkinson, and to cross question and examine him. The government ought to bring him.

Mr. W. inquired if any subpœna for Gen. Wilkinson had been issued, and was informed by the clerk that a blank subpœna had been taken out.

Mr. W. declared that there had time enough passed, and wished to see Gen. Wilkinson brought forward, or some satisfactory excuse rendered.

Another ground is, that according to the decision of the supreme court, this affidavit does not bear upon the present motion. Mr. Swartwout, accused of being connected with Col Burr, was discharged, because the affidavit did not apply to the charge of treason. A third objection is, that Gen. Wilkinson relates no act committed in the district of Virginia—nor any where else. The attorney for the U. S. says that he will prove the overt act hereafter. But the rules of evidence apply not only to the admissibility of evidence, but to the order in which it is produced. Let them first prove the overt act, if they can, and then they are at full liberty to prove the colouring of it.

This evidence is not the best which could be produced. Gen. Wilkinson speaks of a cyphered letter. Where is this letter and its key?

Mr. Hay would not be led from his course by long and animated speeches, but would inform the gentlemen of the astonishment and regret, and the denunciations of Col. Burr, when he first heard of the publication of this cyphered letter. Their triumph was premature, as they did not know what could be proved.

Mr. E. Randolph did not know what gentlemen meant to prove, but objected to the production of Gen. Wilkinson's affidavit, from what had appeared. It was inapplicable to the question, and contrary to the bill of rights, and the constitution of the U. States. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the state and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law; and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; *to be confronted with the witnesses against him,* &c. Col. Burr has this right. Gentlemen have shown an obsolete affidavit, for which there is no necessity and no law.

The chief justice stated, that the supreme court of the U. S. had already decided that affidavits might under certain circumstances be admitted, but Gen. Wilkinson's affidavit did not contain any proof of an overt act; that he was extremely willing to permit the attorney for the U. S. to pursue his own course in the order of drawing out the evidence, confident that he would not waste the time of the court by producing extraneous matter. But where was the necessity of producing Gen. W.'s affidavit first? If there was no other evidence to prove the overt, W.'s affidavit, as had been decided by the supreme court of the U. S. goes for nothing, by which decision he should have conceived himself bound, even if he had differed from it. Why then produce this affidavit?

Mr. Hay observed that he should have pursued a different course, and believed if he had been left to himself, he should have satisfied the court that his own course was best. Wilkinson's affidavit might even now be confronted by witnesses, as Mess'rs Bollman and Swart

wont were present, and would say whether such conversations were ever held, as were detailed in this affidavit. The same strictness of examination is not necessary now as in a trial in chief. He believed the opposite counsel intended by dint of long speeches to attempt to drive them from their course. That they were the last persons he should consult. That he believed the evidence he would produce would convince the court of the existence of a traiterous design and an overt act, and he asked if no part of this deposition was admissible.

The chief justice observed that he thought no part of it admissible at this time. That W.'s affidavit either contained proof of the treasonable design, which was no proof of the overt act, or related to conversations, which, however strongly they might bear upon those that held them, had no bearing on Col. Burr*.

Mr. Hay asked how the court was to know the contents of a paper before it was read to them. An affidavit might contain both the proof of an overt act and of a traiterous design.

Mr. Wickham. These gentlemen talk of delay, yet they would introduce evidence irrelevant to the question. They will not pursue our advice, nor do we ask them. We wish them to pursue the principles of law and evidence. One of the best rules of evidence is the order of evidence. If a man is charged with a crime, the deed must be proved to exist before any testimony is intoduced as to the intention with which it is done. He called upon the court to enforce the strict order of evidence.

Mr. Burr observed, that in point of fact it was immaterial to him whether this affidavit was read or not. He wished the great principles of evidence might be laid down, which were equally applicable to this and to all othes affidavits. He consented that the court might have this deposition read, if they thought proper.

Mr. Hay stated that it was one of Burr's objects to seize on Mexico. If it could be proved that this object was connected with an attack on the U. S. this deposition would be of material consequence in that point of view. If both can be proved, it is not of material consequence with which we begin. If a conspiracy be planned of a misdemeanour and treason so blended, that the accomplishment of the one facilitates the accomplishment of the other, it is of material consequence to prove the misdemeanour. He believed that Mr. Taylor and Mr. Allbright would prove an armed assemblage of men on Blannerhasset island.

The chief justice observed, that if there was no fact, or no overt act of treason, before the court, the court could have nothing to say to the present motion. If no fact could be proved, they could not hear the prosecution. That he should be extremely sorry to waste time on a variety of irrelevant subjects, when there was no actual testimony to prove the overt act, and thus give the court a jurisdiction over the case.

Mr. Hay expressed his regret, but acquiesced in the decision, if he understood the court.

The chief justice repeated in substance what he had before last observed. Gen. Wilkinson's affidavit was put aside.

Mr. Hay called Peter Taylor and —— Allbright—the first was Blannerhasset's gardener, the other had worked on the island. Of their testimony it is improper at present to make any statement. They were succeeded by a letter, partly in cypher and partly in German, addressed to a person in New-Orleans, which Mr. John Brown (former secretay to Gen. Marshal, on his embassy to Paris) and Mr. Hubner, a respectable German merchant, of Richmond, were sworn to translate according to the best of their abilities.

Mr. Hay then brought forward the affidavit of one Dubas, a sergeant in the army of the U. S. This affidavit was represented by the prosecution to be of the greatest importance, but was objected to by Mr. B.'s counsel, on the ground of informality. The affidavit appeared on its face to be taken by one Cenas, who signed himself a magistrate of the town of Orleans. This signature was succeeded by Gov. Clairborne's certification of the fact, on one day after the date of the certificate. But there was no caption to it, as, " New-Orleans," *Scil.* nor any mention made at the foot of it of the place where it was taken.

A long argument ensued upon its admissibility, and the court adjourned without giving an opinion.

Thursday, May 28th.

The proceedings of yesterday were read, and the grand jury called, and adjourned till to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

William Duane appeared as a witness for the U. S.

Luther Martin, Esq. appeared as a counsellor for Mr. Burr.

The court then proceeded to the consi-

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* *The C. J. observed in a subsequent stage, that an idea had since struck his mind; that he had not recollected that these conversations were said to be held by Col. Burr, and that of course their conversations would bear upon him.*

deration of the point made respecting Dubas's affidavit.

Some desultory conversation ensued between the counsel and the bar, on the proceedings before the supreme court of the U. S. and on a case quoted from Washington's reports.

It appeared that a similar objection had not been taken, but that it passed sub silentia.

The chief justice delivered the opinion of the court as follows:

On the part of the United States, a paper purporting to be an affidavit, has been offered in evidence, to the reading of which two exceptions are taken:

1st. That an affidavit ought not to be admitted, where the personal attendance of the witness could have been obtained;

2dly. That this paper is not so authenticated as to entitle itself to be considered as an affidavit.

That a magistrate may commit on affidavits, has been decided in the supreme court of the United States, though not without hesitation. The presence of the witness to be examined by the committing justice, confronted with the accused, is certainly to be desired, and ought to be obtained, unless considerable inconvenience and difficulty exists in procuring his attendance. An ex-parte affidavit, shaped, perhaps, by the person pressing the prosecution, will always be viewed with some suspicion, and acted upon with some caution, but the court thought it would be going too far to reject it altogether. If it was obvious that the attendance of the witness was easily attainable, but that he was intentionally kept out of the way, the question might be otherwise decided.

But the particular case before the court does not appear to be of this description. The witness resides at a great distance; and there is no evidence that the materiality of his testimony was known to the prosecutors, or to the executive, in time to have directed his attendance. It is true that general instructions, which would apply to any individual, might have been sent, and the attendance of this or any other material witness obtained under those instructions; but it would be requiring too much to say, that the omission to do this ought to exclude an affidavit. This exception, therefore, will not prevail.

The 2d is, that the paper is not so authenticated, as to be introduced as testimony on a question which concerns the liberty of a citizen.

This objection is founded on two omissions in the certificates.

The first is, that the place at which the affidavit was taken, does not appear.

The second, that the certificate of the governor does not state the person who administered the oath to be a magistrate, but goes no further than to say, that a person of that name was a magistrate.

That, for aught appearing to the court, this oath may or may not in point of fact have been legally administered, must be conceded.

The place where the oath was administered, not having been stated; it may have been administered where the magistrate had no jurisdiction, and yet the certificate be perfectly true. Of consequence there is no evidence before the court that the magistrate had power to administer the oath, and was acting in his judicial capacity.

The effect of testimony may often be doubtful; and courts must exercise their best judgment in the case, but of the verity of the paper there ought never to be a doubt. No paper or writing ought to gain admittance into a court of justice as testimony, unless it possesses those solemnities which the law requires. Its authentication must not rest upon probability, but must be as complete as the nature of the case admits of. This is believed to be a clear legal principle. In conformity with it, is, as the court conceives, the practice of England and this country, as is attested by the books of forms; and no case is recollected, in which a contrary principle has been recognized. This principle is illustrated by the doctrine with respect to all courts of a limited jurisdiction. Their proceedings are erroneous, if their jurisdiction be not conclusively shown. They derive no validity from the strongest probability that they had jurisdiction in the case; none certainly from the presumption that being a court, an usurpation of jurisdiction will not be presumed. The reasoning applies in full force to the actings of a magistrate whose jurisdiction is local. Thus in the case of a warrant, it is expressly declared that the place where it was made ought to appear.

The attempt to remedy this defect, by comparing the date of the certificate given by the magistrate, with that given by the governor, cannot succeed. The answer given at the bar to this argument, is conclusive. The certificate wants those circumstances which would make it testimony, and without them no part of it can be regarded.

The second objection is equally fatal. The governor has certified that a man of the same name with the person who has administered the oath, is a magistrate, but not that the person who has administered it is a magistrate.

It is too obvious to be controverted, that there may be two or more persons of the same name, and consequently to produce that certainty which the case readily admits of, the certificate of the governor ought to have applied to the individual who administered the oath. The propriety of this certainty and precision in a certificate, which is to authenticate any affidavit to be introduced into a court of justice, is so generally admitted, that I do not recollect a single instance in which the principle has been departed from.

It has been said that it ought to appear that there are two persons of the same name, or the court will not presume such to be the fact. The court presumes nothing. It may or may not be the fact, and the court cannot presume that it is not. The argument proceeds upon the idea that an instrument is to be disproved by him who objects to it, not that it is to be proved by him who offers it. Nothing can be more repugnant to the established usage of courts.

How is it to be proved that there are two persons of the name of Cenas in the territory of Orleans? If, with a knowledge of several weeks, perhaps months, that this prosecution was to be carried on, the executive ought not to be required, with the notice of a few hours, to prove that two persons of the same name reside in New-Orleans.

It has been repeatedly urged that a difference exists between the strictness of laws which would be applicable to a motion to commit for trial.

Of the reality of this distinction, the present controversy affords conclusive proof. At a trial in chief, the accused possesses the valuable privilege of being confronted with his accuser. But there must be some limit to this relaxation, and it appears not to have extended so far as to the admission of a paper, not purporting to be an affidavit, and not shown to be one.

When it is asked whether every man does not believe that this affidavit was really taken before a magistrate, it is at once answered that this cannot affect the case. Should a man of probity declare a certain fact within his own knowledge, he would be credited by all who knew him, but his declaration would not be received as testimony by the judge who firmly believed him. So a man might be believed to be guilty of a crime, but a jury could not convict him, unless the testimony proved him to be guilty of it. This judicial disbelief of a probable circumstance does not establish a wide interval between common law and common sense. It is believed in this respect to show their intimate union.

The argument goes to this, that the paper shall be received and acted upon as an affidavit, not because the oath appears to have been administered according to law, but because it is probable that it was so administered.

This point seems to have been decided by the constitution.

"The right of the people," says that instrument, "to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the places to be searched and the persons or things to be seized."

The cause of seizure is not to be supported by a probable oath, or an oath that was probably taken, but by oath absolutely taken. This oath must be a legal oath; and if it must be a legal oath, it must legally appear to the court to be so. This provision is not made for a final trial; it is made for the very case now under consideration. In the cool and temperate moments of reflection, undisturbed by that whirlwind of passion with which in those party conflicts which most generally produce acts or accusations of treason, the human judgment is sometimes overthrown, the people of America have believed the power even of commitment to be capable of too much oppression in its execution, to be placed without restriction even in the hands of the national legislature. Shall a judge disregard those barriers which the nation has deemed it proper to erect?

The interest which the people have in the prosecution has been stated; but it is firmly believed, that the best and true interest of the people is to be found in a rigid adherence to those rules which preserve the fairness of criminal prosecutions in every stage.

If this was a case to be decided by principle alone, the court would certainly not receive this paper. But if the point is settled by decisions, they must be conformed to.

It has been said to be settled in the supreme court of the United States, by admitting the affidavit of Wilkinson, to which an exception was taken, because it did not appear that the magistrate had taken the oaths prescribed by law. It was said, that as by law he could not act until he had taken the oaths, and he was found acting, it must be presumed that this prerequisite was complied with; that is, that this acting as a magistrate under his commission, was evidence that he was authorized so to act.

It will not be denied that there is much

strength in the argument; but the cases do not appear to be precisely parallel.

The certificate that he is a magistrate, and that full faith is due to his acts, implies that he has qualified, if his qualification is necessary to his being a complete magistrate, whose acts are entitled to full faith and credit.

It is not usual for a particular certificate that a magistrate has qualified, to accompany his official acts.

There is no record of his qualification, and no particular testimonial of it could be obtained.

These observations do not apply to the objections which exsist.

But it is said that the certificate is the same with that in Wilkinson's affidavit

If this objection had been taken, and overruled, it would have ended the question. But it was not taken, so far as is now recollected, and does not appear to have been noticed by the court. It is not recollected by the judge who sat on that occasion to have been noticed. A defect, if it be one, which was not observed, cannot be cured by being passed over in silence.

The case in Washington was a civil case, and turned upon the point; that no form of the commission was prescribed, and consequently that it was not necessary to appear on the face of it, that it was directed to magistrates.

That it was the duty of the clerk to direct it to magistrates, and he should not be presumed to have neglected his duty, in a case in which his performance of it, need not appear on the face of the instrument.

That the person intending to take this exception, ought to have taken it sooner, and not surprise the opposite party, when it was too late to correct it.

But the great difference is, that the privy examination was a mere ministerial act —the administering an oath is a judicial act.

The court is of opinion that the paper purporting to be an affidavit made by Dunbaugh, cannot be read, because it does not appear to be an oath.

Mr Hay observed that it was uncertain how long this examination might continue, and A. Burr was still at liberty. He said he made a motion the first day, and he ought to have been held to bail, or in custody, until the court had decided. He expected Gen. Wilkinson immediately, but had apprehensions that Burr might in the mean time escape. He gave notice, that unless the examination was settled, and the court decided this day, he should move that he appear to-morrow to answer to the charge of treason.

After some desultory conversation, he proceeded, stating that merely to give notification of a motion. He considered A. Burr standing as if he had been formally brought by a warrant before the court, in the same situation that he had on a former examination, when he was bound to bail from day to day.

Mr. Wickham declared that there was no analogy between the two cases. At that time Col. Burr was not bound. But now he comes into court actually bound in large sums.

Mr. Martin observed that nothing in Wilkinson's affidavit went to charge Burr with treason.

Mr. Randolph complained of the novelty and extraordinary nature of the proceedings.

Mr. M. Roe was apprehensive that Burr would be induced to attempt an escape, unless this motion obtained.

Mr. Wirt declared that the present was a distinct original motion, that this was a charge of high treason.

Mr. Botts observed, that according to the principle now held by the prosecution, every edition of the volume of evidence might justify a new inquiry. The counsel for the prosecution seemed to draw a precedent from the fashion of old times, when they would try a witch. If she swam, she was condemned, of course, if she drowned, she was acquitted. That the simple assertion of the prosecutor was not sufficient to authorize the court to bind over Col. Burr. Besides, Col. Burr was already bound on his recognizance.

Tuesday, June 9th.

Debate on granting a subpœna duces tecum, for the President of the United States.

After some desultory observations respecting the probability of the speedy arrival of Gen. Wilkinson, Mr. Burr addressed the court, stating that in the President's communication to Congress, he speaks of a letter and other papers which he received from Mr. Wilkinson, under date of 21st of October. That it was material that the whole of this letter should be produced in court.

He declared it was material to shew in what circumstances he was placed in the Missisippi territory: and to obtain certain orders of the army and navy respecting him. The instructions contained in the order to the navy, were to destroy his person and property in descending the Missisippi. He wished to authenticate this statement, and had applied to Mr. Robert Smith for that purpose, who seemed to admit the propriety of the application, but objected to his course. He informed him that if he would apply through the medium of counsel, there would be no difficul-

ty in obtaining the documents. He had thus applied, but unsuccessfully. Hence he felt it necessary to resort to the authority of this court, to issue a subpœna duces tecum. The attorney for the U. S. might, however, save time, by consenting to produce the letter of the 21st Oct. with the accompanying papers, and authentic orders of the navy and war departments.

Mr. Randolph observed that he had addressed a letter to Mr. S. informing him of Col. Burr's statement. That he had received a letter in reply, stating that the order alluded to was intended merely for the officer to whom it had been addressed, and was to be seen only by him. He added, that he had written in reply to Mr. S. that it had appeared in the Natchez Gazette; and that Mr. Van Ness, the friend of Col. Burr, had informed him of Mr. S.'s unconditional promise to furnish the order, if he was properly applied to.

After some further observations on either side respecting the purport of these orders and the use proposed to be made of them, chief justice inquired if the Natchez Gazette was in court, was answered in the negative, and Col Burr observed that he had seen the same order in other papers, and that it was a matter of surprise that such an order should have found its way into a public print.

Mr. Wickham declared that as to Wilkinson's letter, he wished to see the original here, and surely it may be trusted in the hands of the attorney of the United States.

Mr. Hay. It seems then that copies of papers from the government of the U. S. will not be received. They are not to be trusted. After such an observation, sir, I retract every thing I had promised. Let gentlemen, sir, take their own course. After some warm desultory conversation, Mr. Wickham explained that the distinction he had drawn between the original and a copy, arose only from a wish to obtain the highest possible species of evidence, and that if Mr. W. was here, it might be necessary to confront him with his own letter.

Mr. Hay. That explanation removes the difficulty.

Some desultory conversation took place respecting the letter's being addressed to Mr. Jefferson in his private capacity. Mr. Hay thought, therefore, they had no right to demand it. If it was a public letter, it was deposited in the department of state. He had no objection to repeat his promise to apply for these papers, if the court thinks them material. He hoped no more time would be wasted in these preliminary stages.

Mr. Randolph had no reason to believe that there had been more delay on his side than on the other.

Mr. Botts declared that the delay was not with Burr, or his counsel, and that the clamour respecting the consumption of time, was indecorous and unnecessary in a case of such unexampled importance.

Chief justice was not prepared to give an opinion, and therefore must call for an argument.

Mr. Hay would repeat his promise to write for the papers, and had no doubt of their being produced.

Mr. Botts stated that 6 days would be lost in obtaining an answer to the application, and copying papers, and perhaps, after all, they might not be produced, and the loss of time and expense would be an object of magnitude.

Mr. Hay. Since gentlemen press the subject, we merely wish the discussion might be adjourned till to-morrow.

Court adjourned.

(To be continued.)

PARTICULARS

OF THE

LATE DISGRACEFUL OUTRAGE,

Extracted from the Norfolk Ledger, of June 24.

We are sorry to present our readers the details of the most unexempled outrage, in the perpetration of which the blood of our countrymen has been shed by the hand of violence, and the honour and independence of our nation insulted beyond the possibility of further forbearance.

At a very early hour yesterday morning a report reached this place, which produced a degree of agitation beyond any thing we ever witnessed or can attempt to describe. It was reported that on the preceding evening the Chesapeake frigate, which had gone to sea that morning, had been attacked by the British ship Leopard, captain Humphries, of 50 guns, and that the Chesapeake had struck her colours. Although the source from whence this information was derived, was not such as to derive the highest consideration, yet it was stated in that way, and attended with such circumstances which left but little hope that it was not true.

Accordingly every vessel and boat from the Capes was boarded with great anxiety, and which was not relieved until about 2 o'clock, when pointed information was received that the Chesapeake was returning to Hampton Roads, without showing any colours. About four o'clock all doubt was relieved, by a spectacle which was calculated, and did not fail to rouse the indignation of every American present, and we trust it will *never* subside until ample satisfaction has been made—eleven of our wounded fellow-citizens arrived in a boat dispatched from the Chesapeake, and now we learned the following particulars, which we believe are correct.

The Chesapeake frigate, Captain Gordon, under Commodore James Barron, got under way on Monday morning, and proceeded to sea, passing the Capes about 12 o'clock.—At 9 o'clock, the Leopard by signal from the Commodore's ship had got under way and stood out to sea.—About 3 o'clock the Chesapeake and Leopard approached, when the customary signal of firing a gun to leeward, the signal for friends, was made from both ships. Being about three leagues from the land, the ships came within hail, when the commander of the Leopard hailed, and hoped Commodore Barron was well, and informed that he had dispatches for the Commodore.—The ships hove to, and a boat came on board the Chesapeake, with a letter from captain Humprics. In this letter was a copy of one from Admiral Berkely, at Halifax, to all the British commanders on this station, in which they were ordered to demand from the commander of the Chesapeake, four British seamen named in the letter, and, that if they were not delivered by fair means, to use force. Captain Humphreys stated in his letter, that as Commodore Barron would perceive that his orders were peremptory, he hoped that he would not oblige him to execute them by force. Com. Barron returned an answer to the letter, in which he stated that the orders of his government forbid him to permit his vessel to be searched, or to deliver a man from her. The boat from the Leopard had no sooner returned on board, than a gun was fired a-head and a-stern of the Chesapeake, and instant followed by a broadside from the Leopard, accompanied by swivels and small arms. Six other broadsides followed, the two ships then within pistol-shot. On board the Chesapeake all was astonishment, the ship was unprepared for action, no man at his quarters, and some of the officers at dinner. In this situation, Commodore Barron hailed the Leopard repeatedly without effect; he then ordered the colours to be struck; as this was doing, a gun from the Chesapeake was fired, upon which the Leopard fired another broadside. The colours being now down, an officer was dispatched to the Chesapeake, who, on coming on board, expressed some regret on behalf of his commander for what had happened. He was received with great indignation by the American officers, who tendered their swords, which he refused, saying that he wanted the four men, and nothing more, and demanded the muster roll, which was produced by the Purser, and then was exhibited the degrading spectacle of nearly four hundred Americans mustered on the deck of an American man-of-war, by order of a British lieutenant, and four of the crew taken away. The lieutenant said he was desired to make Commodore Barron an offer of any services in the power of his commander. It would be needless to say in what manner such an offer was received; it was considered as an aggravation of the outrage which had been perpetrated. The British officer refusing to consider the Chesapeake as a prize, departed, informing Commodore Barron that he was at liberty to proceed whither he pleased. The Commodore returned to Hampton Roads, as before stated. We are sorry to add to this account, that three of the crew were killed, and sixteen wounded, some of them dangerously. Commodore Barron was slightly wounded in the leg, and one Midshipman. The ship is greatly injured in her hull, masts, and rigging, and must be repaired before she can go

to sea. Such are the details of this affair, which we believe are substantially correct, being mostly furnished by a gentleman who was on board the Chesapeake last evening.

List of the Killed and Wounded on board the Chesapeake.

KILLED.

Joseph Arnold, City of Washington,
John Laurence, Pennsylvania.
John Sharkely, Phtladelphia.

WOUNDED.

Mr. Brook, Midshipman.
Robert M'Donald, Washington City.
Thomas Soort, Virginia.
George Percival Philadelphia.
Francis Coenhoven, New-York.
James Eppes, Petersburg, Virgina.
Cotton Brown, Candia, N. Hampshire.
Peter Simmons, Prussia.
William Hendrick, New-York.
Peter Ellison, Denmark.
John Hayden, Baltimore.
John Parker, New-York.
William Moody, Delaware.

It is impossible that on such an occasion, there can be but one sentiment in the heart of every American. The independence of our country has been attacked, and in defending it our fellow citizens have been killed.—Submission to the demand made on Commodore Barron could not have been made, without relinquishing our right as an independent nation. Every national ship is considered as a part of the nation's territory; as well might the government of Great Britain instruct her officers to land in our country and assume the right of punishing those who have offended her laws, as to enter our ships of war for the same purpose. This is not the act of a rash imprudent commander, but acting in execution of the deliberate orders of his superior officers, if not from the highest authority of the British government, and we shall state our reasons for so thinking.

In the month of March, the Halifax Sloop of War, commanded by Lord Townsend, was lying in Hampton Roads, and one of her boats with four men and a petty officer was sent on some duty. Being out of the reach of the guns of the Halifax, or being unobserved, the men rose upon the officer, and once threatened to throw him overboard; this however they did not do, but pulled for the shore, which they reached and proceeded to this place, where they entered with an officer then engaged in the enlistment of men for the Chesapeake. A formal demand was made to have them delivered up. The civil authority refused to interfere, and the officer who had enlisted them did not think himself authorized to deliver them without orders from his superiors. The case was represented, we believe, at Washington. The men were not delivered up, and were believed to be on board the Chesapeake. We are confident that a representation of the case was made to the British government, whose orders we apprehend, were to take the men wherever they were to be found. Our readers will be informed that the Leopard arrived here only a few days since, and brought the orders of the admiral at Halifax, to take the men at all events, and under any circumstances. It may be objected that there has not been time to hear from England since the circumstance respecting the Halifax occurred, which we think was about the 9th or 10th of March, but we know that answers to letters written to London, as late as the 20th of March, have been received here. However this may be, the captain of the Leopard has acted under the orders of his superiors, and and as such, the act claims the serious attention and resentment of the people and government of this country. It is no justification to say, that the men ought to have been surrendered in the first instance. We shall not stop to examine that subject now, but whenever matters of dispute between nations is settled by force, then it is war; unless from fear, or something worse, one of the nations is disposed to submit, which we trust and believe is not the case with the United States. It is the established usage for nations, who are not determined upon hostilities, to seek redress by negociation, and certainly America has pursued that course

with Britain on many occasions. If this act then is to be ascribed to the British government, there is an end of negociation on the subject, and war must be the result. Greatly as we always deprecated war with that country, conscious as we are, that our country will experience infinite distress, we look upon it as degrading beneath contempt, if we are to submit to such insult—No; we trust there will be but one heart and one hand in supporting the just rights, and the honour of our country.—If the act has not proceeded from the government of England, we persuade ourselves that our government will not want the unanimous support of its citizens, in pursuing measures for the obtention of ample satisfaction.

We cannot close these remarks, without noticing the manly and dignified conduct of the citizens of this place, under this trying occasion. Exhibiting that cool but firm countenance, which is the true indication of determined courage; no act of violence was committed, or intemperate expression used towards the British subjects, who happen to be here at this time; and it would be an act of injustice to the latter, if we did not add, that from every thing we could hear and see, they were penetrated with the deepest concern upon the occasion.

Thus ends Mr. Jefferson's gun-boat and proclamation system. Thus ends the illusory, the mad policy, which has led us to depend on the friendship of nations, and what *we* call our own justice, for security against the invasion of our rights.

We hope that the American people, as they are now feeling the sad consequences of the pusillanimous conduct of administration, will awake from their slumber, and withdraw their confidence from the men who have proved themselves so unworthy of it. The men who have destroyed our means of defence, who have answered with scorn and contumely every petition for fortifying our sea-ports, and have reduced our navy from 36 armed ships to a mere shadow, are virtually guilty of the plunder, devastation, and murders which have ensued. They who refuse protection to their fellow-citizens, when it is both their duty and within their power to afford protection, betray the dearest interests of their country, and although they may not be legally responsible, may be numbered among the Arnolds and the Blounts who have disgraced the union, and proved a scandal to humanity.

What are now our means of offence or defence? Look at our military and naval establishments. Look at our land forces. Where are our garrisons, arsenals, forts, fortifications, and disciplined troops?

We may take New-York navy-yard for a sample, indicative of the flourishing situation of our navy. A few crazy dismantled gun-boats, the keel of a seventy-four, laid by the Federal administration; timber to a large amount rotting, a few rusty cannon exposed to the weather, speak the pitiful economy of a penny-saving administration.

But we have philosophy and Mr. Jefferson, civility of manners and the gentle Jim Cheetham; pure patriotism and Paddy Duane, all, all, arrayed in our defence against the tyrants of the ocean!! And if Americans continue to do as they have hitherto done, rely upon such principles and such leaders, we must suffer with the best grace possible; and if our towns are ravaged and burned, our citizens plundered, the survivors will console themselves by railing against British cruelty and oppression.

But we can take Canada and Nova

Scotia. Not, however, under the present government, and under the present system. A few half armed undisciplined militia-men will not effect those objects. And if the good democrats impose taxes and raise an army, down goes their popularity, and they tumble after of course. Besides, the British can do us most harm; for they can burn our sea-ports, plunder our coasts, and sweep our commerce from the ocean. We can however turn savages, and enjoy liberty in a hollow tree, equality in the cave of the mountain, and all this will accord with the newest cut of Godwinico-Jeffersonico-philosophy.

But we can confiscate British property. True: and they can retaliate on American property. Unless we are much misinformed, the balance would not be greatly in our favour. Besides, this step would be a stroke at the vitals of our credit as a commercial nation. We should be reputed a nation of pirates, and treated accordingly. That credit which is the soul of our commerce, would be denied us. Our ships must rot in the docks, our seamen must starve, or enter into foreign service; the produce of our farmers must remain on their hands, for the want of a market; there could be no incentive to industry; and the distress which would be felt by all orders in society, would be infinite.

All this, however, is what we are exposed to by an infamous gun-boat-proclamation-system. With a naval force, although it were very small compared with that of Great-Britain, we could, in consequence of the felicity of our situation, trim the balance of power on the ocean. We could harass the English West-India trade, and in the tremendous contest of 'doing harm,' we should not be behind any European power. But if we pursue the Jeffersonian system of policy, we have nothing to do but to lie down quietly, and be trodden upon.

Our situation, we must confess, is much more unfavourable on many accounts, than it was in our revolutionary war. At that time we had no government, but the people were spirited, and a government was easily formed. Now we have a government which is a mill-stone about our necks. Worse than a dead weight, they will neither arm nor fortify, nor can the people arm and fortify, because they would be interfering with the province of their rulers. We are tied hand and foot by our good men in power. Our men at helm will neither act efficiently, nor permit the efficient exertions of others. "*We the people*," or "*we the mob*," may meet in the open air as often as our noble sovereign selves may think proper, and may pass flaming and patriotic resolutions. But to what purpose is all this mighty patriotism? Where is our money, the sinew of war? Depending on our commerce, which the British will destroy. Where are our arms and our ammunition, our discipline, and our system? One has a pitch fork, another a crowbar, a third a yard stick, with now and then to be seen a gun and bayonet, but as to system, we have nothing more to depend on than the friendship of nations.

These reflections are from the pen of a true American, who has as little partiality for Great-Britain as for France, and not one cent's worth of partiality for either.

But what are we to do? and what can be done? These are questions I cannot answer. I fear that we must suffer—that we must be hit over the head before we shall open our eyes. No taxes can be laid, for that would be anti-republican. No navy, for that is the quintessence of despotism.

Well, go on! democracy and Jefferson, the rights of man and Tom Paine, gun boats, proclamations, Cheetham's civility. J——'s morality and Tom Paine's religion will doubtless protect us!

We have every reason to believe that this act of the British, although doubtless unjustifiable, was not unauthorized. It was the act of the government, who have resolved to pursue a new system, as respects their foreign relations. It is nothing more than what we anticipated from the change in the British administration.

We may form patriotic resolutions, which may be very well in their place, but they will not supply the place of an armament.

We hope that this alarm will awake the spirit of the American people, and convince them that we must be powerful, if we wish to be respected, and that placing reliance on the friendship of nations, is leaning on a broken reed.

We would not by the preceding remarks be understood to mean any thing derogatory to the spirit exhibited by our countrymen at this alarming crisis. On the contrary, we are happy to perceive that they possess a just sense of the indignity offered them—that they feel their wrongs, and are prepared to assert their rights. But it is not from temporary ebullitions of patriotism, that we are to expect national respectability. We must go to the root of the evil. By what means have we become so degraded and so despicable, that a single sloop of war may batter our towns about our ears? Ask our men at helm—the men who destroyed the Federal navy—The men who refuse to fortify, but advise us to fly to the mountains, in case of hostility. These are the men who have cut the sinews of our strength; have blasted while yet in blossom our national glory.

NEW-YORK MEETING.

At a general meeting of the Citizens of New York, held in the Park on Thursday, July 2d, 1807, the Hon. De Witt Clinton having been unanimously called to the Chair, and Gen. Morton unanimously appointed Secretary, the following Resolutions were adopted, introduced by the following recital.

Having received with the most lively indignation, authentic information, that on the 22d ultimo an attack, unwarranted by the known usages of nations, and in violation of our national rights, was made, off the Capes of Virginia, on the United States frigate Chesapeake, Commodore Barron, by his Britannic Majesty's armed ship the Leopard, Captain Humphries, the Citizens of New-York, assembled in general meeting, deem it to be their duty to express their opinions on this fresh outrage offered to their national sovereignty by the navy of Great-Britain: therefore,

Resolved, That it is and has been the policy of our government, and the wish, because it is the interest of our citizens, to be at peace with all the world.

Resolved, That although we cherish peace with the greatest sincerity, yet that we hold ourselves ready, at the call of our government, to resist all infringements of our national rights, and violations of our national honour

Resolved, That we consider the dastardly and unprovoked attack made on the United States armed ship, the Chesapeake, by his Britannic majesty's ship Leopard, to be a violation of our national rights, as atrocious as it is unprecedented.

Resolved, That we are determined to maintain the rights and dignity of our country with our lives and fortunes, and that we will support our government in whatever measures it may deem necessary to adopt in the present crisis of affairs.

Resolved, That whatever differences of opinion may exist among us on our merely local concerns, yet that we love our country, and will cordially unite in resisting the attempts of any nation to invade our rights, or tarnish our national honour.

Resolved, That the offending ships at Hampton Roads, have wantonly violated the laws of, and forfeited their title to national hospitality.

Resolved, That we highly approve of the spirited and patriotic conduct of our fellow-citizens at Norfolk, Portsmouth, and Hampton.

Resolved, That we deeply lament the death of those of our fellow-citizens who fell, and sincerely sympathize with those who were wounded on board the Chesapeake.

DE WITT CLINTON, *Chairman.*
JACOB MORTON, *Secretary.*

A Norfolk paper of June 27, states, that the pilots were discharged from the British squadron—that the commanders of the British vessels had threatened to man their launches, and get supplies by force—that the inhabitants were preparing ball and cartridges, in order to repel them—that a general meeting was to be held on that day for the purpose of taking into consideration what measures were necessary to be adopted for the public defence—and that the British consul had requested to know in what manner he should communicate with the fleet. He was allowed boats, after pledging his honour that no supplies should be carried in them.

Washington, June 27.

We received by the last night's mail a letter from Richmond, dated Wednesday, 7 P. M. the hour on which the mail closes, which states—

That the Grand Jury had that day found four true bills; two against Aaron Burr for treason and misdemeanor; and two of the same tenor against Blennerhasset.

A long and animated discussion ensued on a motion to commit Mr. Burr to the custody of the marshal, which was decided (for that night) in the affirmative. He was consequently committed to jail for that night—The argument remained open, and, it was expected, would be resumed next day.

The account which we this day copy from the Norfolk Ledger, of the atrocious outrage commited on the Chesapeake, varies in some important particulars from the statements which we have before seen.—Though the question of the citizenship of the men demanded by the British officer cannot in any way affect the main point, inasmuch as the fact of their being British subjects would not authorize a British officer to search a national ship of the United States for them, still it would supply a ground of provocation which would render it expedient to our government to proceed with more circumspection in their mode of obtaining redress. It seems that our information was not correct as to the fact that Mr. Erskine was satisfied of the citizenship of the men, and we are at this moment unable to say with certainty whether they are native Americans or not. [*U. S. Gaz.*

We promised last week the last words of the Morning Chronicle, but matter of more general concern, has occupied our columns. Our first spare page shall be dedicated to its dying speech.

A Poem, entitled, "Ulm and Trafalgar," has passed through two editions in London, and has been attributed to George Canning, Esq. M. P. Many of the lines, however, are supposed to have been written by the late prime minister, William Pitt. The merit of Mr. Canning, as a poet, is put beyond the reach of our eulogy, by his communications for the celebrated Anti-jacobin newspaper. Many of the finest poems in that work, and among others the 'Loves of the Triangles,' which sneers most successfully at Darwin's 'Loves of the Plants,' are said to be from his pen.

LAMENTED Hero! when to Britain's shore
Exulting fame those awful tidings bore,
Joy's bursting shout in whelming grief was drown'd,
AND VICTORY'S SELF UNWILLING AUDIENCE FOUND;

On every brow the cloud of sadness hung.
The sounds of triumph died on every tongue.

Not joy thus doubtful, sadness thus sincere,
Shall grace, erewhile, the tyrant's—conqueror's bier;
Whether, with undiscriminating sweep,
The scythe of war, amid the mangled heap,
Shall lay him low; or lone corroding care,
Without one heart to pity or to share,
And cheerless toils of solitary sway,
Shall waste his withering frame with slow decay;
Come when it will, when heav'n's all righteous hand,
To save, or to avenge each injur'd land,
Nations shall kneel to bless the welcome doom,
And France, unfetter'd, trample on his tomb.

But thee, lov'd chief! what genuine griefs bemoan!
Fleets, cities, camps; the cottage and the throne!
Round thy throng'd hearse those mingling sorrows flow,
And seek faint solace in a pomp of woe!

Yet not the vows thy weeping country pays,
Not that high meed, thy mourning sovereign's praise;
Not that the great, the beauteous, and the brave,
Bend, in mute reverence, o'er thy closing grave;
That with such grief as bathes a kindred bier,
Collective nations mourn a death so dear:
Not these alone shall soothe thy sainted shade,
And consecrate the spot where thou art laid!
Not these alone. But, bursting through the gloom,
With radiant glory from thy trophied tomb,
The sacred splendor of thy deathless name
Shall grace and guard thy country's martial fame;
Far seen shall blaze the unextinguish'd ray,
A mighty beacon, lighting glory's way;
With living lustre this proud land adorn,
And shine and save through ages yet unborn.

From an English Publication.

ON THE PARATOUT*.

Blow as ye list, ye winds fantastic, blow!
Descend, ye rains, and fall thou, feather'd snow!
Beauty beneath this canopy defies
The veriest malice of the inclement skies,
As plants in green-house snug, each lovely form
Smiles at the tempest, and derides the storm:
From east to west, let sleety gusts assail,
Its hope still varying, meets the varying gale.

The dog-star rages: streams of potent heat
Oppress the eye, and round the temples beat.
Fear not, ye fair! your breasts of living snow,
And cheeks that like the dew-wash'd rosebud glow,
Beneath this silken covert, safe remain,
And winter's storm, and summer's scorch in vain.

But who its varied excellence can speak?
Chang'd to a fan, it cools the glowing cheek;
In airy chariot now the fair is driven,
Expos'd, yet fearless of the winds of heaven;
For see the courteous Paratout has spread
Its grateful umbrage o'er th'unsheltered head.

When fashion's crowds in gay disorder meet,
When belles meet belles, and jostle in the street;
Instant, obsequious to the lily hand,
The silken folds contract and courtesy at command.

And when the circle of the fair retire
To the calm comforts of the social fire;
Collapsing to a screen, the flexile toy
Still guards the lustre of the rolling eye:
An ever useful, ever graceful friend,
Health to preserve, and beauty to defend.

J. MORFIT

* An invention, which, by a simple spring, may be converted from an elegant parasol to a fan, a fire screen, or shade for reading.—It may likewise be used as a parapluie, and paravent.

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THE

WEEKLY INSPECTOR.

" Of those men who have overturned the Liberties of Republics, the greatest number
" have begun their career by paying an obsequious court to the People—com-
" mencing DEMAGOGUES, and ending TYRANTS." HAMILTON.

Vol. II.] NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1807. [No. 46.

To the Editor of the Weekly Inspector.

SIR,

I HAVE perused with great indignation the illiberal attack of one Mr. Mar-Pedant upon the Monthly Review, a book which contains exquisite declamation, sentences of sound morality, Greek quotations, Latin verses, and other excellent matters, amatory, critical, sentimental, and philosophical. The author of that Review, with a heart attuned to the finest feelings, and a head quick with the most ingenious argument, appears to my unlettered judgment to have a strong claim upon the patronage of the American public; and as the ungenerous attack of Mr. Mar-Pedant has hitherto received no answer, I will venture to defend the Review, though the author of the Review has not deigned to defend himself. Mr. Mar-Pedant appears from his letter, to be one of those men (the pests of modern learning) called wits, and we accordingly see, that instead of solid argument wherewith to disprove the high pretensions of the Review, he has recourse to ridicule, sarcasm, and low humour. Now nothing appears to me more convincing that a man has taken the wrong side of an argument, than the use of the above weapons. For I conclude that he whose subject matter admits of sound logic, would disdain to ridicule that which by reason he could more convincingly condemn; but not to insist upon this argument, which perhaps is too general, let us review Mr. Mar-Pedant more particularly. He charges the author of the Review with the mean practice (for so he terms it) of stealing Greek and Latin quotations: and without pretending to deny, I will venture upon two grounds, practice and utility, to justify, the fact. For the purpose of argument, of illustration, or more commonly of breeding in your readers a good conceit of your learning, you wish to quote a particular passage; now my lord Bacon lays it down as a general rule that nature does nothing in vain; and it may be safely inferred that his opinion was, that art should work in imitation of nature, and therefore if you only want a particular passage, would it not be vain and useless to read for that single end a whole book? Indeed, if Mr. Mar-Pedant proves any thing, he proves too much; for it is confessed that the only use of learning is to exhibit it: but now Mr. Mar-Pedant would not insinuate the propriety of quoting a whole book, and if not, I can neither perceive the utility of a borrower's reading the whole, nor the meanness of transcribing a desired quotation from another, and more fashionable work. True it is, I have a great veneration for the ancients, but I confess I could never understand the use of reading those authors as we do books in the vulgar tongue; what we want of antiquity is something wherewith to give veneration to our work, and therefore as by the industry of our predecessors we can find quotations fitted for every subject, with excellent translations *(for the benefit of the English reader)* subjoined, this primary object is as well attained by transcription from the copy as from the original. Then why not Αρχιτας

περι τα παντος, rather from the Pursuits of Literature, than from the ancient copy, which perhaps is not so handy, and even if it were, would probably be written with crabbed contractions; whereas, in the *Pursuits* all is delivered in good relaxed genuine Greek. For you will observe, Mr. Editor, I do not defend the clumsy habit of giving the Greek in Italian characters, which every sound critic must condemn, and which Mr. Bristed's practice has never sanctioned. For these reasons the inutility of the thing must sufficiently appear. But if any doubt yet remains in the mind of the reader, let him for a moment reflect upon the generality of the practice; a fact too well known to need any proof, and then both from reason and authority Mr. Bristed will stand cleansed of the imputation of meanness in the opinion of all who have read the uncandid attack of his captious adversary. But to sift this matter more thoroughly, we will make use of the argument *ab inconvenienti*, a legitimate mode of reasoning, according to Sir Edward Coke; for if you transcribe from the original, it is nineteen chances to one that your reader will ever enjoy that secret satisfaction resulting from recognition; whereas, if you transcribe from an approved modern work, (without notice) your reader may in all probability enjoy the pleasure of second sight, and review with renewed satisfaction what he has seen before; and by this means too you insensibly familiarize, as it were, your mere English readers to the precious relics of antiquity. Thus much for the Greek and Latin quotations. Let us now examine another charge against the author of the Review, more serious than the former, and, if true, not justifiable upon any principle: I mean the charge of copying the English declamation of the author of the Pursuits of Literature, and passing it off as original. Mr. Hurd (to a perusal of whose works I recommend Mr. Mar-Pedant) has clearly proved that imitation is not plagiarism, and in his notes upon the Epistle to the Pisos, has shown some remarkable instances of the same thought expressed in nearly the same language by different authors, who had no common medium of communication. If then this great similarity is met with in authors so removed from each other, why may we not suppose that the author of the Review and of the Pursuits have accidentally embodied the same thoughts in similar language? The resemblance is natural, when the cause of the resemblance is sufficiently understood. The author of the Review and the Pursuits had the same common sources of information, nature and art; they were both intent on the same subject, both earnestly exhorting their respective countrymen to the zealous study of the Greek and Latin tongues, and both *familiarly acquainted* with the same authors; surely then upon so trite and barren a subject, the same ideas would almost necessarily occur to each; and is it then astonishing to find a strong resemblance in the qualities of two brother streams gently flowing from the same paternal spring? But the language being similar, proves conclusively that the resemblance was accidental; for can it be supposed that an author of established fame would attempt to copy what might be so easily detected? The supposition is absurd, and does equal injustice to the judgment and to the talents of Mr. Bristed. In truth, Mr. Mar-Pedant's strictures appear to me not only unjust to the author of the Review, but an insult upon the sagacity and learning of the American literati, who certainly never suspected the disingenuous artifice with which Mr. Bristed is charged, nor can we suppose that the critics of "the most enlightened country in the world," would have failed to detect and expose so gross a deceit. Neither is it at all credible that so bold a plagiarism could have for a moment escaped the discerning eye of the great dictator of our little republic of letters—the American Warburton—the learned editor of the Christian's Magazine. But it is the misfortune of this city, that no sooner does a handy labourer in the vineyard of literature appear, than a swarm of pestilent summer-

flies hover round him, perplex his labours, and if he have not patience and fortitude equal to his wit and wisdom, blast the promised hope of the coming year. But I trust in heaven (to soften a figure of a learned gentleman of our bar) that these insects will no longer be permitted to infest us, and that the strong breath of public patronage will blow them from before the face of this young hope of our country's literature. I trust that the public will perceive their discernment to be implicated in the innocence or guilt of Mr. Bristed, and that they will accordingly protect him, and vindicate their own quickness of perception from unfounded imputation. And let me entreat the youthful censor not to be discouraged by the unprovoked attack of an obscure writer. Let him remember that the highest excellence is most subject to the blights of envy, that the greatest poets have had each his Zoilus; that though no virtue can secure us from attack, yet that truth and genius are irresistible in their course. Let him hold up to his view, at once an encouragement and an example, the great masters of antiquity, and, deterred by no difficulty, shaken by no obloquy, disheartened by no affected contempt, he will sail down the stream of time, Greek at the prow and Latin at the helm.

A friend to genius, AND *wit*, AND *humour*, AND *learning*, AND *sense*, AND *spirit*, AND *taste*, AND *virtue*, AND *morality*, AND *religion*, AND *Latin*, AND *Greek*, &c. &c.

TRIAL OF COL. BURR.

(*Continued from page* 297.)

Debate on the motion for a subpœna duces tecum

Mr. Martin declared that Col. Burr was entitled to a copy of these orders, which were contrary to the constitution, and by which the life and property of an innocent man were exposed to destruction. The originals were not expected, but the copies had been refused, under presidential influence. In the farcical trials of Smith and Ogden, the officers of government had excused themselves from attending under the President's name, and perhaps the same farce might be repeated.

The President had undertaken to prejudge A. Burr, by declaring that of his guilt there could be no doubt. He has assumed the knowledge of the Supreme Being, by pretending to search the heart of his client. He has proclaimed him a traitor in the face of that country which had rewarded him. He had let slip the dogs of war, the hell-hounds of persecution, to hunt him down. And should he now keep back the papers which are wanted at his trial, when life was at stake? It was a sacred principle that the accused has a right to all the evidence necessary in his defence. Whoever withholds this evidence, is substantially a murderer, and is so recorded in the register of heaven. Can the President of the U. S. give his enemies the opportunity of saying that Col. Burr is the victim of anger, jealousy, and hatred? It is not within the province of the attorney for the U. S. nor the President, to decide that these papers are not material to the accused. It is for the court to say whether they are material to the case, and for the petit jury to decide, if the motion to commit for treason be continued.

The counsel for the prosecution seemed to think that we are not to be trusted with these papers; but why attribute unworthy motives to Col. Burr's counsel, which their opponents would disdain?

It may be objected that this is a private and confidential letter from Gen. W. But if the President were himself present, the court would have a right to demand a disclosure of Gen. W.'s private conversations. The law recognizes none of this kind of confidence. 2 Atkins, 52. 4. 11. Dutchess of Kingston's case, where a physician entreated the court to ex-

cuse him, but professional confidence could not screen him. Lord Barrington conjured them to excuse his giving in testimony what had been disclosed in private friendship. His solicitations were disregarded. Mc Nally, p. 230. If the President were himself here, he could be examined respecting this letter.

We shall perhaps be told that this would be making too free with high characters—That we shall call the honour of Gen. W. in question. But this man has already broken down the constitution, ground the civil authorities into dust, and subjected all around him to military despotism. Is it possible to believe that such a man may not swerve from the direct line of decorum? Does not his conduct show that one man may be destroyed by another man, or by a faction, with the same unfeeling indifference that a philosopher sees rats struggling in an air pump?

Mr. M. produced several instances from Tucker's Blackstone, that even the originals of recorded papers may be brought before a court of justice.

Copies of the navy orders for destroying the property and person, would be material, in order to show that these acts which the prosecutors deem treasonable, were in fact nothing but justifiable means of defence.

Thursday, June 11th.

After some complaint of indisposition, Mr. Hay remarked that he regretted that certain observations of the court, delivered yesterday, recommending moderation, and a strict attention to the question, had not been given in an earlier stage of the trial. Had that been the case, many remarks on the part of the prosecution, and which, as friends to the administration, and to their country, they had a right to make, had been spared. He said that in the situation Col. Burr stood, he was not properly before the court, as no true bill had been found. His only object was to keep the accused and his counsel on legal ground. He had voluntarily offered to procure the testimony for which they were seeking. It was singular that the counsel for Mr. Burr should charge those for the prosecution with having conceded the points for which they had contended. This was intended to impress the auditors with false opinions, and a belief that the counsel for the prosecution had advanced arguments which they were afterwards obliged or thought prudent to retract. They had, however, fallen into a pit of their own digging.

The granting of the motion before the court, as was admitted yesterday, was at the discretion of the court. The court was called on by the accused, yet the accused did not say that the papers were material. The language made use of by them was unprecedented, and particularly that part of the defence which asserted that he had a legal right to oppose the militia of the country. The sentiments which they wished to impress on the spectators were such as he had never expected to have heard in this country from any set of men. They might have suited the temper of the sanguinary tribunals of France, in the reign of the Jacobins, but he never supposed that they would meet with the approbation of the citizens of America. They might have an improper effect on the jury, by exciting their feelings.

Mr. Hay contended that the grounds upon which the affidavit was made, were insufficient; that it would be extremely improper upon such vague suppositions as those expressed in the affidavit, to subject the papers of government to public inspection.

A great clamour, he said, had been excited in New-York, by the prosecution against Ogden and Smith. Mr. Wickham endeavoured yesterday to make a distinction between this case and the case of Smith and Ogden; but it is not probable that those papers would have been material. Mr. Wickham had observed that Gen. Wilkinson had written letters to other people of a different complexion. This was, however, a mere supposition. He has seen no such letters. He lamented that such harsh language had been used respecting such a chief

actor as Gen. Wilkinson. Mr. Hay commented on the observations of Mr. Martin, relative to the justification of Col. Burr, had he resisted the militia of the union. He had expected solid argument from a gentleman of his distinguished talents. He hoped that such principles were not learned in Maryland. As the gentleman had come from another state, a great distance, in behalf of his client, and to illuminate the bar of Virginia by the splendour of his information, he had hoped that he would not have advanced sentiments so opposite to reason, law, and justice. He had never expected to have witnessed such sentiments on such an occasion. It was the duty of the President to call out the militia, in order to suppress the scheme of the accused. But is is contended by counsel very learned in the laws of the country, that Col. Burr had a right to resist the militia. I will not say it is treason nor a misdemeanor to advance such doctrines, but it is extremely improper, and ought not to be tolerated, nor heard with patience.

The motion of Col. Burr is, that you issue a subpœna *duces tecum* to the President of the United States, to bring with him or produce a certain letter from Gen. Wilkinson, and the orders issued for the suppressingthe plans of Col. Burr. The court sitting as one of the pillars of state, cannot sanction such an application, such an insult to the executive of our government. The motion is improper, the ground on which it is founded is wrong, and the inferences drawn by the counsel are wrong. The affidavit of Col. Burr is insufficient to warrant such an application. It is vague and indefinite. It ought to have shown that the papers were material to prove the innocence of the accused. If they are in any way material, they would have a contrary bearing. There is another point of which the court ought to be satisfied, before they grant the motion, and that is, whether this letter be a public document.

The court ought also to be satisfied that the President has this letter. He is not the custos rotulorum of the public. The custody of these papers belongs to the secretary of state. How absurd therefore to issue an order to the President for papers not in his possession! The same may be said with regard to the order said to have been issued to destroy Col. Burr and those with him. With respect to the letter from Gen. W. they say they must have the original. Why would not a copy answer the same purpose? Gen. W. would not deny it, and an express act of Congress stamps the copy with the same force as the original.

He observed that it was his sincere and fervent wish that the accused might have all the advantage of evidence to which he was by law entitled.

Saturday, June 13th.

On Thursday the grand jury were adjourned till Saturday. On the conclusion of the argument on the motion to obtain a subpœna *duces tecum*, Col. Burr addressed the court. He observed that this was, perhaps, the most proper time for renewing the motion which he had some time since made to the court, about giving more specific instructions to the grand jury on certain points of evidence. These points he had reduced to writing, in the form of abstract propositions, which he would take the liberty of reading to the court.

The following is a list of those propositions, and the authorities cited to support them.

1. That the grand jury cannot, consistently with their oath, find a bill, except on such testimony as would justify the petit jury to find the prisoner guilty.

Foster, 232. Sect. 8. 3 Institute, 25. 2d Institute, 384. Dalton, 519. Judge Wilson's Works, vol. 2d, 364. T. W. William's Justice, 3d vol. printed 1794. 3d State T. 419, 420, and Sir John Hawle's observations, 4 S. T. 183. 4th Blackstone, 302 to 306. 2d Hale, chap. 8, page 61. Wilson's edition, with Wilson's note. 2d Hall,

chap. 22, page 169, with Wilson's note. Eunomos Dici. 2d Sect. 39, page 124–5–6. State T. page 3. Foster, page 322, sect. 8.

2. That no testimony or witnesses ough to go to the grand jury but what are legal, and competent to support the charge about which the inquiry is made.

Danby's case, Leach, 443, chap. 187. Dodd's case, Leach, 59, chap. 77. Commonwealth of Virginia, vs. Hopbam, Warles, and Daws, before the gen. court at Williamsburg.

3. That the grand jury cannot return a bill for treason for levying war against the U S. unless they have two witnesses who swear to the overt act of the treason laid in the indictment, both which witnesses are believed by them.

East's Crown Law, chap. 2d, sect. 64. That both must be believed. 3d State Trials, p. 56.

4. That there must be two witnesses to the grand jury of each overt act, follows also as a consequence from the former position, that they must have such testimony as would be requisite for the petit jury.

5. That the grand jury cannot find a bill for treason, in consequence of any confessions made, though proved by two witnesses. Foster, 241—3—4. Black.

Constitution of the U. S. Article 3d, Sect. 3. Graydon's Digest, 11. Judge Iredell's charge. Fries' Trial, 171–172. v. East, 96, 97.

6. That as the grand jury only hear evidence on the part of the state, if upon that evidence they entertain a doubt of the truth of the charge, they ought not to find the bill, as the presumption is ever in favour of innocence. 1st Mc Nally, 2 to 6.

7. No act of a third person can be given in evidence against the accused, to prove him guilty of treason, or of a misdemeanor, under the law of the 5th June, 1794, unles that act is proved to have been committed by the advice, command, direction, or instigation of the accused, if done in his absence; or if done in presence, unless it be proved that the accused was aiding or assisting.

An act shall bind a person connected with the act. But the declaration shall not bind him, because no part of the act. Mc Nally, 615, 616.

8. The declarations of others cannot be given in evidence on the present inquiry, to support the charge of treason, or of a misdemeanor, under the law of 5th June, 1794, unless it be proved that the accused was present, and assented thereto.

East, 96. In case of conspiracy, confessions are good against him who makes them, but not against others. Peake B. Confess. Peake 7, Hansay. Kelyng 18th, Mc Nally, 40–41. Confessions of one cannot be read against others. 3. State Trial, 574.

A relation of what had been done, no evidence. State Trial, 192 195.

State trials in the presence of others, they acquiescing. Mc Nally, 621.

Mr. Hay opposed this, and contended that the court had no right to give specific instructions to the grand jury, after they had been once generally charged by the court. That no precedent could be brought to support it. That criminal prosecutions ought to proceed without these interruptions.

He said that the chief justice in his charge had dilated on the nature of treason, and given all the information which he thought material. That Burr ought not to meet superior indulgence to any other man, and there was no reason at all for hunting up all the old, musty, and absurd doctrines of antiquity, in order to enlist them in his service.

Mr. Botts said that the gentleman but the other day demanded precedents; that the grand jury was not a lawless mob. That it was not Col. Burr's desire to consume much time; he wished to end at once the bonds of recognizance, and the public prejudice which surrounded him, and that they were willing to limit their share to the discussion of a particular time.

The chief justice said it was usual and the best course for the court to charge the jury generally, at the com-

mencement of the term, and to give their opinion on incidental points as they arose, when the grand jury themselves should apply to them for information; that it was manifestly improper to commit the opinion of the court on points which might come before them, to be decided on the trial in chief; that he had generally confined his charges to a few general points, without launching into many details; one reason was, that some of the detailed points might never arise during the session of the grand jury, and any instruction on them would of course be unnecessary; another was, that some of these points might be extremely difficult to decide, and would require an argument of counsel; because there was no judge or man who would not find his solitary meditations of the closet very much assisted by the discussions of others; that he would have had no difficulty in giving his opinion at this time on certain points on which he could obtain a discussion of the counsel, provided he did not thereby commit his opinion on the trial in chief.

Mr. Burr requested him to inspect the list of propositions, that he might determine which of those points would admit of his opinion, and which would not. The list was then handed to the court.

(To be continued.)

SCRAPS.

——Quot capitum vivunt, totidem studiorum
Millia.——

The following extract from the Memoirs of Baron de Tott, may perhaps in some measure account for the resistance which the British have lately experienced at the Dardanelles. The Turks, however, at the time that Baron de Tott commenced his labours, were not so completely defenceless as are the Americans at this moment.

After they had experienced a series of disasters in their wars with the Russians, in consequence of the ignorance of their chiefs, the knavery of the subalterns, and a discipline "which, though severe, was never exact," the Grand Seignior found it necessary to repose confidence in a man of talents. He consequently employed the Baron de Tott, with an absolute power to put the pass at the Dardanelles, which forms the key to his dominions, in a state of defence. To the efforts of that officer it is principally owing that Constantinople is not at this day as defenceless as New-York.

He thus describes his labours:

"My first care was to examine the state of the castles. A view of the soldiers appointed for their defence, was sufficient to show that there was no greater resource to be hoped from discipline and good order, than from the condition of the fortifications. Terror had seized on every mind to such a degree, that they openly talked of abandoning the batteries on the first discharge of the enemy's cannon.

"The permanence of the Turkish garrison, by making each soldier an established citizen, furnishes him with too many interesting objects which demand his care, for him to devote himself entirely to the defence of the citadel in which he is stationed; his concerns extend beyond the walls he defends, nor can he be confined by discipline, which, among the Turks, though always severe, is never exact.

"The slightest consideration of the construction of the Dardanelles will be sufficient to make us perceive the reason of the desertion which threatened us. Walls without mortar, raised more than thirty feet above the batteries, which were level with the sea, were expected to tumble on the cannon and gunners at the first broadside of the Russians; so that the Turks were in more danger, from such a defence, than from the attack of their enemies.

"An artillery, formidable in appearance, from the width of its bore, but

little to be dreaded after the first discharge, from the slowness with which these enormous pieces must be served, formed the principal batteries on each side of the channel. The fire of the castles called the Dardanelles, could reach to the opposite shore; but scarcely to the midle of the strait, from the two castles erected near its mouth.

"This artillery, all of brass, without trunnions or carriages, laid upon hollowed pieces of wood, with their breeches secured by large stones, to prevent their recoil; a number of other pieces lying in the sand, together with several mortars, seemed more like the ruins of a siege, than preparations for a defence."

"The strait of the Dardanelles, situated fifty leagues to the west of Constantinople, between the Archipelago and the little sea of Marmora, extends from the coast of Troy to Gallipoli over against Lampsacus. This space, about twelve leagues, of an unequal breadth, contains different points, in which the continents of Europe and Asia, which this strait separates, approach to within the distance of three or four hundred fathoms. Three leagues from its mouth, on the side next the Archipelago, at the narrowest part of the strait, have been built the two castles called the Dardanelles; the cannon of each of which commanded the opposite shore. These were, for a long time, the only barrier to secure Constantinople; but the Turks becoming more fearful, though not more enlightened, at length built two others near the mouth; but as they are at the distance of fifteen hundred fathoms, their fire is uncertain, and their defence insufficient."

"The surplus waters which the Black Sea receives, and which cannot be evaporated, pouring into the Mediterranean, through the Bosphorus of Thrace and the Propontis, forms, at the Dardanelles, currents so violent, that frequently ships can scarcely stem them, with all their sails set. Pilots should likewise observe, when they have a sufficient wind, to sail in such a manner as to present the least resistance possible to the force of the waters. To effect this, it is evident, the direction of the currents must be considered; which, driven back from one jutting shore to another, are the grand obstacles to the navigation of the straits; and expose those to great danger who neglect to allow for their effects.

"This, indeed, was the only kind of instruction I could receive from the pilots of the two Turkish vessels; and my observations, on their passing up the straits, suggested hints extremely useful for their defence. I perceived that a battery, erected on the headland called the Barber's Point, to correspond with another, at a convenient distance, on the European side, would give the Turks the power of raking every ship which should endeavour to force a passage, while the ship or ships could not fire their broadsides without exposing the vessel's side to the currents, consequently to be driven back by their violence; and the same situation would afford an opportunity to the Turkish artillery to employ its bar-shot with great effect on their sails, expanded by the brisk gale, necessary to attempt forcing their way, and which, soon destroyed, would leave them in certain danger of being shipwrecked on the coast.

"I had likewise another powerful motive for adopting this system of defence. These batteries would command the anchoring place of the White Spots *; and indeed, the whole space between them and the Dardanelles, and render Constantinople entirely secure, if the Turks would only serve the artillery I was about to have brought thither in any passable manner.

"Another headland, called Mill-Point, nearer the Dardanelles, on the European shore, seemed convenient

* A cove in the straits, on the coast of Asia, between the first and second castles. It is the only anchoring place where the enemy could establish themselves, after having forced the passage of the first entrance.

for constructing another battery, as it might extend its fire to that at Barber's Point, and the castle of Asia. I also determined to erect a fourth on the banks of the Simois, to cover the fortress which joins to it, and which, for the reason I have already mentioned, is not tenable."

"I determined to construct the batteries twenty-two feet thick. The inhabitants of the neighbouring villages were already at work, to raise epaulements of earth and fascines; but they were hardly allowed a few tents to protect them from the weather. Government took no care to provide any subsistence for these its wretched slaves, whose neglected harvests perished before their eyes."

"It is plain, from the description of the castles, that the numerous artillery which they contain, could be no way useful in the defence of the strait, unless more advantageously disposed. The Simois (that celebrated river, which, nevertheless, is only a small channel, where the rain water forms a torrent) descends from the mountain, and falls into the sea, below the castle of Asia. I thought it proper to erect a battery, which, serving for an epaulement to the castle, might contain a part of its artillery, while the approaches to it were impeded by this brook. Thus I could cover the side of the castle, the artillery of which commanded the strait lengthwise.

"It was also with this view that the Turks had placed there an enormous piece of ordnance, which would carry a marble ball of eleven hundred pounds weight. This piece, cast in brass, in the reign of Amurath, was composed of two parts, joined together by a screw, where the charge is contained, after the manner of an English pistol. Its breech rested against a massy stone work; and it was placed upon timbers, cut and disposed for that purpose, under a small arch, which served as an embrasure. I could not make use of this enormous cannon in the outworks; and, as they were disposed in such a manner as to prevent its being fired, the Turks murmured at my paying so little regard to a piece of artillery, which, no doubt, had not its equal in the universe.

"The Pacha made some remonstrances to me on that head. He agreed, with me, that the difficulty of charging it would not allow, in case of an attack, to fire it more than once; but, he urged, this single discharge would be so destructive, and reach so far, that no one entertained a doubt but it would be alone sufficient to destroy the whole fleet of the enemy. It was easier for me to give way to this prejudice than to overthrow it, and, without changing my plan of defence, I could, by cutting through the epaulement, in the direction of this piece, allow it room to be fired; but I was willing first to judge of its effect.

"The crowd about me trembled at this proposal; and the oldest among them asserted there was a tradition, that this piece, which had never yet been discharged, would occasion such a shock as must overturn the castle and the city. It was, indeed, possible it might shake some stones out of the wall, but I assured them they would not be regretted by the Grand Seignior; and that the direction of this piece would not allow me to imagine the city would suffer by the explosion.

"Never, certainly, had any cannon so formidable a reputation. Friends and enemies were alike to suffer from its fury. A month was now elapsed since it was determined to load this piece of artillery, which required no less than three hundred and thirty pounds weight of powder; and I sent to the head engineer, to prepare a priming. All who heard me give this order immediately disappeared, to avoid the predicted danger. The Pacha himself was about to retreat, and it was with the utmost difficulty I persuaded him that he ran no risk, in a small kiosk, near the corner of the castle; from whence he might, notwithstanding, observe the effects of the ball.

"Having succeeded in this, nothing

remained but to inspire the engineer with courage; who, though he was the only one who had not fled, showed no great resolution in the remonstrances he made to excite my pity; I, at last, rather silenced than animated him, by promising to expose myself to the same danger. I took my station on the stone work, behind the cannon, and felt a shock like that of an earthquake. At the distance of three hundred fathoms I saw the ball divide into three pieces, and these fragments of a rock crossed the strait, rebounded from the water to the opposite mountain, and left the surface of the sea all in a foam through the whole breadth of the channel. This experiment, while it dissipated the chimerical fears of the people, the Pacha, and the engineers, proved to me likewise the terrible effects of such a ball; and I cut the epaulement in the direction of the piece."

In Gibbon's Decline of the Roman Empire, we have the following account of the origin of this tremendous cannon, which was cast in the fifteenth century.

"Among the implements of destruction, he (Mahomet II) studied with peculiar care the recent and tremendous discovery of the Latins; and his artillery surpassed whatever had yet appeared in the world. A founder of cannon, a Dane or Hungarian, who had been almost starved in the Greek service, deserted to the Moslems, and was liberally entertained by the Turkish sultan. Mahomet was satisfied with the answer to his first question, which he eagerly pressed on the artist. "Am I able to cast a cannon "capable of throwing a ball or stone "of sufficient size to batter the walls "of Constantinople?—I am not ignorant of their strength, but were they "more solid than those of Babylon, I "could oppose an engine of superior "power: the position and management of that engine must be left to "your engineers." On this assurance, a foundery was established at Adrianople: the metal was prepared; and at the end of three months, Urban produced a piece of brass ordnance of stupendous, and almost incredible, magnitude; a measure of twelve palms is assigned to the bore; and the stone bullet weighed six hundred pounds. A vacant place before the new palace was chosen for the first experiment; but, to prevent the sudden and mischievous effects of astonishment and fear, a proclamation was issued, that the cannon would be discharged the ensuing day. The explosion was felt or heard in a circuit of an hundred furlongs: the ball, by the force of gunpowder, was driven above a mile; and on the spot where it fell, it buried itself a fathom deep in the ground. For the conveyance of this destructive engine, a frame or carriage of thirty waggons was linked together and drawn along by a team of sixty oxen; two hundred men on both sides were stationed to poise and support the rolling weight; two hundred and fifty workmen marched before to smooth the way and repair the bridges; and near two months were employed in a laborious journey of one hundred and fifty miles. A lively philosopher derides on this occasion the credulity of the Greeks, and observes, with much reason, that we should always distrust the exaggeration of a vanquished people. He calculates, that a ball, even of two hundred pounds, would require a charge of one hundred and fifty pounds of powder; and that the stroke would be feeble and impotent, since not a fifteenth part of the mass could be inflamed at the same moment. A stranger as I am to the art of destruction, I can discern that the modern improvements of artillery prefer the number of pieces to the weight of metal; the quickness of the fire to the sound, or even the consequence, of a single explosion. Yet I dare not reject the positive and unanimous evidence of contemporary writers; nor can it seem improbable, that the first artists, in their rude and ambitious efforts, should have transgressed the standard of moderation."

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By an arrival at New-Bedford, from England, we have received a London weekly paper of May 24, from which we are enabled to make the following selections:—It does not appear, by any official statements, that the war had been renewed in Poland; but the reports which reach us from almost every quarter, seem to strengthen an opinion that it has been recommenced with dreadful slaughter. The article, under the London head of May 24th on this subject, may be considered to bear a continental date very little distant in time from those brought to Providence, by the Hazard. It is, however, more particular and satisfactory. The late rumours of peace appear to have given to other expectations, which involve not only a sanguinary warfare in Poland, and along the northern maratime coast, but throughout the whole extent of the Turkish empire. This extension of the war, may be considered as resulting from the ill-success of the expedition against the Porte; since it has given to the French, a complete control over the civil and military operations of that power.—*Bost. Gaz.*

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London, May 24.

RUMOURS OF A GREAT BATTLE IN POLAND.

A general battle is rumoured to have at length been fought—At a late hour on Friday evening, it was reported that the Russians and Prussians had made a general attack upon the French army.—Others allege that the attack was began by the French.

The Russians and Prussians amounted to about 185,000, of whom 160,000 were Russians.—The French force was near 200,000.—But the Russians had a reserve in Lithuania of 40,000 men more—The battle is rumoured to have been of the most furious and obstinate nature.—It is terminated much in the same way as the battle of Eylau—without any decisive advantages gained by the French—Thirty thousand men are said to have been killed or wounded on both sides.

Yesterday morning we received letters from the coast, which state, that a heavy firing was heard on Thursday night, in the direction of Calais, supposed to have been rejoicings for some victory. The French, of course, if the result were as we have stated it above, indecisive, and if they had nothing more to boast of than they had at Eylau, would claim the victory, and order rejoicings to take place, and *Te Deum* to be celebrated. The conscripts must be encouraged at all events. But if the consequence of the battle was neither the surrender of Dantzic, nor the capture of Koningsberg, the French have little to boast of. The battle is stated to have begun on the 6th; the Emperor Alexander, the King of Prussia, and Bonaparte, headed their respective armies.

Other accounts from Holland state, that the battle was not indecisive, but that the French were defeated.

An American vessel from Rotterdam is off Dover, which landed an over-sea pilot belonging to that place, who states, that at the time he sailed, a report had reached Rotterdam of a battle having been fought in Poland which lasted three days, and ended in the total defeat of the French—The Emperor of Russia and King of Prussia were personally engaged.—Similar accounts are said to have prevailed at Flushing.

Such are the rumours which have reached us—No accounts of any battle have been officially received by Government.

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Berlin, May 9th.

Up to the 4th, nothing had occurred between either of the armies. The enemy's preparations indicate that he will direct his grand attack along the coast, as, in case of succeeding, he will be in a better situation for relieving Dantzic, and also for receiving support from the shipping of England, Russia, and Sweden. Besides the three Frigates at Koningsberg, intended for taking troops on board, several thousand Russians have been embarked at Pilau, in order to be landed upon the Frisch Nerung, near Dantzic.

By land, the advanced posts of the Russians and Prussians are extended in the front of Braunsberg and Nehlsack. The French advanced posts on the left side are at Frauenberg, Mulhausen, and Wormsdill. The latter place is occupied by eight thousand of the Marshal Prince of Corvo's corp. Within the circuit of six leagues, about Thirty Thousand men are encamped; and, in fact, the whole army is in such a position as to be ready for a general action in a few hours. About the end of last month, couriers were dispatched from the headquarters to all the reinforcements on their march, to hasten their approach with all possible speed.

Dresden, May 5.

The last letters from Vienna mention, that considerable wagers have been laid in the first societies, that the preliminaries of a general peace will be signed before the 1st of July.

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The Turkish army has been wholly re-organized, and every corps of a thousand men, has a French officer, subordinate only to the Commander in Chief. Whilst these arrangements are proceeding in the Turkish Empire, the French Emissaries are stated to be equally busy in every part of the dependent provinces. It is reported, upon good authority, that all the Barbary Powers have declared against us, and that the Mediterranean already swarms with their corsairs. This is of serious consequence to the Merchants of the Levant trade. We believe indeed that the greater part of this trade has been long extinguished, and that what remains is rather to be considered as of private than of national concern. But the hostility of those petty powers is not the less vexatious Their ships are not confined to the Mediterranean. The Americans suffered so much from them, that they deemed it prudent to purchase an ignominious truce. The French are well aware of this, and their intrigues have long been directed to stir up these privileged robbers against the British Commerce.

Mr. Arbuthnot, and Ad. Duckworth, are on their return home. Sir Sidney Smith is to remain off the mouth of the Dardanelles.

The misunderstanding between the British and Russian governments, relative to some commercial regulations, has been amicably adjusted.

A suit has been entered at the King's Bench, in Ireland, by Mr. *H. Johnson*, Commedian, against *R. Curran*, Esq. for a criminal intercourse with his wife. The gentleman is the eldest son of J. Philpot Curran, Esq. master of the Rolls; and the lady much celebrated for her personal beauty. Mr C. has fled his country.

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PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

LOWER ELBE, May 13th.

Contrary to all expectations, we are still without intelligence concerning the events which in all probability have already taken place in the North. One thing is certain, that Dantzic is the appoint of attack and defence. The papers pressed into the service of France tell us, that the siege of that city is carried on with vigour: they inform us that the garrison makes perpetual sorties, and add, of course, that all these sorties are very unfortunate for the besieged; and they foretell the speedy surrender of the town. But these same accounts do not conceal the determination of the Prussians to defend the place to the last extremity; and the writers by their laboured attempts to shew the probability of a speedy capture, betray rather their own sense of its importance than prove the probability of the event.—The *Altona Mercury* of yesterday, relates, in a second edition, that on the 29th ult. at night, *the French made three attempts to take the place by storm*, but in vain; after which an armistice of four hours was granted for burying the dead. It is said, that ships, which passed by on the 5th inst. heard a violent cannonade from the City. This last intelligence discredits a report which two days since had gained great ground, that the siege was raised. It was added, that the Saxons had deserted to a man; that an attack was made by accord at the same instant from the garrison in the city, and the English Frigates before it, upon the French works; and that after an obstinate contest, the enemy was forced to yield his positions, heavy artillery, &c.—This account is still credited here, and the desertion of the Saxons is said to have been acknowledged by the French Minister Bourienne.

In the mean while it is evident that Bonaparte seriously purposes to remedy the fault he has committed in the eyes of military men, by advancing so far into Poland, while Stralsund, Colberg, and Dantzic remain in the power of an enemy who has also the command of the sea. Every thing shows that he is resolved to act for a time on the defensive. He has taken a strong position in Prussia, by means of which he hopes to repel the attacks of the Great Russian Army, which lies before him; and he in the mean while orders the siege of the maritime fortresses in the Baltic Hence the waste of blood before Dantzic. In one night three ineffectual attempts to storm the fortress! Every one knows the immense loss of which such an attempt causes, even when successful; but this is indifferent to a General, whose disregard for the lives of his men is beyond all precedent. After Bonaparte's famous first campaign in Italy, he was asked as to the expense. "*J'ai depense dix mille hommes par mois*," (I spent 10,000 men every month,) he replied. It ought not to be forgotten, that he then commanded only Frenchmen. Now he has allies; and he will be subject to no slight embarrassment in the choice of his assailants.—What troops, for instance, were employed in the threefold attack on the 29th? If Germans, how naturally must the thought occur to them, "We are the chosen victims!" Such a suggestion would fly in every quarter of the Grand army; and a defalcation, dreadful and decisive, might be the result.

But to come nearer home in my remarks. While the siege of Dantzic is carried on with fury, that of Colberg reposes for a moment, and attempts are insidiously made to disengage the King of Sweden from the

Coalition; but to no purpose. This monarch has renewed his treaties with the King of Prussia; all animosity between these two Sovereigns is forgotten; and 6000 Prussians are on their passage to Stralsund, under Generals Blucher and Tauenzien, while the diplomatic relations between the two courts are restored.

Here we see a Monarch, who has already lost the greater part of his states, and the remainder of which are actually attacked by the enemy, sending his best Generals with a considerable force, to defend the dominions of a Sovereign but lately his adversary, when threatened by the common foe.—An incident like this may allow us to hope, that the spirit of a generous and wise coalition is not yet every where extinct. Were every enemy of France to act thus, Europe might still be saved from impending bondage.

Sweden having been found incorruptible, it is now deemed necessary to collect a large force on this frontier of Germany. On Sunday last, Marshal Brune received, by a courier from Finkenslein, the command of all the forces in Lower Saxony, which united with the troops coming from Italy, are to form an army of observation against the Swedes and English, and at the same time cover the operations of the Grand Army. The Marshal was to set out from Hamburgh this morning, on his way to Schwerin; and a part of the garrison has already left that City. A number of camps are to be established in Mecklenburgh and Pomerania.

I have endeavoured to represent what is thought here to be the military plan of the enemy. This sketch, if not quite correct, justifies the remark of one of our journalists, that the late events in Poland have restored the arts of war to its former credit. How much, how incalculably much, is gained if an enemy can be compelled to proceed cautiously and slowly, all of whose victories have hitherto been a series of *coup de main*. Surely, when Austria at length sees that the Allies are able to hold France at bay, its energy will revive once more. The transactions at the late diet at Hungary certainly entitle us to form the most lively hopes and expectations.

From the Morning Chronicle.

Monday next completes a quarter of the Morning Chronicle; after that day the publication of the paper will be suspended.

When one is on his death-bed, it is expected that he speak the truth, whatever he might have done while in full life. The Chronicle being about to take its leave of this sublunary world, now sendeth forth its "last speech and dying words." And as it has been said, that when one approaches the confines of the grave, he may often have more distinct views of futurity, than when shrouded by the dark veil of mortality, if the Chronicle should add a few words by way of prophecy, it may not appear unseasonable.

At the death of the Chronicle many will rejoice; to this I have no objection; let them laugh;—*I* should certainly laugh, were I in their situation; and I shall laugh now, be my situation what it may. Cheetham will say the Chronicle dies for want of support:—very well, so let it be; but I have one consolation, that the Chronicle has had as much support as it deserved—if other papers get more encouragement than they deserve, that is none of my business. This is a land of liberty, a free country—every man has a right to give his money to whom he pleases; and so tenacious are my countrymen of this privilege, that to show their independent spirit, they often give their money to very unworthy objects.—This shows liberty—a man to be a true son of liberty, must have no restraints.—Some, it is true, talk of principle—conscience—and what not! this is all stuff; no principle—no restraint—but Liberty and Republicanism for ever!

The above "last words" are for the majority of mankind—the "sovereign people," who, whatever those high fellows may think of it, and whatever they may say about it at Martling's, I hold in "sovereign" contempt. But there are many people yet in this degraced country that I respect and love; and I am happy to declare that of this description are those who have supported the Chronicle. To these I shall always feel grateful, and hope they will accept of my sincerest acknowledgments. These people, out of desire for my welfare, may wish me

to continue the Chronicle, in hopes of making it a permanent and profitable establishment. They may ask if I really stop for want of the means to carry it on? Though I do not think my friends like Diddler, in the play, yet I feel myself somewhat in the situation of Sam.

" *Diddler.* Sam, have you such a thing " as ten pence about you?
" *Sam.* Yeez: and I mean to keep it " about me."

To be serious (for on one's death bed, one should put on a long face now and then) the establishment of the Chronicle is an expensive one; it has formerly been a political party paper; and has, as far as I can discover, been decently supported. But looking round the political horizon at this time, I think it appears " squally "—and there is very little hope that the paper can long be continued merely as a political paper. To attempt to make it a mercantile paper would at this time require a capital which I freely acknowledge, I have not to risk on such an undertaking—Although, I may, like Sam, have ten pence in my pocket, I have not ten thousand dollars. Indeed if I had it, I think I should be as loth to spend it on the Chronicle as *Sam* was to lend his money to *Diddler*.

I have not the vanity to suppose the death of the Chronicle will have any effect on the harmony of the spheres. The sun, I am apt to think, will rise and set—the moon will wax and wane day and night, and winter and summer succeed each other, in the same order as if the Chronicle still existed, or as if it had never existed. No one, therefore, need be alarmed, as they ought to be; should the *Aurora* be obscured or the *Citizen* be disfranchised—should such an event take place, to be sure the universe would feel a shock—understanding would fail—liberty would droop and die, and wisdom would no more utter her voice in the—porter-houses.

Although the Chronicle may have been guilty of some political sins, yet I must say that I die in such a hardened state, that I have no disposition to make confessions, but go down to the grave with all my imperfections on my head. I dow not, however, leave the world with malice in my heart. I freely and sincerely forgive all those who have attacked me either in mind, body or estate, from the doughty Cheetham, the great gun of democracy, down to that pitiful pop-gun, the Public Advertiser. And I hereby give them full liberty (for I know they will take it whether I give it them or not) *to kill me after I am dead*, with their ink and types, until they are tired of the fun.

(More " last words," in our next.)

IMPORTANT AND TOO TRUE.

A letter from the " highest authority," received at Baltimore, from Washington, and published in an extra Gazette, states—

That a letter had been received from Captain Decatur, of the 4th, by express, finorming, that the British Squadron had moved higher up in Hamptom-Roads—that he had been at quarters the whole of the previous night on board the Chesapeake, expecting an attack—that three British tenders, armed, had moved into shoal water—that Commodore Douglass had formally declared Norfolk IN A STATE OF BLOCKADE, and had actually stopped one or two vessels until their " Resolutions " should be rescinded, and that if he was not permitted to obtain supplies he would take them by force!

—

Since the above was in type, we have been favoured with the following extract of a letter from the highest authority at Washington, dated July 7th, and containing additional particulars—

" A letter from Capt. Decatur is just received, by express, dated Norfolk, July 4th, stating, that on the preceding evening, the four British ships appeared in Hampton Roads, and by their movements manifested a determination to take the Frigate Chesapeake. All hands were accordingly at quarters all that night. The next

morning, at day break, three tenders were observed sounding the channel. On the 4th, in the morning early, they brought too a vessel going from Hampton to Norfolk, and by her sent a letfrom commodore Douglass, declaring, that if they did not rescind their resolutions, he would cut off all communication with Norfolk by water, so as to allow no vessel whatever to go to or from that place; and on the 4th, a small vessel proceeding from Hampton to Norfolk was fired at and turned back. They have sent several insolent messages to Norfolk, among others, that if they did withhold from them all supplies, "*they would take them by force.*"

—

We have now arrived at the *ne plus ultra* of national degradation. We have no fears of an *Irish hoist*—a peg lower.—Down we are, and down we must be; and down we deserve to be.

It is the quintessence of nonsense for Federalists to exert themselves to save a people at once deaf and blind. The Federalists have worn themselves out in preaching to asses' ears. Their every exertion has been directed to the purpose of making the nation powerful, in order that the nation may be respected, and they are despised, buffetted, and denied the means of subsistence, by way of reward.

"That low cunning, which in fools supplies,
" And amply too, the place of being wise,"

has ever opposed, and at last entirely destroyed, their influence. We now *suffer*, because we would not *see*. We have one, and but one consolation, which is, that we *deserve* our misfortunes.

We wish, however, that every possible exertion, as we are actually engaged in a war, might be used by way of defence. But without funds, without finances, without a government in which we can place confidence, what can be done? Meet in the park, and pass flaming patriotic resolutions—whew! But what next? I dont know.

Begin with respecting talents and integrity, and learn not to give the vilest of the vile the ascendency in the community.

2dly. Arm and fortify. But how will you proceed? the government has refused—Congress will not grant a sum in the least degree adequate to the purpose.

The next thing is to try what can be done by subscription. That is, on the whole, a sorry expedient. We wish, however, to see it tried, and to the amount of our ability we will subscribe.

What is the situation of the Narrows? We have little to apprehend, I believe, from an attack from any other quarter. By the way of Hell-Gate we have comparatively little to fear. Can we erect a fort or forts that will command the channel? If we can, how much have we to allow for a brisk breeze, which might, perhaps, enable a ship under sail to run the gauntlet of our batteries without much damage?

If we cannot efficiently fortify at the narrows, what might be done by bringing artillery to bear upon our assailants, when they become stationary?

In order to burn our town about our ears, they will probably come to an anchor; and we know a ship at anchor is a better mark than a ship under sail.

Baron Steuben, we have been told, suggested to our good citizens the propriety of having a *park of artillery*; the cannon to be mounted on carriages, which could with the greatest facility be transported to any part where they might be found necessary.

We wish that these subjects might command the attention of our countrymen. We have merely given a few hints, which we hope will awaken their attention, and that some more able pencil will complete our outline.

Whether the present ominous appearances should or should not terminate in an open and destructive war, we ought to be forewarned. We ought to foresee what *may be* the consequence of our civility system, in which a congee and a proclamation are supposed to be worth a battery of cannon.

The following Song was made for John Bull, but the sentiments which it contains might well be adopted by Yankee Buckskin.

JOHN BULL, when e'er the maggot bites,
Cropsick with ease and quiet,
Raves about wrongs, roars about rights—
All rumpus, rage, and riot.

But if a foreign foe invades,
John tells a different story;
Away with fears, away with feuds,
All Union, Triumph, Glory!

He scorns Dons, Dutchmen, & Mounseers,
And spite of their alliance,
With half the world about his ears,
Bids t'other half defiance!

Now John Bull, having a navy, and being wherewithal fortified and armed, might look and talk big with propriety. We may look and talk big, but can we act?

The following beautiful Lines are from an English translation of Cupid and Psyche, *a Mythological tale, from the Golden Ass of Apuleius.*

Young Psyche still more beauteous grows;
She seems unconscious of her charms—
Yet no one plucks this opening rose—
She takes no suitor to her arms.

Each sister shines a regal bride,
In sweet connubial union blest;
Each moves conspicuous in the pride
Of sceptred state and ermin'd vest.

But Psyche owns no lawful lord;
She walks a Goddess from above—
All saw, all prais'd, and all ador'd,
But no one ever dar'd to love.

Yet half-form'd wishes still will ply
With feverish dreams th' unpractis'd mind,
When the clos'd eye, unknowing why,
Its wonted slumbers fails to find.

Though the blank heart no passion owns,
Some soft ideas will intrude,
The pining fair, in silence moans,
Her dull unvaried solitude!

Psyche is described as visiting the apartment of her husband, with a view to murder him in his sleep.

Now trembling, now distracted—bold,
And now irresolute, she seems;
The blue lamp glimmers in her hold,
And in her hand the dagger gleams.

Prepar'd to strike, she verges near,
The blue light glimmering from above,
The hideous sight expects with fear,
And gazes on the God of Love!

Not such a young and and frolic child,
As poets feign, or sculptors plan;
No, no—she sees, with transports wild,
Eternal Beauty veil'd in Man!

His cheeks ingrain'd carnation glow'd,
Like rubies on a bed of pearls,
And down his ivory shoulders flow'd,
In clustering bands, his golden curls,

Soft as the cygnet's down his wings,
And as the falling snow-flake fair,
Each light elastic feather springs,
And dances in the balmy air!

The pure and vital stream he breathes,
Makes e'en the lamp shine doubly bright,
Which, its gay flame enamour'd, wreathes,
And gleams with scintillating light!

Translation of Dr. Johnson's Greek Epitaph upon Goldsmith.

STAY, traveller, nor pass regardless by,
Where Oliver's lamented reliques lie;
You, who the deeds of early times explore,
"Eye nature's walks," sweet poesy adore;
Here, from life's various occupations torn,
Th' historian, nat'ralist, and poet, mourn.

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THE

WEEKLY INSPECTOR.

"Of those men who have overturned the Liberties of Republics, the greatest number "have begun their career by paying an obsequious court to the People—com- "mencing DEMAGOGUES, and ending TYRANTS." HAMILTON.

Vol. II.] NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1807. [No. 47.

To the Editor of the Weekly Inspector.

SIR,

I am almost ashamed to trespass a third time upon your indulgence and the patience of your readers That the sapient editor of the Register as yet discovers neither compunction nor shame; that he remains perfectly satisfied of being in quiet and undisputed possession of all the wit and the wisdom of this country; that he continues regularly to serve up to the public his monthly mess of plagiarism and dulness, are to me subjects rather of merriment than of mortification. But, sir, I understand that there is a little knot of dabblers in literature with whom this learned gentleman passes for a very prodigy of erudition. In this fond circle of admirers, while the little oracle 'sits attentive to his own applause,' or pours forth his rapid torrent of common-place literature and thread-bare anecdote, he still enjoys the courteous grin of adulation, and the vacant stare of gaping astonishment. Now, like a genuine Mar-Pedant, I cannot rest satisfied as long as this empty pretender to literary honours has a single friend or supporter remaining. Our race is of the true bull-dog temper: when once we have fastened our teeth, the hold is never loosened till our adversary is laid sprawling at our feet. So, once more to the charge. Nor can I grant quarter till every patron and admirer of the Monthly Register shall blush for his former folly, and, like Caliban in the play, wonder how he could "take this monster for a god, and worship this dull fool."

Some hundred years ago, Le Sage tells us, a grateful devil * took it into his head to amuse his benefactor, by removing or rendering transparent the roofs of all the houses in the good city of Madrid, and thus exposing to the view of his friend the odd scenes which were transacting below. Could I, by any art, magic or diabolic, acquire the good will of this merry devil, my first wish would be, to exhibit to the public gaze the interior of the study of our illustrious journalist. There might you see him with fifty volumes open before him, rapidly turning over the pages, now leaping into one book, then tumbling over another, here culling an idea, there selecting a metaphor—borrowing a quotation from one writer, and pilfering a sentence from a second—one moment transposing and disfiguring a passage of Johnson, and the next translating into prose a stanza of Beattie. Bless me, how industriously he is employed! See how actively he runs about, pen in hand, from book to book. But what large volume is that in the centre, to which he has such frequent recourse, and which, to judge from the blots and blurs and dogs-ears about it, seems to be in such constant use? Oh, I see—The Pursuits of Literature. Stop—what is he about now? He has finished his transcriptions, and seems to be in profound meditation. What can it be that so perplexes him? Oh, I understand—he is endeavouring to patch together the fragments he

* *Asmodeo*, in *Le Diable Boiteux*.

has been pilfering, and is at present mightily puzzled to connect two pieces which obstinately refuse to coalesce. One is a note from the P. L. about Dr. Parr and Bishop Horsley, and the other part of Randolph's speech on the non-importation act: and no changing, or twisting, or turning, can force them to unite. Poor youth, how he labours!—At length, after wedging in between them *(mirabile dictu)* an *original* sentence of his own, he succeeds in dove-tailing them together with tolerable neatness. Now behold with what exultation he paces around his chamber—with what rapture he reads aloud his precious piece of compilation—how he lifts up his hands and eyes in admiration of his own wonderful genius!

But pray, sir, of what nature are these curious productions? Oh, sir, various.—The all-accomplished orator of whom the philosophy or the fancy of Cicero has drawn so beautiful a picture, was but a faint and imperfect sketch of this admirable critic and scholar. He writes on every subject, *de omni scibili*, criticism, history, poetry, and antiquities, theology, ethics, metaphysics, and politics, rebuses, acrostics, enigmas, and charades—nothing comes amiss. His head is a very nest of Chinese fire-works, squibs, crackers, and serpents, continually bursting forth into all "the flashes and out-breaks of a fiery imagination."*

At present, however, all the powers of his ardent mind, I mean all that have not already evaporated in criticism, or boiled over in doggrel verse, are employed in the fabrication of a novel. A novel! indeed!!—Is it terrific or satiric, moral, sentimental, pathetic, or humorous? Has it any ghosts in it? Is it——Patience, my dear madam, for a moment, and you shall know all about it. It is entitled "Men and Women," and, as the author has himself very kindly informed us, "portrays the human character as it really exists in the world, and developes the springs and movements of the human heart." The hero of it is a certain Edward, who—Stop, exclaims the enraged author, have I not already told you "that those very sagacious and profound critics who *presume* to decide upon its merits, merely from the perusal of the very small portion now before the public, are in wisdom at least equal to the pedant in Hierocles," (do'nt be alarmed at this learning, good reader, you may find it all in Johnson's preface to Shakspeare) "who, in order to convey to his friend a correct notion of the extent, the grandeur, and utility of a *magnificent* mansion, pulled a single brick out of his pocket as a specimen." Very pretty and modest, to be sure; but, my good friend, must I swallow the whole ox, before I may be allowed to complain that my beef is tough? Therefore, as I can never think of subjecting any of my friends to the horrible penance of reading through the whole tale, I shall e'en make bold to present them with a few choice samples of this delectable performance. To return, then. The hero of this tale is a certain Edward, who, it seems, is a younger son of a wealthy English country gentleman. A pretty long introductory chapter is employed in describing Edward's birth, and mode of training, and relating the history of a drowned woman, and a pye-woman's opinion of the day of judgment. Herein is also narrated in a very amusing manner how the hero's tutor scolded and beat him into a block-head, and how his father coaxed and humoured him into a genius, how he destroyed a pair of globes, and was locked up in a library by way of punishment, and how he tore in pieces a fine picture; for which feat his wise father patted him on the cheek, and called him a good boy, as, forsooth, he "could not himself look upon the horrid expression of that assassin's countenance without shuddering." All these excellent matters are very agreeably interspersed with observations on education, reflections upon superstition, moral maxims, and gay remarks, together with a pleasing and comic digression on the quantity of gingerbread, tarts, plumb-cake, and barley-

ugar, devoured by the hero in the ourse o his juvenile studies. Thus asses away the time in "walking, and iding, and general literature, and viiting the neighbours," till Edward's ixteenth year, when, according to the mmemorial custom of novel-writers, ur author thinks fit to introduce his eroine. She is, of course, adorned ith "dark, black, eloquent eyes, inged with long silken lashes, and ith an animated countenance, and a mile indicative of the most lofty conempt." But now, good reader—now or a stroke to elevate and suprise. he romantic lovers of our common ovels are captivated in various ways; ome are attracted by the soft fascinaon of their mistress's charms; thers are won by some act of tender ensibility, such as the spreading bread nd butter for a lame beggar, or the ending half a crown to a bankrupt himney-sweeper; while others again, nd this I believe is by far the more ommon mode, are fired by the lighting of their eyes. But Mr. Bristed s here perfectly original. Master dward seats himself by the side of Miss Mary, and takes an opportunity o pay her some very pretty compliments, to which she answers, snapishly enough, "Pray, sir, do you ake me for an idiot, that you treat me s such?" "This question," says ur acute observer of men and maners, "completely cut Edward down." nd then immediately "his heart robbed with the most tumultuous motions, his nerves thrilled with senations unutterably extatic; he endeaoured to speak, but his faltering ongue refused to obey his efforts." Blush, ye scribblers, who load the helves of our circulating libraries, lush with conscious inferiority; hide our diminished heads, ye heroes of he Minerva press. There's for you; here's a delicious picture of "the rst pulsation of sentiment, the silver ones upon the yet unsounded harp."

After this the story jogs on for ome distance in the beaten track, ith about the usual quantity of scinllations of delight, tendrills of affection, bounding hearts, and balmy kisses; while Mary studies the Latin grammar, and Edward sings sonnets of his own composition, "in accents softer than the odorous gales that blow from off the shores of Araby the blest" Thus matters go on swimmingly enough, till suddenly Edward takes a strange freak into his head—he reflects all at once that Mary is heiress to an immense fortune, while he is but an English younger brother. In consequence of this unexpected discovery, he solemnly assures her that "he would sooner mount the scaffold of death, and bathe the edge of the executioner's axe with the crimson currents of his life, than suffer himself to rest under the imputation of having married a woman of fortune while himself had none." Thus are we, when we least expected it, plunged over head and ears in distress.

Mary begins to mope and pine away; three physicians are called in, but in spite of all their prescriptions and consultations, she continues to decline. Physician's art was vain, as we read upon the tomb-stones in a country church yard; and after having dispatched a long and tender epistle to her *true lover*, her own proper hand and name being by her thereunto subscribed, the fair patient expires.

Spare your tears, my dear madam, 'tis only a *ruse de guerre*, a mere novellist's trick; some dozen chapters hence she will again pop upon us alive and well. In the mean time a certain Sir George Gawky visits our hero, and after various conversation, the following scene ensues, which, as it baffles all abridgment, and affords an admirable specimen of Mr. B.'s humorous and satiric powers, I shall e'en set down in his own words.

"Gawky. Well, then, Ned, if you be engaged, I be sorry for it, because I do not very well know what to do with myself the rest of the day; however, I'll sing you a song, as I learned on the very day as my vather died; but you must first tell I what your servant's name be? Edward. His name is Robert Trusty. Gaw-

ky. What, Robert with an *R*? Edward. Yes, Sir George, and Trusty with a *T*. Hereupon the baronet, without any invitation on Edward's part, struck up, and roared out,

"Altho' I be a handsome man, I be a gay
"deceiver."

These words were delivered in tones so barbarous and discordant, that a little terrier dog, which lay sleeping on Edward's hearth-rug, alarmed at the noise, awakened, flew at, and fastened upon the baronet behind. Oh! what shall I do? what shall I do? Oh Lord! oh Lord! roared out Gawky in dire dismay; that there nasty dog will bite all the flesh off my bones, good now. Edward, with his finger and thumb applied to the dog's throat, instantly extricated Gawky, and putting the little animal out of the room, said—I am very sorry, Sir George, to see that my dog has no more manners than to attack his master's company so rudely; but I hope that he has not hurt you.

"At this the baronet went to the looking-glass, and carefully examined what injury he had received; at length, he said—that there dog has not bit I, to be sure; but, good now, he have torn my breeches and shirt uncommon, that's what he have. Edward. I am very glad that you are not really hurt; as for the rest, it is merely nothing. Gawky. Nothing! nothing, isn't it? I say nothing, too; why the dog have teared out a great piece of my breeches behind, besides tearing my shirt into the bargain; why the breeches, good now, be black satin, as I bought but last week on purpose to go into mourning for my vather; and as for my shirt, it is one of my very best ruffled lace shirts; and that, let me tell you, Master Ned, is no trifling loss. Edward. You may send for my tailor in —— street, and he shall make you another pair of black satin small clothes, at my cost; and you may take any one of my ruffled lace shirts that pleases you best.

"Here Edward rang the bell, and ordered his servant to send for his tailor to measure the baronet, and also to provide him with a shirt; he then said—Sir George, you will amuse yourself in my study, and excuse my leaving you, as I am engaged. He then left the baronet, who waited till the tailor and valet had furnished him with what he wanted; and then he departed, well pleased to think that, instead of losing, he had actually gained by the attack of the dog upon his rear; for, in addition to the apparel which he obtained at Edward's cost, he put his own shirt and small-clothes into his pocket, in order to have them mended for farther use."

After this Master Ned determines by way of soothing his grief, to take a solitary ramble through Scotland on foot. In the course of this excursion, he sees the ghost of Mary rise out of the ocean, who, as she passes him, kindly salutes him with a rap over the head, and then vanishes—the lover throws himself on the ground, and there writes a sonnet to Mary in heaven. He is next attacked by an amorous old lady, and narrowly escapes matrimony; which, however, he effects by swallowing a quantity of oat-cake! He is taken up for a spy, and very properly released again as a lunatic, after having sympathized through four or five pages with an unfortunate man-midwife—I beg pardon—an unfortunate accoucheur, who, by the way, is also a *chevalier*—he proceeds on his journey. Here are introduced some very sublime descriptions of the rude scenery through which he passes, in the course of which occurs the following delectable passage. The admirable climax with which the sentence closes, will not pass unobserved by any reader of taste "He came when the thickening shades of night began to darken the surface of the water, and to wrap creation round in her misty mantle of indistinctness—to Dunkeld ferry, which he crossed, and passed the night in the town of Dunkeld." There Mr. Edward makes some very ingenious observations on the mode of washing in Scotland, after which, by way of enabling him to reduce his speculations into practise, some stout Highlanders threaten to throw him into the river Garry. He is then terrified during the night——But I am weary of this "I cannot drop my sword on wretched kernes." I would fain grapple with some nobler foe. Men and Women, does he call his detestable farrago?——by the head of Cervantes, as much like the men and women of real life, as the sprawling Cupids on the ceiling of our theatre, or the wooden gentry on the top of Mechanic Hall.

Yours,

MARTIN MAR-PEDANT.

TRIAL OF COL. BURR.

(*Continued from page* 311.)

Saturday, June 13th.

Mr. Burr mentioned that his counsel had understood that a supplemental charge had been written by the court, and put into the hands of the attorney of the U. S and was to be shown to his own counsel before it was delivered. They had not, however, yet been submitted to his counsel. The court requested a copy of his propositions, that they might judge of the propriety of their application, and if satisfied on that point, might give additional instructions to the jury. His counsel had complied with the request; and though the court could not at first determine whether a supplemental charge were necessary, yet it now appeared that each of the propositions would come before the grand jury. If the court were satisfied of the law, they would instruct the jury on such points as seemed inevitably to come before them. If they had doubts, they would order an argument. He would make no further remark relative to the consumption of time, than merely to observe, that three weeks since he was ready to argue these points. He was willing to limit the time to be employed on the present argument, to a certain number of minutes, or to argue the cause by the way of notes submitted to the court.

Chief justice stated that he had drawn up a supplemental charge, which he had submitted to the attorney of the U. S. with a request that it should also be put into the hands of Col. B.'s counsel; Mr. Hay had informed him that he had been too much occupied to inspect the charge with attention, to deliver it to the opposite counsel; that there was one point in his charge which he did not fully approve. He should not, therefore, deliver his charge until Monday. In the mean time, Col. B.'s counsel would have an opportunity of inspecting it; and argument might be held on the points which had produced an objection from the attorney of the U. S.

Some debate then took place respecting the propriety of carrying on the charge orally, or by writing.

Mr. Wickham hoped that the supplemental charge might be given to the jury before the witnesses were sent up.

Chief justice observed that the court would also have wished that the charge should have been delivered before the witnesses were sent up; but that it was almost indifferent to him whether the testimony was submitted to the grand jury before or after the delivery of the charge; that it was often the custom for the petit jury to hear the testimony before the law was expounded, and the same practice might extend to the grand jury; for it was easy for them, after they had heard the testimony, to apply the instructions of the court, and distinguish those parts which were admissible from those which were not so. It was not, for instance, absolutely necessary for them to know, previous to the delivery of the charge, that two witnesses were necessary to prove the overt act, even before a grand jury. When the charge had been delivered, that principle would apply to the testimony which they had actually heard: and though it was desirable that the charge should precede the testimony, yet it was not so essential as to interrupt the proceedings.

Mr. Randolph conceived it far more important to give the supplemental charge before than after the exhibition of the testimony; that with one set of principles on their mind, the grand jury would frequently ask questions in one point of view, which they would not under other impressions; and that the supplemental, like the original charge, ought to precede the evidence.

Mr. Martin observed that there was this considerable difference between a grand and petit jury, that when any doubt arose about the propriety of testimony before the petit jury, the court

would be present, and ready to decide; but the grand jury had not the same aid of the judgment of the court, in selecting the testimony.

The chief justice said that the necessity of giving a supplemental charge at this time was not so manifest, as in his original charge he had expressed his ideas on the nature of treason: That he had stated this crime to consist in an actual "levying of war," and that of course the grand jury would have to inquire into the existence of overt acts: that from this statement, it would readily occur to the jury that no matter what suspicions were entertained, what plans had been formed, what enterprises had been projected, there could be no treason without an overt act.

The discussion of the question being waved, the chief justice gave the following opinion on the motion to issue a subpœna duces tecum, directed to the President of the United States.

The object of the motion now to be decided, is to obtain copies of certain orders understood to have been issued to the land or naval officers of the U. States, for the apprehension of the accused; and an original letter from Gen Wilkinson to the President, in relation to the accused, with the answer of the President to that letter; which papers are supposed to be material to the defence. As the legal mode of effecting this object, a motion is made for a subpœna duces tecum, to be directed to the President of the United States.

In objection to this motion a preliminary point has been made by the counsel for the prosecution. It has been insisted by them, that, until the grand jury shall have found a true bill, the party accused is not entitled to a subpœna, or to the aid of the court, to obtain his testimony.

It will not be said that this opinion is now for the first time advanced in the United States; but certainly it is now for the first time advanced in Virginia. So far back as any knowledge of our jurisprudence is possessed, the uniform practice of this country has been, to permit every individual who was charged with any crime, to prepare for his defence, and to obtain the process of the court, for the purpose of enabling him so to do. This practice is convenient, and is as consonant to justice as it is to humanity. It prevents in a great measure those delays, which are never desirable, which frequently occasion the loss of testimony, and which are often oppressive, that would be the inevitable consequence of withholding from a prisoner the power of the court, until the indictment was found against him by a grand jury. The right of an accused person to the process of the court, to compel the attendance of witnesses, seems to follow necessarily, from the right to examine those witnesses; and whenever the right exists, it would be reasonable that it should be accompanied with the means of rendering it effectual. It is not doubted, that a person who appears before a court, under a recognizance, must expect that a bill will be prepared against him, or that a question concerning the continuance of the recognizance, will be brought before the court. In the first event, he has a right, and it is perhaps his duty to prepare for his defence at the trial. In the second event, it will not be denied that he possesses the right to examine witnesses on the question of continuing his recognizance. In either case it should seem reasonable that he should be entitled to the process of the court to procure the attendance of witnesses.

The genius and character of our laws and usages are friendly, not to a condemnation at all events, but to a fair and impartial trial; and they consequently allow to the accused the right of preparing the means to secure such a trial. The objection that the attorney may refuse to proceed at this time, and that no day is fixed for the trial, if he should proceed, presents no real difficulty. It would be a very insufficient excuse to a prisoner who had failed to prepare for his trial, to say that he was not certain the attorney would proceed against him. Had

the indictment been found the last term, it would have been in some measure uncertain whether there would have been a trial at this, and still more uncertain on what day that trial would take place. Yet subpœnas would have issued returnable to the first day of the term; and if, after its commencement, other subpœnas had been required, they would have issued, returnable as the court might direct. In fact, all process to which the law has fixed no certain return day, is made returnable at the discretion of the court.

General principles, then, and general practice, are in favour of the right of every accused person, so soon as his case is in court, to prepare for his defence, and to receive the aid of the process of the court, to compel the attendance of his witnesses.

The constitution and laws of the U. S. will now be so considered, for the purpose of ascertaining how they bear upon the question.

The 8th amendment of the constitution gives to the accused, in all criminal prosecutions, a right to a speedy and public trial, and to compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favour. The right given by this article must be deemed sacred by the court, and the article should be so constructed as to be something more than a dead letter. What can more effectually elude the right to a speedy trial, than the declaration that the accused shall be disabled from preparing for it, until an indictment shall be found against him? It is certainly much more in the true spirit of the provision which secures to the accused a speedy trial, that he should have the benefit of the provision which entitles him to compulsory process, as soon as he comes into court.

This observation derives additional force from a consideration of the manner in which this subject has been contemplated by Congress. It is obvious, by the intention of the national legislature, that in all capital cases the accused shall be entitled to process before the indictment is found. The words of the law are, "and every such person or persons accused or indicted of the crime aforesaid, (that is, of treason, or any other capital offence) shall be allowed or admitted in his said defence to make any proof that he or they can produce, by lawful witness or witnesses, and shall have the like process of the court, when he or they shall be tried, to compel his or their witnesses to appear at his or their trial, as is usually granted to compel witnesses to appear on the prosecution against them."

This provision is made for persons accused or indicted. From the imperfection of human language, it frequently happens that sentences which ought to be the most explicit, are of doubtful construction, and in this case the words "accused *or* indicted," may be construed to be synonimous, to describe a person in the same situation, or to apply to different stages of the prosecution. The word *or* may be taken in a conjunctive or a disjunctive sense. A reason for understanding it in the latter sense, is furnished by the section itself. It commences with declaring, that any person who shall be accused *and* indicted of treason, shall have a copy of the indictment at least three days before his trial. This right is obviously to be enjoyed after an indictment, and therefore the words "accused *and* indicted." So with respect to the subsequent clause, which authorizes a party to make his defence, and directs the court, on his application, to assign him counsel. The words relate to any person accused *and* indicted. But when the section proceeds to authorize the compulsory process for witnesses, the phraseology is changed. The words are, "and every such person or persons accused *or* indicted," &c. thereby adapting the expression to the situation of an accused person, both before and after indictment. It is to be remarked, too, that the person so accused *or* indicted is to have "the like process to compel his or their witnesses to appear at his or their trial, as is usually granted to compel witnesses to appear on the

prosecution against them." The fair construction of this clause would seem to be that with respect to the means of compelling the attendance of witnesses to be furnished by the court, the prosecution and defence are placed by law on equal ground. The right of the prosecutor to take out subpœnas, or to avail himself of the aid of the court in any stage of the proceedings previous to the indictment, is not controverted. This act of Congress, it is true, applies only to capital cases; but persons charged with offences not capital, have a constitutional and a legal right to examine their testimony, and this act ought to be considered as declaratory of common law, in cases where this constitutional right exists.

Upon immemorial usage, then, and upon what is deemed a sound construction of the constitution and law of the land, the court is of opinion that any person charged with a crime in the courts of the United States, has a right, before as well as after the indictment, to the process of the court, to compel the attendance of his witnesses. Much delay and much inconvenience may be avoided by this construction; no mischief which is perceived, can be produced by it. The process would only issue, when according to the ordinary course of proceeding, the indictment would be tried at the term to which the subpœna is returnable; so that it becomes incumbent on the accused to be ready for his trial at that term.

(To be continued.)

SCRAPS.

———Quot capitum vivunt, totidem studiorum
Millia.———

Among the greatest curiosities of modern literature may be reckoned the forgeries of William Henry Ireland, an Englishman, who at a very early age fabricated a number of singular productions, which he had the address to palm on the public as original manuscripts of Shakspeare.

Many celebrated literati were rendered very ridiculous by giving credence to this adroit impostor, if we may believe his "Confessions." Having fabricated what he called "WILLIAM SHAKSPEARE'S PROFESSION OF FAITH," the manuscript was submitted to Drs. P–rr and Wh–rt–n, and the following account is given of their ridiculous credulity.

"*Perusal of the Profession of Faith.*

"While Mr. Ireland read aloud the profession of faith, Drs. P*rr and Wh*rt*n remained silent, paying infinite attention to every syllable that was pronounced; while I continued immoveable, awaiting to hear their dreaded opinion. This effusion being ended, one of the above gentlemen (who, as far as my recollection can recal the circumstance, I believe to have been Dr. P*rr) thus addressed himself to Mr. Ireland:

"*Sir, we have very fine passages in our church service, and our litany abounds with beauties; but here, sir, here is a man who has distanced us all!*"

"When I heard these words pronounced, I could scarcely credit my own senses; and such was the effect they produced upon me, that I knew not whether to smile or not. I was, however, very forcibly struck with the encomium; and shortly after left the study, ruminating on the praise which had been unconsciously lavished, by a person so avowedly erudite, on the unstudied production of one so green in years as myself."

Mr. James Boswell, the biographer of Dr. Johnson, is made to appear in a no less ludicrous point of view.

"*Mr. James Boswell.*

"As the circumstances attending Mr. James Boswell's inspection of the manuscripts have been variously represented, and I was present on that occasion, I shall state the facts as they really occurred.

"On the arrival of Mr. Boswell, the papers were as usual placed before him: when he commenced his examination of them; and being satisfied as to their antiquity, as far as external appearance would attest, he proceeded to examine the style of the language from the fair transcripts made from the disguised hand-writing. In this research Mr. Boswell continued for a considerable time, constantly speaking in favour of the internal as well as external proofs of the validity of the manuscripts. At length, finding himself rather thirsty, he requested a tumbler of warm brandy and water; which having nearly finished, he then redoubled his praises of the manuscripts; and at length, arising from his chair, he made use of the following expression: "Well, I shall now die contented, since I have lived to witness the present day." Mr. Boswell then kneeling down before the volume containing a portion of the papers, continued, "I now kiss the invaluable relics of our bard: and thanks to God that I have lived to see them!" Having kissed the volume with every token of reverence, Mr. Boswell shortly after quitted Mr. Ireland's house: and although I believe he revisited the papers on some future occasions, yet that was the only time I was honoured with a sight of Mr. James Boswell."

From the Norfolk Herald.

In our paper of Saturday, we gave an account of the British ships of war having removed from Lynhaven Bay to Hampton Roads.—Immediately on their anchoring they fired at, and brought to, a pilot-boat from Hampton to this place, on board of which they *forced* the following GRAMMATICAL, MILD, and PACIFIC letter, addressed to the Mayor of Norfolk;

His Majesty's ship Bellona,
Hampton Roads, July 3, 1807.

SIR,

I beg leave to represent to you, that having observed in the newspapers a resolution made by a Committee on the 29th ult. prohibiting any communication between his Britannic Majesty's Consul at Norfolk, and his ships lying at anchor in Lynhaven Bay; and this being a measure extremely hostile, not only in depriving the British consul from discharging the duties of his office, but at the same time preventing me from obtaining the information SO absolutely necessary for his Majesty's service; I am therefore determined, if this infringement is not *immediately annulled*, to prohibit every vessel bound either in or out of Norfolk, to proceed to their destination, until I know the pleasure of my government, or the commander in chief on this station. You must be perfectly aware that the British flag never has or never will be insulted with impunity.—You must also be aware that it has been, and is still in my power to obstruct the whole trade of the Chesapeake, since the late circumstance, which I desisted from, trusting that general unanimity would be restored.—Respecting the circumstances of the deserters lately apprehended from the United States frigate Chesapeake, in my opinion, must be decided between the two governments *alone*. It therefore rests with the inhabitants of Norfolk either to engage in a war, or remain in terms of peace. Agreeable to my intentions, I have proceeded to Hampton Roads with the squadron under my command, to await your answer, which I trust you will favour me with without delay.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) J. E. DOUGLAS.

I enclose you two letters to the British Consul at Norfolk, which you will be pleased to forward him.

J. E. D.

To RICHARD E. LEE, Esq.
Mayor of Norfolk, Virginia.

Upon the receipt of the above letter, the Mayor immediately convened the Recorder and Aldermen, and after mature deliberation, the following an-

swer was agreed on, which was sent by a special messenger, on Sunday morning, to Commodore *Douglas*, to wit:

NORFOLK, *July* 4, 1807.

SIR,

I have received your menacing letter of yesterday this moment. The day on which this answer is written, ought of itself suffice to prove to the subjects of your sovereign, that the American people are not to be intimidated by menace, or induced to adopt any measures, except by a sense of their perfect propriety.—Seduced by the false show of sincerity, they may be sometimes surprised, and slaughtered while unprepared to resist a supposed friend.—That delusive security, however, is now passed for ever. The late occurrence has taught us to confide our safety no longer to any thing but to our own force.—We do not seek hostility, nor shall we avoid it. We are prepared for the worst which you may attempt, and will do whatever shall be proper to repel force, whensoever your efforts shall render any act of our's necessary.—Thus much for the threats of your letter, which can be considered in no other light than as addressed to the supposed fears of our citizens.

In answer to that part of it which is particularly addressed to me, as the first judicial officer of this borough, I have but to say, that you must be aware that the judiciary of no country possesses any other powers than those conferred upon them by the laws.

The same channels through which you have derived the intelligence stated by yourself, must also have announced to you, that the act of which you complain, is an act of individuals, and not of the government. If this act be very wrong and illegal, the judiciary of this country, whenever the case is properly brought before it, will take care to do its duty. At present they have no judicial information of any outrage on their laws, and therefore cannot act.

If you, sir, please to consider this act of individuals as a measure "extremely hostile," and shall commence hostility, without waiting the decision of the two governments, (although you yourself acknowledge that it properly belongs to them alone to decide) the inhabitants of Norfolk will conform to your example, and protect themselves against any lawless aggression which may be made upon their persons or property.—They therefore leave it with you, "either to engage in a war, or to remain in terms of peace," until the pleasure of our respective governments shall be known.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your most obedient servant,

RICHARD EVERS LEE,

Mayor of the Borough of Norfolk.

To Commodore J. E. DOUGLAS, *commanding his Britannic Majesty's ship the Bellona, now lying in Hampton Roads.*

From the Norfolk Public Ledger, July 8.

Our last noticed the correspondence between *Captain Douglas* and the *Mayor of our Borough*. We now are enabled to present our readers with the following report made to the Mayor, together with the second letter of Captain Douglas.

NORFOLK. July 5th, 1807.

SIR,

In pursuance of your request, I this day went down to the British squadron, lying in Hamptom roads, for the purpose of delivering the letter with which I was charged to Capt. Douglas; on arriving alongside his ship, the Bellona, I was invited on board, received by Capt. Douglas himself at the gang way, and conducted to his cabin, where I found assembled all the Captains of the squadron. I immediately informed him that you had yesterday received a letter from him, the answer to which I had been requested to deliver, and placed it in his hands. He read the letter very attentively, and then handed it to Capt. Hardy, from whom it passed to the other Captains in succession. When they had all purused it, Capt. Douglas observed to me, "I presume, sir, you are acquainted with the contents of this letter?" I told him I was perfectly so. He

then stated that his letter must have been misapprehended, that it contained no expression of menace which he recollected, and that it certainly was not his intention to use language which could be constructed to convey such ideas: he referred to Capt. Hardy, saying, that he had shown him the letter previously to its being sent, and had requested his opinion as to its sentiments. Capt. Hardy concurred with Capt. Douglas in the opinion and objects of the communication. I then remarked to them the particular expressions in the letter, which I considered as the language of threat, and adverted to the circumstance of the words, "immediately annulled," being underscored. He said that this underscoring must have been done by his clerk, without his direction, and had escaped his observation: but again assured me, upon his honour, that if any expression in the letter wore the appearance of a threat, it was not intended to be so understood.

Capt. Douglas next adverted to the conclusion of the letter, in which the alternative of peace or war is left to himself—He said upon this subject, that he had no orders to commit any act of hostility, and that there was no man from whose intention or wishes such an object was more remote. That he was anxious to preserve the relations of amity, which had existed between the two governments, and that no act of his should tend to interrupt their harmony, unless he was ordered by his superiors to perform such acts, in which case as an officer, he must do his duty. He repeated, however, that he had no such orders, nor did he expect to receive such. He stated that he had it in charge generally, to guard his flag, and those under its protection from insult or assault of any kind, and that this in all situations he must unquestionably do. But that any further measure he was not at present authorized, nor was it his intention to take. I here stated to him the many insulting menaces, which had been communicated in Norfolk, as coming from him. He positively denied ever having uttered any such—declared if they had been used by any of his officers, that they were unauthorized, and disapproved of by him, remarking at the same time, that he hoped all who knew him, would do him the justice to believe, that he was not in the habit of using the language of threat—He here too again referred to all the officers to say if they had ever heard him at any time even while speaking confidentially to them, utter such expressions, and they united in declaring that they had not.

A desultory conversation then took place between Capt. Douglas, the other Captains, and myself, which continued nearly an hour, in the course of which many remarks were made, which had no reference to the subject of your letter, or were in any way connected with it: these, sir, I have already communicated to yourself, and to all my fellow citizens, with whom I have conversed upon this subject; but as they are connected with the subject of your letter, I presume it would be unnecessary again to detail them here. In the course of this conversation, I described to them as well as I was able, the sentiments which universally prevailed through the country at this time, the cause from whence it proceeded, and the effects it would produce, provided any effort on their part should be made to oppose the public resolves, as to intercourse or supplies. I explicitly declared that we had as yet received no authority from our government to proceed to acts of aggression, but that we were authorized, and were prepared for defence, and for the protection of ourselves and our property; to prove which I placed in the hands of Capt. Douglas, an extract from the letter of Governor Cabell, to brigadier General Mathews, which I had made for that purpose. I concluded by warning him again not to send any of his officers or people on shore, for that if he did, the arm of the civil authority, I did not believe, would be able to protect them from the vengeance of an enraged people; that this might lead to consequences which might possibly be yet averted, and if he was sincere in the sentiments he had expressed, he would be anxious to prevent such results. Capt. Douglas, and all the Captains declared, that they were aware of the present state of the public feelings, and deplored the circumstance which had excited it; that they did not intend to expose any of their people to the resentment of ours, which they could conceive was highly inflamed; that as to supplies they did not want any at present, but when they did, should not attempt to procure them in any way which would excite the opposition of the citizens of this country.

Upon the subject of intercourse, he did not expect to hold any with the people of this country, nor was there any occasion for it. He only wished to be permitted freely to communicate with the accredited officers of his government here, who had been formally received and recognized by our executive, and whose functions he presumed none but the government had a right to put down. As to the particular manner in which this communication might be carried on, it was a matter quite indifferent to him. He had no objection to that being regulated by ourselves, in any

way which it was judged proper, and that he would certainly pursue the mode which might be suggested as most agreeable to us, provided the channel of communication was kept free and open.—To this I stated, that I had no authority from any person to enter into any engagement with him, but that the letters he had forwarded under cover to you had been safely delivered, and that therefore, I presumed any other dispatches of a like kind, would be treated in the same way—But upon this subject, I could only refer him to you and your associates for information.—He then stated that he would to day, write an answer to your letter, which he should forward as before, and I left his ship; Capt. Douglas again repeating the substance of what I have already stated.

From the moment I approached the Bellona to that on which I left her, my treatment from Capt. Douglas and all the officers, was marked by as much attention, politeness, and respect, as any gentlemen ever received from others. My particular friend, Mr. James Taylor, jun. accompanied me on board the British ship, for reasons that will at once suggest themselves to you, when you remember the delicate and embarrassing situation in which I might be placed. He remained on board the whole time with me, and was a witness to every thing which passed. I have read to him this communication, Sir, in order to ascertain if my recollection was correct, and he accords with me in every statement here made.

I have forwarded a copy of this letter to the Governor of Virginia, and to the Federal Executive, believing that at this time it is the duty of every citizen to keep his government well informed of every thing which may be useful.

I am Respectfully, Sir,
Your Most Obedient Servant,
L. W. TAZEWELL.

To RICHARD E. LEE, Esq. Mayor
of the Borough of Norfolk.

—

His Majesty's Ship Bellona, Hampton Roads, July 6th, 1807.

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th inst. in answer to mine of the preceding day, requesting that the British Consul might be restored to his powers.

As every circumstance relative to the above communication was so fully discussed in presence of the gentlemen deputed by the magistracy of Norfolk, as bearers of your dispatch, I have only in addition to remark, that as far as I am individually concerned, every exertion shall be used that can (consistent with the honour and dignity of the British flag) tend to an amicable termination

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your Obedient Humble Ser'vt,
J. E. DOUGLAS.

RICHARD E. LEE, Esq. Mayor of the Borough of Norfolk, Virginia.

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The next day after Mr. Tazewell's communication, appeared some hot head in the public prints insinuated that he had acted under the influence of "foreign attachments, affected moderation and real fear," because he had received and returned a courtesy of behaviour. Mr. Tazewell gave the following answer in the Norfolk Ledger:

I have read in the Herald of yesterday, a publication of some anonymous scribbler, who signs himself "The People:" If the infamous insinuations therin, so ambiguously expressed, are designed to apply to me, I proclaim the writer of that publication (whoever he may be) a vile CALUMNIATOR, and a SCOUNDREL.

I went on board the British squadron by the order of the magistrates of this Borough, for the purpose of bearing a letter from the Mayor to the Britsh Commander: while there I held a conversation with him, the substance of which I communicated in writing immediately upon my return, to the President of the U. States, the Governor of this state, and to the Mayor of this corporation, adding such observations as I deemed pertinent or useful; nothing occurred while I was on board which could wound the feelings of any American; on the contrary, during this whole period, I received from the British Commander, and from all his officers, as much politeness as any gentleman could expect, which I endeavoured to reciprocate, by conducting myself with that proper civility, which every man who calls himself a gentleman, ought on all occasions to observe.

If obedience to the orders of the officers of the laws, fidelity in the execution of their wishes, and decency of deportment, constitute an offence, I am guilty. But in these there is no impropriety of conduct. I again proclaim as a slanderer, and a villain, him who has used this cowardly effort to traduce me, for doing thus much, and thus much only.

L. W. TAZEWELL.

July 8th, 1807.

From what has appeared in the preceding columns, we flatter ourselves that our differences with Great-Britain will, for the present, be compromised without the further effusion of blood. But, although the cloud which menaced us seems reduced to "a speck," we shall act a very stupid part if we refuse to take warning from its appearance, and neglect to adopt such measures as may enable us to meet and buffet the tempest which is laying waste the old world, and at times lours heavily on the new. If, however, the alarm which has been excited should subside, and our countrymen should sink into their former state of apathy, and our government should persevere in their crazy system of relying on gun-boats, non-importation acts, and pacific proclamations, for security against a world in arms, we shall sooner or later writhe beneath the "iron scourge of war," and be taught by the "torturing hour" of adversity that we can derive no defence from imbecility—that we can never, by fawning like the spaniel, be able to escape the paw of the tiger.

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We have frequently heard the efficacy of land batteries as opposed to ships of war, called in question. Many instances may, however, be adduced, which prove the contrary, and we beg leave to advert to a memorable event connected with our own history, which exhibits a specimen of what may be effected by land batteries against a naval armament.

In Marshall's Life of Washington we have the following account of an attack of the British fleet on fort Moultrie, Charleston, South-Carolina.

"Every preparation having at length been made, the fleet consisted of the Bristol and Experiment, two fifty gun ships; the Active, Solebay, Acteon, and Syren, of twenty-eight guns each; the Sphynx of twenty guns, an armed ship of twenty-two guns, and the Thunder bomb-ketch, weighed anchor and sailed for the stations assigned them. The Thunder bomb covered by the armed ships took her station, and about half past ten, began the attack by throwing shells at the fort, as the fleet advanced. About a quarter past eleven o'clock, the Bristol, Active, Experiment, and Solebay, brought up directly against the fort, and commenced upon it a most furious cannonade. The Sphynx, Acteon, and Syren, had been ordered to the westward to take their station between the end of the island and Charleston, partly to enfilade the works of the fort, partly to cut off, if possible, the communication between the island and the continent, and partly to prevent any attempt which might be made by fire ships, or otherwise to interrupt the grand attack. These vessels were, by the unskilfulness of the pilot, entangled in the shoals called the middle grounds, where they stuck fast until it was too late to execute the intended service. The Acteon being unable to get off, was cuttled and burnt next morning by the officers and crew, to prevent her falling into the hands of the Americans.

"The cannonade from the ships was incessant and heavy, but was not attended with the expected effect on the fort. This was attributable to its form and the materials with which it was built. It was very low, with merlons of great thickness, and was constructed of earth, and a species of soft wood common in that country, called Pimento, which, on being struck by a ball, does not splinter, but closes upon it. The beds of the mortars in the bomb-ketch, were loosened by being overcharged, and they soon became entirely useless.

"The fire from the fort was slow, was directed with great skill, and did vast execution. The springs of the Bristol's cable being cut by the shot, she was for a short space of time unmanageable, and was so raked by the fort, that at one time the commodore is said to have remained alone on the deck. The Experiment was also roughly handled, and her captain very dangerously wounded.

"In the course of the action all the powder in the fort was at one time expended, and for a short interval the guns were silent. Great hopes were then entertained of success, but these hopes were soon blasted by a fresh supply of powder, and a consequent recommencement of the same terrible fire, under which the British ships had already so greatly suffered. The garrison united the cool determined courage

of veterans, to the enthusiastic valour of youth. Gen. Lee crossed over to them in a boat, during the action, to determine whether he should not endeavour to withdraw them, and was enraptured with the ardour they displayed. They assured him they would only lose the fort with their lives, and the mortally wounded breathed their last, exhorting their fellow soldiers to the most heroic defence of the place.

"Although the British troops had been landed on Long island, for the purpose of attacking the fort on the land side, no attempt was made to execute this part of the plan. Why it was not made, or whether, if made, it would have been successful, cannot be ascertained. General Clinton asserted that the water between the islands, which he had understood to be only eighteen inches deep, was in reality seven feet, and consequently impassible. This effect is said to have been produced by a long series of eastern winds."

"The engagement continued until the darkness of the night compelled a suspension of it. The ships were by that time evidently in such a condition, as to be unfit to renew the action the next day. The Bristol had lost one hundred and eleven men, and the Experiment seventy-nine. Capt. Scott of the one lost his arm, and Capt. Morris of the other was mortally wounded. Lord Campbell, late Governor of the province, who served as a volunteer on board one of these vessels, was also mortally wounded; and both ships were so shattered as to inspire the hope that they would be unable to repass the bar. About 9 o'clock, they slipped their cables and moved off. A few days afterwards, the troops were re-embarked, and all further designs against the southern colonies were for the present, relinquished. The squadron sailed for New-York, in pursuance of orders which had been given by sir William Howe while in Halifax; but which had not been received by sir Henry Clinton, until he had anchored off the bar of Charleston."

"The attack on fort Moultrie was supported by the British seamen with their accustomed bravery, and the slaughter on board the ships was uncommonly great. The loss of the Americans, in killed and wounded, was only thirty-five men."

Convalescence of the Citizen.—The no less accurate than astute, no less penetrating than profound, politician who has the honour to manage one of the principal papers of the predominant party, and who has for a long time past been afflicted with a singular species of insanity, has of late discovered some glimmerings of rationality, and uttered some tolerably sensible sentences on the subject of national defence. Indeed, one is half inclined to think that he is mad but "north-north-west," and when the "wind is southerly, knows a hawk from a handsaw." We would not, however, have the temerity to assert that any thing like a radical cure has been effected, till we see what may be the operation of the next full moon, as that planet is known to exercise a powerful & malignant influence over a certain class of insane persons, which, from that circumstance, are commonly called lunatics.

This maniac has formerly been so ravingly mad as to propose to supply by civility of *democratic* manners, the want of efficient national defence, and declared that any attempt to fortify or arm, or in any way prepare for possible cases of hostility, was an abominable, federal, aristocratic, electioneering manœuvre, and calculated to destroy the liberties of our sovereign masters, the people.

On the 6th instant, however, to the great astonishment of all who knew the patient, and had witnessed his former ranting, *and* raving, *and* roaring about peace, the friendship of nations, and the wonderful civility of manners ever manifested by himself and party, which, it seems, like the spirit of chivalry, was expected to prove the "cheap defence of nations," the man, in a lucid interval, talked about the necessity of the United States being in possession "of prepared means, those which might be called into immediate and efficient action," declared that we wanted and must have an efficint armed force of some kind, and that if the government will not provide one for us, we had best by voluntary contributions furnish ourselves to that effect, and uttered the following sentiment, which, although a mere common place truism, would have been deemed little short of high treason in the mouth of a federalist, and would have ensured abundant abuse from this man and

his fellow maniacs throughout the United States.

"A government which will not protect its citizens, is unworthy of their confidence."

Euge! my brave Citizen! continue in this mood, and thou shalt escape confinement, water-gruel, the shorn Jobbernowl, and the straight waistcoat, which one Doctor Randolph prescribed for poor unfortunates of thy description.

But if thou really art not a man beside thyself, wilt please to inform one how a nation can be in possession of "*prepared means of defence*," without taking time for preparation. Will these "prepared means," like mushrooms, or like the gourd of Jonah, spring from the earth, and grow to perfection in one night? Dost think, man, that a few keels of seventy-fours, laid by Federalists, will vegetate into a navy, formidable and well appointed? Canst thou, like conjuror Cadmus, raise a troop of veteran soldiers from serpent's teeth, or wilt thou, O most noble and warlike Captain, realize the boast of Pompey, who declared that by the stamp of his foot he could call embattled legions of veteran soldiers to the field of glory?

Euge, brave citizen captain Cheetham! who to the courage of Cæsar, unitest the sagacity of Solon, and the disinterestedness of Diogenes; canst crack the satyric thong with Swift, and cast mud with the Scotch Hudibras; like the Earl of Warwick pull down the puppets which thou didst put into power. Yes, having written them *up*, "*write them down*," and remember that among the most serious accusations which can be alledged against them may be numbered, their having been guided by *your counsels* in refusing to prepare means of national defence, and by their malconduct in *that particular*, have, according to your own account, forfeited the confidence of the people.

The following delicate, sentimental, and pathetic VALEDICTORY ADDRESS was spoken at the Boston theatre, by Miss Fox, a child of only five years old, on her Benefit night. It is from the pen of R. T. Paine, Jun. Esquire.

Farewell, a long farewell! dear patrons, friends!
This parting scene my infant bosom rends,
For spite of all my joy to see you here,
My heart will throb, and gush the frequent tear.
In you my foster parents I behold;
Your kindness bade my tender mind unfold;
Warm'd by your smiles, you saw me sportive run,
A little insect, fluttering in the sun;
Urchin I am, but me you've always lov'd,
My faults you pardon'd, and my tricks approv'd;
My heart will break to be remov'd from you.
And oh! my mother, she has lov'd you too.
Full well you know the faults of childish years;
The bud must blossom, ere the fruit appears,
And oft by smiling you have seem'd to say,
I'd grow a woman on a future day.
And then some beau gallant my face might charm,
"Heav'n save the mark," these eyes may do some harm;
Oh! how I've long'd that I might older grow,
To join this mimic world of joy and woe:
And teach some future scene, with graceful ease,
To charm like Stanley, or like Powell please;
But oh! these fairy prospects now are o'er,
Farewell! perhaps we part to meet no more;
Pardon a child, forgive her artless tears,
She leaves the friends she loves, esteems, reveres;
Whate'er in life may be my varied lot,
Boston, dear Boston, ne'er shall be forgot;
Nor time shall bar, nor distance interfere,
My heart shall still return to visit here;
And if success attend my riper days,
How proud I'll be to have deserv'd your praise!
Farewell!—a sad farewell!—Sires, Guardians Friends!
May Heaven, whose bounty all our blessings sends,
Pluck from *life's path* the *thorn* that would molest,
And smooth *death's pillow*, as you sink to rest!
And then receive you, borne on white wing'd hours,
Thro' opening clouds, to joy's eternal bowers!

The fame of Chatterton has been made to depend too much on his excellence as an imitator, and there are few persons not very conversant with his works, who, while they bestow upon him all the praises of most uncommon ingenuity, do not imagine him to be undeserving of the reputation of beautiful and original poetry. This general opinion is in a great measure owing to the very circumstance on which his fame is made to depend, to that talent for imitation which induced him to veil all his sentiments in the garb of antiquity. His genius would be fairly estimated, and be ranked much higher, if his language were reduced to the modern standard. This would be a less difficult task than appears from the uncouth orthography of his poems; and perhaps there is no stronger proof of the imposture than arises from this very facility. Chaucer requires translation as much as Homer, Virgil, or Dante, to make him familiar to a modern ear: the most poetical parts of Chatterton, on the contrary, with little other altering than that of new spelling, and sometimes the substitution of words, (but never of phrases) become at once as polished verses as most of the present day. These observations have induced me to offer as a specimen the Song of the Minstrels of Aella, on which I have bestowed no other labour than what I have just stated to be necessary. What remains of its antique dress is only enough to mark its character, and give it an agreeable peculiarity.

FIRST MINSTREL.

The budding flow'ret blushes at the light,
The meads are sprinkled with the yellow hue,
In daised mantle is the mountain dight,
The tender cowslip bendeth with the dew;
Through leafy trees, whose green tops touch the skies,
Wak'd by the gentle wind, soft whispering sounds arise.

The evening comes, and brings the dew along;
The western sky with golden radiance shines;
Sweet minstrels tune the cheerful village song;
Young ivy round the cottage door-post twines:
I lay me on the grass, yet to my will,
Though all is fair around, there wanteth something still.

SECOND MINSTREL.

So our first father thought in paradise,
Where heaven and earth did homage to his mind:
In woman man's supremest pleasure lies,
Man's first and best delight is womankind.
Go—take a wife unto thy arms, and see
Winter and russet hills have charms for thee.

THIRD MINSTREL.

When Autumn bare and sun-burnt doth appear,
With golden hand gilding the falling leaf,
Bringing up winter to fulfil the year,
And bears upon his back the ripen'd sheaf;
With forest-seed, when all the hills are white,
And through the blazing sky oft gleams the northern light.

When the fair apple, red as evening sky,
Doth bend the tree unto the fruitful ground;
When juicy pears, and berries of black dye,
Dance in the air, and all is glad around;
Then be the evening foul, or evening fair,
Methinks my heart's delight is mingled with some care.

SECOND MINSTREL.

Angels are painted as of neither kind,
And angels only from desire have rest:
There is a somewhat in the human mind,
That without woman never can be blest.
There is no sainted hermit but the sight
Of lovely woman fires, and "cheers his dulled sprite."

Woman for man, not for herself, was made,
Bone of his bone, and child of his desire;
To him from whom she sprang she flies for aid,
Her gentle frame less mix'd with native fire;
Therefore the fire of love is given to heat
Her milkiness of kind, and make herself complete.

So without woman, man yet kindred were
To savage beasts, and war his sole employ;
But woman bade the spirit Peace appear,
And win the brutal mind to love and joy.

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THE

WEEKLY INSPECTOR.

" Of those men who have overturned the Liberties of Republics, the greatest number
" have begun their career by paying an obsequious court to the People—com-
" mencing DEMAGOGUES, and ending TYRANTS." HAMILTON.

Vol. II.] NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1807. [No. 48.

TRIAL OF COL. BURR.

(*Continued from page* 329.)

Opinion of Chief Justice Marshall, on the motion for a writ of subpœna duces tecum.

(CONCLUDED.)

This point being disposed of, it remains to inquire, whether a *subpœna duces tecum* can be directed to the President of the U. S. and whether it ought to be directed in this case.

This question originally consisted of two points. It was at first doubted whether a subpœna could issue in any case to the chief magistrate of the nation; and, if it could, whether that subpœna could do more than direct his personal attendance; whether it could direct him to bring with him a paper, which was to constitute the gist of his testimony.

While the argument was opening, the attorney for the United States avowed his opinion that a general subpœna might issue to the President, but not a subpœna *duces tecum*. This terminated the argument on that point of the question. The court, however, has thought it necessary to state briefly the foundation of its opinion that such a subpœna may issue.

In the provisions of the constitution and of the statute, which gives to the accused a right to the compulsory process of the court, there is no exception whatever. The obligation, therefore, of those provisions is general; and it would seem that no person could claim an exemption from them, but one who could not be a witness. At any rate, if an exception to the general principle exists, it must be looked for in the law of evidence. The exceptions furnished by the law of evidence, (with only one reservation) so far as they are personal, are of those only whose testimony could not be received. The single reservation alluded to, is the case of the king. Although he may perhaps give testimony, it is said to be incompatible with his dignity to appear under process of the court. Of the many points of difference which exist between the first magistrate in England and the first magistrate of the United States, in respect to the personal dignity conferred on them by the constitution of their respective nations, the court will only select and mention two. It is a principle of the English constitution, that the king can do no wrong, that no blame can be imputed to him, that he cannot be named in debate.

By the constitution of the United States, the President, as well as every other officer of government, may be impeached, may be removed from office, on conviction of high crimes and misdemeanors. By the constitution of G. Britain the crown is hereditary, and the monarch can never become a subject.

By that of the U. S. the President is elected from the mass of the people; and on the expiration of the time for which he is elected, returns to the mass of the people again.

How essentially this difference of circumstances must vary the policy of the laws of the two countries in reference to the personal dignity of the executive chief, will be perceived by every person—In this respect the first magistrate of the union may more properly be likened to the first magistrate of a state—at any rate under the former confederation—and it is not known ever to have been doubted that the chief magistrate of a state might be served with a subpœna ad testificandum.

If in any court of the United States it has ever been decided that a subpœna cannot issue to the President, that decision is unknown to this court.

If, upon any principle, the President could be construed to stand exempt from the general provisions of the constitution, it would be because his duties as chief magistrate demand his whole time for national objects. But it is apparent that this demand is not unremitting, and if it should exist at the time when his attendance in a

court is required, it would be shown on the return of the subpœna, and would rather constitute a reason for not obeying the process of the court, than a reason against its being issued. In point of fact, it cannot be doubted that the people of England have the same interest in the service of the executive government, that is of the cabinet council, that the American people have in the service of the executive of the United States, and that their duties are as arduous and unremitting. Yet, it has never been alleged that a subpœna might not be directed to them.

It cannot be denied that to issue a subpœna to a person filling the exalted station of the chief magistrate, is a duty which would be dispensed with muchmore cheerfully than it would be, performed; but if it be a duty the court can have no choice in that case.

If then, as is admitted by the counsel for the United States, a subpœna may issue to the President, the accused is entitled to it of course; and whatever difference may exist with respect to the power to compel the same obedience to the process as if it had been directed to a private citizen, there exists no difference with respect to the right to obtain it. The guard furnished to this high officer to protect him from being harassed by vexatious and unnecessary subpœnas, is to be looked for in the conduct of a court after those subpœnas have issued, not in any circumstance which is to precede their being issued.

If in being summoned to give his personal attendance to testify, the law does not discriminate between the President and a private citizen: what foundation is there for the opinion that this difference is created by the circumstance that his testimony depends on a paper in his possession, not on facts which have come to his knowledge otherwise than by writing? The court can perceive no foundation for such an opinion. The propriety of introducing any paper into a case as testimony, must depend on the character of the paper, not on the character of the person who holds it. A subpœna decus tecum then may issue to any person to whom an ordinary subpœna may issue, directing him to bring any paper of which the party praying it has a right to avail himself as a testimony, if indeed that be the necessary process for obtaining the view of such paper.

When this fact was suddenly introduced, the court felt some doubt concerning the propriety of directing a subpœna to the chief magistrate, and some doubt also concerning the propriety of directing any paper in his possession, not public in its nature, to be exhibited to the court. The impression that the questions which might arise in consequence of such process, were more proper for discussion on the return of the process than on its issuing, was then strong on the mind of the judges, but the circumspection with which they would take any step which could in any manner relate to that high personage, prevented their yielding readily to those impressions, and induced the request that those points, if not admitted, might be argued. The result of that argument is a confirmation of the impression originally entertained. The court can perceive no legal objection to issuing, a subpœna duces tecum to any person whetever, provided the case be such as to justify the process.

This is said to be a motion to the discretion of the court. This is true. But a motion to its discretion, is a motion not to its inclination, but to its judgement, and its judgement is to be guided by sound legal principles.

A subpœna duces tecum varies from an ordinary subpœna only in this, that a witness is summoned for the purpose of bringing with him a paper in his custody. In some of our sister states, whose systems of jurisprudence is erected on the same foundation with our own, this process we learn issues of course. In this state it issues not absolutely of course, but with leave of the court. No case however exists, as is believed, in which the motion has been founded on an affidavit, in which it has been denied, or in which it has been opposed. It has been truly observed that the opposite party can regularly take no more interest in the awarding a subpœna duces tecum, than in the awarding an ordinary subpœna. In either case he may object to any delay, the grant of which may be implied in granting the subpœna, but he can no more object regularly to the legal means of obtaining testimony which exists in the papers, than testimony which exists in the mind of the person who may be summoned. If no inconvenience can be sustained by the opposite party, he can only oppose the motion in the character of an amicus curid to prevent the court from making an improper order, or from burdening some officers by compelling an unnecessary attendance. This court would certainly be very unwilling to say that upon fair construction the constitutional and legal right to obtain its process to compel the attendance of witnesses does not extend to their bringing with them such papers as may be material in the defence. The literal distinction which exists between the cases is too much attenuated to be countenanced in the tribunals of a just and humane nation. If then the subpœna be used without inquiry into the manner of its application, it would seem to trench

on the privileges in which the constitution extends to the accused, it would seem to reduce his means of defence within narrower limits than is designed by the fundamental law of our country, if an overstrained vigour should be used with respect to right to apply for papers deemed by himself to be material. In the one case, the accused is made the absolute judge of the testimony to be summoned. If, in the other, he is not to judge absolutely for himself, his judgement ought to be controlled only so far as it is apparent that he means to exercise his privileges, not really in his own defence, but for purposes which the court ought to discountenance. The court would not lend its aid to motions so obviously designed to manifest disrespect to the government, but the court has no right to refuse its aid to motions for papers to which the accused may be entitled, and which may be material in his defence.

These observations are made to show the nature of the discretion which may be exercised. If it is apparent that the papers are irrelative to the case, or that for state reasons they cannot be introduced into the defence, the subpœna duces tecum would be useless; but if this is not apparent; if they may be important in the defence; if they may be safely read at the trial, would it not be a blot in the page which records the judicial proceedings of this country, if in a case of such serious import as this, the accused should be denied the use of them?

The counsel for the United States, take a very different view of this subject, and insist that a motion for process to obtain testimony should be supported by the same full and explicit proof of the nature and application of that testimony which would be required, on a motion which would delay public justice, which would arrest the ordinary course of proceeding, or which would in any other manner affect the rights of the opposite party. In favour of this position has been urged the opinion of one whose loss, as a friend and as a judge, I sincerely deplore, whose worth I feel, and whose authority I shall at all times greatly respect. If his opinion was really opposed to mine, I should certainly revise and deliberately revise the judgement I had formed. But I perceive no such opposition.

In the trials of Smith and Ogden, the court in which judge Patterson presided, required a special affidavit in support of a motion made by the counsel for the accused for a continuance and for an attachment against witnesses who had been summoned, and had failed to attend.

Had this requisition of a special affidavit been made, well as a foundation for an attachment, as for a continuance, the cases would not have been parallel; because the attachment was considered by the counsel for the prosecution merely as a mean for punishing the contempt, and a court might certainly require a stronger testimony to reduce them to punish a contempt, than would be required to lend its aid to a part in order to procure evidence in a cause. But the proof furnished by the case is most conclusive that the special statements of the affidavit were required solely on account of the continuance.

Although the counsel for the United States considered the motion for an attachment merely as a mode of punishing for contempt, the counsel for Smith and Ogden considered it as a compulsory process to bring in a witness, and moved a continuance until they could have the benefit of this process. The continuance was to arrest the ordinary course of justice, and therefore the court required a special affidavit, showing the materiality of the testimony before this continuance could be granted. *Prima facie*, the evidence could not apply to the case, and this was an additional reason for a special affidavit. The object of this special statement was expressly said to be for a continuance.

"COLDEN proceeded: "The application is to put off the cause on account of the absence of witnesses, whose testimony the defendant alleged is material for his defence, and who have disobeyed the ordinary process of the court. In compliance with the intimation from the bench yesterday, the defendant has disclosed, by the affidavit which I have just read, the points to which he expects the witnesses who have been summoned will testify.

"If the court cannot or will not issue compulsory process to bring in the witnesses who are the objects of this application, then the cause will not be postponed.

"Or if it appears to the court, that the matter disclosed by the affidavit might not be given in evidence if the witnesses were now here, then we cannot expect that our motion will be successful. For it would be absurd to suppose that the court will postpone the trial on account of the absence of witnesses whom they cannot compel to appear; and of whose voluntary attendance there is too much reason to despair; or on account of the absence of witnesses, who, if they were before the court, could not be heard on the trial."—(Page 12.)

This argument states unequivocally the purpose for which a special affidavit was required.

The counsel for the United States considered the subject in the same light. After

exhibiting an affidavit for the purpose of showing that the witnesses could not probably possess any material information, Mr. Sandford said, "It was decided by the court yesterday, that it was incumbent on the defendant, in order to entitle himself to a postponement of the trial, on account of the absence of these witnesses, to show in what respect they are material for his defence. It was the opinion of the court, that the general affidavit in the common form would not be sufficient for this purpose; but that the particular facts expected from the witnesses must be disclosed, in order that the court might, upon those facts, judge of the propriety of granting the postponement."—(page 27.)

The court frequently treated the subject so as to show the opinion that the special affidavit was required only on account of the continuance; but what is conclusive on this point is, that after deciding the testimony of the witnesses to be such as could not be offered to the jury, Judge Patterson was of opinion that a rule to show cause why an attachment should not issue, ought to be granted. He could not have required the materiality of the witness to be shown on a motion, the success of which, did not, in his opinion, in any degree depend on that materiality, and which he granted, after deciding the testimony to be such as the jury ought not to hear. It is then most apparent that the opinion of judge Patterson has been misunderstood, and that no inference can possibly be drawn from it, opposed to the principle which has been laid down by the court. That principle will therefore be applied to the present motion.

The first paper required is the letter of general Wilkinson, which was referred to in the message of the President to congress. The application of that letter to the case is shown by the terms in which the communication was made. It is a statement of the conduct of the accused, made by the person who is declared to be the essential witness against him. The order for producing this letter is opposed:

1st. Because it is not material to the defence.

It is a principle universally acknowledged, that a party has a right to oppose to the testimony of any witness against him, the declarations which that witness has made at other times on the same subject. If he possesses this right, he must bring forward proof of those declarations. This proof must be obtained before he knows positively what the witness will say; for if he waits until the witness has been heard at the trial, it is too late to meet him with his former declarations. Those former declarations, therefore, constitute a mass of testimony, which a party has a right to obtain by way of precaution, and the positive necessity of which can only be decided at the trial.

It was with some surprise an argument was heard from the bar, insinuating that the award of a subpœna on this ground gave the countenance of the court to suspicions affecting the veracity of a witness who is to appear on the part of the United States. This observation could not have been considered. In contests of this description the court takes no part; the court has no right to take a part. Every person may give in evidence such as is stated in this case. What would be the feelings of the prosecutor, if in this case the accused should produce a witness completely exculpating himself, and the attorney for the United States should be arrested in his attempt to prove what the same witness had said, upon a former occasion, by a declaration from the bench, that such an attempt could not be permitted, because it would imply a suspicion in the court that a witness had not spoken the truth? Respecting so unjustifiable an interposition, but one opinion could be formed.

The 2d objection is, that the letter contains matter which ought not to be disclosed.

That there may be matter, the production of which the court would not require, is certain; but that in a capital case the accused ought in some form to have the benefit of it, if it was really essential to his defence, is a position which the court would very reluctantly deny. It ought not to be believed that the department which superintends prosecutions in criminal cases, would be inclined to withhold it. What ought to be done under such circumstances presents a delicate question, the discussion of which, it is hoped, will never be rendered necessary in this country. At present it need only be said, that the question does not occur at this time. There is certainly nothing before the court which shows that the letter in question contains any matter, the disclosure of which would endanger the public safety. If it does contain such matter, the fact may appear before the disclosure is made. If it does contain any matter which it would be imprudent to disclose, which it is not the wish of the executive to disclose, such matter, if it be not immediately and essentially applicable to the point, will of course be suppressed. It is not easy to conceive that so much of the letter as relates to the conduct of the accused, can be a subject of delicacy with the President. Every thing of this kind, however, will

have its due consideration on the return of the subpœna.

3dly. It has been alleged that a copy may be received instead of the original, and the act of Congress has been cited in support of this proposition.

This argument presupposes that the letter required is a document filed in the department of state, the reverse of which may be, and most properly is, the fact. Letters addressed to the President are most usually retained by himself. But were the fact otherwise, a copy might not answer the purpose. The copy could not be superior to the original, and the original itself could not be admitted, if denied, without proof that it was the hand writing of the witness. Suppose the case put at the bar of an indictment on this letter for a libel, and on its production it should appear not to be in the hand writing of the person indicted: Would its being deposited in the department, of state make it his writing, or subject him to the consequences of his having written it? Certainly not. For the purpose of showing the letter to have been written by a particular person, the originol must be produced, and a copy could not be admitted.

On the confidential nature of this letter much has been said at the bar, and authorities have been produced which appear conclusive. Had its contents been orally communicated, the person to whom the communications were made, could not have excused himself from detailing them so far as they might be deemed essential in the defence. Their being in writing, gives no additional sanctity, the only difference produced by that circumstance is, that the contents of the paper must be proved by the paper itself, not by the recollection of the witness.

Much has been said about the disrespect to the chief magistrate, which is implied by this motion, and by such a decision of it as the law is believed to require.

These observations will be very truly answered by the declaration that this court feels many perhaps peculiar motives for manifesting as guarded a respect for the chief magistrate of the union, as is compatible with its official duties. To go beyond these would exhibit a conduct which would deserve some other appellation than the term respect.

It is not for the court to anticipate the event of the present prosecution: should it terminate as is expected on the part of the United States, all those who are concerned in it would certainly regret that a paper which the accused believed to be essential to his defence, which may for aught that appears, be essential, had been withheld from him. I will not say that this circumstance would in any degree tarnish the reputation of the government, but I will say that it would justly tarnish the reputation of the court which had given its sanction to its being withheld. Might I be permitted to utter one sentiment with respect to myself, it would be to deplore most earnestly the occasion which should compel me to look back on any part of my official conduct with so much self-reproach as I should feel, could I declare on the information now possessed that the accused is not entitled to the letter in question, if it should be really important to him.

The propriety of requiring the answer to this letter, is more questionable. It is alleged that it must probably communicate orders showing the situation of this country with Spain, which will be important on the misdemeanor. If it contains matter not essential to the defence, and the disclosure is unpleasant to the executive, it certainly ought not to be disclosed. This is a point which will appear on the return.

The demand of the orders which have been issued, and which have been, as is alleged, published in the Natchez Gazette, is by no means unusual.—Such documents have often been produced in the courts of the United States and the courts of England. If they contain matter interesting to the nation, the concealment of which is required by the public safety, that matter will appear upon the return. If they do not, and are material, they may be exhibited.

It is said they cannot be material, because they cannot justify any unlawful resistance which may have been employed or meditated by the accused.

Were this admitted, and were it also admitted that such resistance would amount to treason, the orders might still be material, because they might tend to weaken the endeavour to connect such overt act with any overt act of which this court may take cognizance.

The court, however, is rather inclined to the opinion that the subpœna in such case ought to be directed to the head of the department in whose custody the orders are, and the court must suppose that the letter of the secretrary of the navy, which has been stated by the attorney for the United States, to refer the counsel for the prisoner to his legal remedy for the copies he desired, alluded to such a motion as is now made.

The affidavit on which this motion is grounded, has not been noticed. It is believed, that such a subpœna as is asked ought to issue, if there exists any reas for supposing that the testimony may

material, and ought to be admitted. It is only because the subpœna is addressed to those who administered the government of this country, that such an affidavit was required as would furnish probable cause to believe that the testimony was desired for the real purposes of defence, and not for such as this court will for ever discountenance.

(To be continued.)

SCRAPS.

——Quot capitum vivunt, totidem studiorum
Millia.——

The following letter has been addressed by Mr. Fulton to the Mayor and Corporation of this city.

Gentlemen,

Yesterday (Monday) my desire to satisfy the public curiosity at the stated minute was as great as my never ceasing anxiety to see our harbours and coast placed beyond the power of foreign insults; and I lament exceedingly that numbers were disappointed by the explosion not taking place on the first attack. But it has given me much additional confidence in my engines, and I hope it will be some satisfaction to you and the public to know that the failure of the first attack was occasioned by the trifling circumstance of the lock being placed under the torpedo so that when it struck, the powder fell out of the pan and did not take fire. On taking the torpedoes out of water, where they had been for two hours, I found the locks and powder perfectly dry, and I immediately discovered the cause of the failure, which I corrected by placing a piece of quick-match in the charge which the lock contained. Thus arranged, the fire was communicated to the 70 pounds of powder in the body of the torpedo. An explosion took place, and the brig was decomposed.

You have now seen the effect of the explosion of powder under the bottom of a vessel, and this I believe is the best and most simple mode of using it with the greatest effect in marine wars; for a right application of one torpedo will annihilate a ship of the line, nor leave a man to relate the dreadful catastrophe. Thus should a ship of the line containing 500 men, contend with 10 good row boats, each with a torpedo and ten men, she would risk total annihilation, while the boats, under cover of the night, and quick movements, would risk only a few men of 100.

When two ships of equal force engage, it may be doubtful which will gain the victory; frequently one hundred men are killed on each side, as many wounded, and ships much injured; but even the vanquished vessel will admit of being repaired, and thus the ships of war are not diminished, but continue to increase, and tyrannize over the rights of neutrals and peaceful nations. Having now clearly demonstrated the great effect of explosion under water, it is easy to conceive that by organization and practice, the application of the torpedoes will, like every other other art, progress to perfection. Little difficulties and errors will occur in the commencement, as has been the case in all new inventions, but where there is so little expense, so little risk, and so much to be gained, it is worthy of consideration, whether this system should not have a fair trial. Gunpowder within the last 300 years has totally changed the art of war, and all my reflections have led me to believe that this application of it will in a few years put a stop to maritime wars, and give that liberty on the seas which has been long and anxiously desired by every good man, and secure to America that liberty of commerce, tranquillity, and independence, which will enable her citizens to apply their mental and corporeal faculties to useful and humane pursuits, to the improvement of our country, and the happiness of the whole people.

Gentlemen, with deference I sub-

mit this view of the subject to you and every thinking American.

I have the honour to be,
With profound respect,
Your most obedient, and
Very humble servant,
ROBT. FULTON.

Mr. Fulton is not the only philosopher who has supposed it possible by sub-marine explosions to demolish the ships of an enemy. A Mr. D. Bushnell, of Connecticut, made various experiments during the American revolutionary war, with sub-marine vessels, to which were attached a powder magazine and its appendages, intended to be fastened under the bottom of ships of war, and left to explode *.

The following is an account of the experiments made by Mr. Bushnell, to prove the nature and use of his sub-marine vessel.

"*Experiments made to prove the nature "and use of a sub-marine vessel.*

"The first experiment I made, was with about two ounces of gun powder, which I exploded 4 feet under water, to prove to some of the first personages in Connecticut, that powder would take fire under water.

"The second experiment was made with two pounds of powder, inclosed in a wooden bottle, and fixed under a hogshead, with a two inch oak plank between the hogshead and the powder; the hogshead was loaded with stones as deep as it could swim; a wooden pipe descending through the lower head of the hogshead, and through the plank, into the powder contained in the bottle, was primed with powder. A match put to the priming, exploded the powder, which produced a very great effect, rending the plank into pieces; demolishing the hogshead; and casting the stones and the ruins of the hogshead, with a body of water, many feet into the air, to the astonishment of the spectators. This experiment was likewise made for the satisfaction of the gentlemen above mentioned.

"I afterwards made many experiments of a similar nature, some of them with large quantities of powder; they all produced very violent explosions, much more than sufficient for any purpose I had in view.

"In the first essays with the sub-marine vessel, I took care to prove its strength to sustain the great pressure of the incumbent water, when sunk deep, before I trusted any person to descend much below the surface: and I never suffered any person to go under water, without having a strong piece of rigging made fast to it, until I found him well acquainted with the operations necessary for his safety. After that, I made him descend and continue at particular depths, without rising or sinking, row by the compass, approach a vessel, go under her, and fix the *wood-screw* mentioned in No. 2, and marked A, into her bottom, &c. until I thought him sufficiently expert to put my design into execution.

"I found, agreeably to my expectations, that it required many trials to make a person of common ingenuity, a skilful operator: the first I employed, was very ingenious, and made himself master of the business, but was taken sick in the campaign of 1776, at New-York, before he had an opportunity to make use of his skill, and never recovered his health sufficiently, afterwards.

Experiments made with a sub-marine vessel.

"After various attempts to find an operator to my wish, I sent one who appeared more expert than the rest, from New-York, to a 50 gun ship lying not far from Governor's island. He went under the ship, and attempted to fix the wooden screw into her bottom, but struck as he supposes, a bar of iron, which passes from the rudder

* For a particular account of the general principles and construction of these machines, see Transactions of the American Philosophical Society, vol. IV. p. 303.

hinge, and is spiked under the ship's quarter. Had he moved a few inches, which he might have done, without rowing I have no doubt but he would have found wood where he might have fixed the screw; or if the ship were sheathed with copper, he might easily have pierced it: but not being well skilled in the management of the vessel, in attempting to move to another place, he lost the ship; after seeking her in vain, for some time he rowed some distance, and rose to the surface of the water, but found day light had advanced so far, that he durst not renew the attempt. He says that he could easily have fastened the magazine under the stem of the ship, above water, as he rowed up to the stern, and touched it before he descended. Had he fastened it there, the explosion of one hundred and fifty pounds of powder, (the quantity contained in the magazine,) must have been fatal to the ship. In his return from the ship to New-York, he passed near Governor's island, and thought he was discovered by the enemy, on the island; being in haste to avoid the danger he feared, he cast off the magazine, as he imagined it retarded him in the swell, which was very considerable. After the magazine had been cast off one hour, the time the internal apparatus was set to run, it blew up with great violence.

"Afterwards, there were two attempts made in Hudson's river, above the city, but they effected nothing. One of them was by the aforementioned person. In going towards the ship, he lost sight of her, and went a great distance beyond her: when he at length found her, the tide ran so strong, that as he descended under water, for the ship's bottom—it swept him away. Soon after this, the enemy went up the river, and pursued the boat which had the sub-marine vessel on board—and sunk it with their shot. Though I afterwards recovered the vessel, I found it impossible, at that time, to prosecute the design any farther. I had been in a bad state of health, from the beginning of my undertaking, and was now very unwell; the situation of public affairs was such, that I despaired of obtaining the public attention, and the assistance necessary. I was unable to support myself, and the persons I must have employed, had I proceeded. Besides, I found it absolutely necessary, that the operators should acquire more skill in the management of the vessel, before I should expect success; which would have taken up some time, and made no small additional expense. I therefore gave over the pursuit for that time, and waited for a more favourable opportunity, which never arrived."

Other experiments made with a design to fire shipping.

"In the year 1777, I made an attempt from a whale-boat, against the Cerberus frigate, then lying at anchor between Connecticut river and New London, by drawing a machine against her side, by means of a line. The machine was loaded with powder, to be exploded by a gun lock, which was to be unpinioned by an apparatus, to be turned by being brought along side of the frigate. This machine fell in with a schooner at anchor, astern of the frigate, and concealed from my sight. By some means or other, it was fired, and demolished the schooner and three men—and blew the only one left alive, overboard, who was taken up very much hurt.

"After this, I fixed several kegs, under water, charged with powder, to explode upon touching any thing, as they floated along with the tide: I set them afloat in the Delaware, above the English shipping at Philadelphia, in December, 1777. I was unacquainted with the river, and obliged to depend upon a gentleman very imperfectly acquainted with that part of it, as I afterwards found. We went as near the shipping as he durst venture; I believe the darkness of the night greatly deceived him, as it did me. We set them adrift, to fall with the ebb, upon the shipping. Had we been within sixty rods, I believe they

must have fallen in with them immediately, as I designed; but as I afterwards found, they were set adrift much too far distant, and did not arrive, until after being detained some time by frost, they advanced in the day time, in a dispersed situation, and under great disadvantages. One of them blew up a boat, with several persons in it, who imprudently handled it too freely, and thus gave the British that alarm, which brought on *the battle of the kegs.*

Darwin gives us a glowing description of what may be anticipated from sub-marine navigation.

LED by the sage*, lo! Britain's sons shall guide
Huge sea-balloons beneath the tossing tide,
The diving castles, roof'd with spheric glass,
Ribb'd with strong oak, and barr'd with bolts of brass,

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* Dr. Priestley's discovery of the production of pure air from such variety of substances, will probably soon be applied to the improvement of the diving bell, as the substances which contain vital air in immense quantities, are of little value, as manganese and minium. In every hundred weight of these is combined about twelve pounds of pure air; now as sixty pounds of water are about a cubic foot, and as air is about eight hundred times lighter than water, five hundred weight of minium will produce eight hundred cubic feet of air, or about six thousand gallons. Now as this is at least thrice as pure as atmospheric air, a gallon of it may be supposed to serve for three minutes respiration for one man. At present the air cannot be set at liberty from minium by vitriolic acid, without the application of some heat; this is, however, very likely to be discovered, and will then enable adventurers to journey beneath the ocean in large inverted ships, or diving balloons.

Mr. Boyle relates, that Cornelius Dubelle contrived not only a vessel to be rowed under water, but also a liquor to be rowed in that vessel, which would supply the want of fresh air. The vessel was made by order of James I. and carried twelve rowers, besides passengers. It was tried in the river Thames, and one of

Buoy'd with pure air, shall endless tracks pursue,
And Priestley's hand the vital flood renew.
Then shall Brittania rule the wealthy realms,
Which ocean's wide insatiate wave overwhelms;
Confine in netted bowers his scaly flocks,
Part his blue plains, and people all his rocks,
Deep in warm tides beneath the line that roll
Beneath the shadowy ice-isles of the pole,
Onward, through bright meandering vales, afar,
Obedient sharks shall trail her scepter'd car,
With harness'd necks the pearly flood disturb,
Stretch the silk rein, and champ the silver curb;
Pleas'd, round her triumph wandering Tritons play,
And sea-maids hail her on the watery way.
Oft shall she weep, beneath the chrystal waves,
O'er shipwreck'd lovers, weltering in their graves;
Mingling in death, the brave and good behold,
With slaves to glory, and with slaves to gold;
Shrin'd in the deep, shall DAY and SPALDING mourn *,
Each in his treacherous bell, sepulchral urn!

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the persons who was in that sub-marine voyage, told the particulars of the experiments to a person who related them to Mr. Boyle.

* *Day and Spalding mourn.* Mr. Day perished in a diving bell, or diving boat, of his own construction, at Plymouth, in June, 1774, in which he was to have continued, for a wager, for twelve hours, one hundred feet in water, and probably perished from his not possessing all the hydrostatic knowledge that was necessary. See Annual Register for 1774, p. 245.

Mr. Spalding was professionally ingenious in the art of constructing and managing the diving bell, and had practised the business many years with success. He went down, accompanied by one of his young men, to view the wreck of the Imperial East-Indiaman, at the Kish bank, in

The celebrated Dr. Halley gives a description of a diving bell fitted under his immediate direction, but which, it must be acknowledged, does not possess so high claims to the attention of philosophers as the machine of Bushnell. We will, however, present our readers with an extract from his account of a bell which enabled him to remain for hours under water with impunity.

"The bell I made use of was of wood, containing about 60 cubic feet in its concavity; and was of the form of a truncate cone, whose diameter at the top was three feet, and at the bottom five. This I coated with lead so heavy, that it would sink empty; and I distributed the weight so about its bottom, that it would go down in a perpendicular direction, and no other. In the top I fixed strong but clear glass, as a window to let in light from above, and likewise a cock to let out the hot air that had been breathed: and below, about a yard under the bell, I placed a stage which hung by three pullies, each of which was charged with about one hundred weight, to keep it steady. This machine I suspended from the mast of a ship by a sprit, which was sufficiently secured by stays to the mast head, and was directed by braces to carry it overboard, clear of the ship's side, and to bring it again within board as occasion required.

"To supply air to this bell when under water, I caused a couple of barrels of about 36 gallons each to be cased with lead, so as to sink empty; each of them having a bung-hole in its lowest parts to let in the water, as the air in them condensed on their descent; and to let it out again when they were drawn up full from below. And to a hole in the uppermost part of those barrels, I fixed a leathern trunk or hose, well liquored with bees-wax and oil, and long enough to fall below the bung-hole, being kept down by a weight appended; so that the air in the upper part of the barrels could not escape, unless the upper ends of these hose were first lifted up.

"The air-barrels being thus prepared, I fitted them with tackle proper to make them rise and fall alternately, after the manner of two buckets in a well; which was done with so much ease, that two men, with less than half their strength, could perform all the labour required: and in their descent they were directed by lines fastened to the under edge of the bell, the ends of which passed through rings on both sides the leathern hose in each barrel; so that sliding down by these lines, they came readily to the hand of a man who stood on the stage on purpose to receive them, and to take up the end of the hose into the bell. Through these hose, as soon as the ends came above the surface of the water in the barrels, all the air that was included in the upper parts of them was blown with great force into the bell, whilst the water entered at the bung-holes below, and filled them; and as soon as the air of one barrel had been thus received, upon a signal given, that was drawn up, and at the same time the other descended; and, by an alternate succession, furnished air so quick, and in so great plenty, that I myself have been one of five who have been together at the bottom in nine or ten fathom of water, for above an hour and a half at a time, without any ill sort of consequence—and I might have continued there as long as I pleased, for any thing that appeared to the contrary.

Ireland. On descending the third time, in June, 1783, they remained about one hour under water, and had two barrels of air sent down to them; but on the signals not being repeated, after a certain time, they were drawn up by their assistants, and both found dead in the bell. Annual Register for 1783, p. 206.

These two unhappy events may for a time check the ardour of adventurers in traversing the bottom of the ocean, but it is probable in another half century it may be safer to travel under the ocean than over it, since Dr. Priestley's discovery of procuring pure air in such great abundance from the calces of metals.

Besides, the whole cavity of the bell was kept entirely free from water, so that I sat on a bench which was diametrically placed near the bottom, wholly dressed, with all my clothes on. I only observed that it was necessary to be let down gradually at first, at about 12 feet at a time; and then to stop and draw out the air that entered, by receiving three or four barrels of fresh air before I descended further. But being arrived at the depth designed, I then let out as much of the hot air that had been breathed, as each barrel would replenish with cool, by means of the cask at the top; through whose apurture, though very small, the air would rush with so much violence, as to make the surface of the sea boil, and to cover it with a white foam, notwithstanding the weight of water over us.

"Thus I found that I could do any thing that required to be done, just under us; and that by taking off the stage, I could, for a space as wide as the circuit of the bell, lay the bottom of the sea so far dry as not to be over shoes thereon. And by the glass window so much light was transmitted, that when the sea was clear, and especially when the sun shone, I could see perfectly to read, or much more to fasten or lay hold on any thing under us that was to be taken up. And by the return of the air barrel I often sent up orders written with an iron pen on small plates of lead, directing how to move us from place to place, as occasion required. At other times, when the water was troubled and thick, it would be as dark as night below; but in such cases I have been able to keep a candle burning in the bell as long as I pleased, notwithstanding the great expense of air necessary to maintain the flame By an additional contrivance I have found it not impracticable for a diver to go out of an engine a good distance from it, the air being conveyed to him with a continued stream by small flexible pipes; which pipes may serve as a clue, to direct him back again when he would return to the bell."

The Encyclopædia Brittanica, under the article "Diving bell," mentions a number of subsequent attempts to improve this invention, and turn it to useful purposes. The success, however has never equalled the expectations of the projectors, and Day and Spalding, as we have before seen, lost their lives in making experiments with this machine.

It is easy to perceive that a sub-marine vessel must be much more unmanageable in proportion to its size, than a vessel which floats on the surface. For the latter need have but a small part, in proportion to its capacity, opposed on the impeding water. The former, moving entirely under water, cannot take advantage of sails, and oars will act with much less effect which are continually covered with water, than those which are elevated above it, except when the impulse is communicated.

The catastrophe of Day and Spalding may probably be accounted for from the pressure of the air, at the great depth to which they descended, which may well be supposed to be sufficiently powerful to crush the strongest human frame, and cause it, as it were, to collapse. Thus, if a bottle be strongly corked, and let down a great depth into the sea, it will either be broken, or the cork forced into the bottle. Perhaps experiments might be made on animals in an air pump, which would throw some light on this subject. By injecting air so as to equal double, treble, quadruple, and so forth, the weight of the atmosphere, we might obtain some data by which to calculate the power of animals to sustain the pressure of the air which would be included in sub-ma-

line vessels at different depths in the sea, allowing 33 ½ feet, or nearly, to be equal to the weight of one atmosphere.

We believe that sub-marine navigation, Dr. Darwin and Dr. Priestley to the contrary notwithstanding, will never be found practicable to any considerable extent. We are likewise of opinion, that if sub-marine explosions are ever rendered very formidable, they must be directed according to Mr. Bushnell's principles. It appears to us that, except in particular situations, where ships of war are at anchor in narrow channels, little can be expected from Mr. Fulton's machines, and we hope that our countrymen will not be so philosophical as to rest their hopes of security on any project of this kind.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

Commodore Truxtun.—The very honourable part which has been acted by this distinguished veteran, in relation to the affairs of Col. Burr; the flattering manner in which he was acquitted of all censure, by the Grand Jury, are sufficient inducements to bring him again into public notice. But when a long life of private honour, as well as public service, in all respects unsullied, are considered, Com. Truxtun, may be recommended to his country, as a worthy object for public employment.

It is true, that Com. Truxtun, is denominated a federalist, but he is neither a political sectary, nor a factious partizan: he has uniformly been an open, candid and honest patriot, thinking with independence, and speaking with freedom and candour. The British and French, have both felt the force of his superiour talents, and in the projects of Col. Burr, when the most flattering offers were made, he answered with promptitude and true patriotism; if your scheme is sanctioned by the government of my country, I will engage with ardour, if not I will hear no more of it. These are the traits which bespeak a man of intrinsic worth, and who deserves the confidence and employment of his country, and particularly at the present crisis.

Commodore Truxtun has been out of employment for some time, and this perhaps will occasion some difficulty among the present commanders. Let this be answered by the examples of France. The splendid successes of that nation, have been achieved by young and obscure generals, whose talents entitled them to elevation. The rulers of France sought for, and rewarded merit, and to this may be imputed their unrivalled successes.

England too affords examples; the celebrated and immortal Gen. Wolfe, and Admiral Nelson, were preferred to their seniors in age or rank, and these heroes have given a lustre to the British name, which will live to all eternity. Truxtun's case is much stronger; he is old in service, in virtue, in fame, in exploits, and in genuine patriotism; and there is not a man in existence, who ought to think himself dishonoured by such a commander.

This small tribute to merit, has been written much more with a view to promote the public weal than to pay a tribute to the merits of our distinguished and meritorious countryman. A VIRGINIAN.

The following from a late Quebec Mercury, wears a hostile appearance.

"QUEBEC, *June* 19.

"We learn, by the arrival of Capt. Bettesworth, of his Majesty's frigate Crocodile, that orders had been received by the King's ships on the Halifax station, to board the American frigate now at sea, and *take by force*

every British seaman that may be found on board her. The force of the American ship is said to be 52 guns."

The editor of the Evening Post remarks on this article as follows:

"This is no more than we have always believed. We never could for a moment suppose that any English captain or commodore would proceed to the lengths that we have recently witnessed, without the support of direct and positive orders from the government.

"The strange and mysterious inconsistency of certain men and certain prints among us, in being eager for war with Great-Britain, and at the same time averse to preparing for it, by placing the country in a state of defence on shore, and by providing it with a navy to make itself respected at sea, can only be accounted for on the supposition that it will favour the plan of an alliance with France. A plan which was, in the early formation of our government, hatched between foreign spies and domestic traitors, and which, though for a time concealed, has never been abandoned by them. An alliance with France! It is already begun to be circulated in whispers. And what could France do for us? Surely a French soldiery is not wanted to fill our armies, and as to any aid at sea, France is without a marine to aid herself. Let us not be accused of harbouring imaginary suspicions. Were we at liberty to do so, we could divulge some things that would make the public stare. We will finish with one word: those who indulge hopes of this sort, may rest assured that the people of this country never will consent, under any circumstances, to become the allies, in order that they may, like all his other allies, at length become the vassals and slaves of the French Emperor."

Thus far Mr. Coleman, who is, we are happy to perceive, alarmed at the prospect before us. We hope that he will soon feel himself at liberty to bring to the light those mysteries, which he thinks will "make the public stare;" and we shall be happy to co-operate with his efforts. We have ever believed that no ordinary and innocent causes have contributed to strip this great nation defenceless, and, in these turbulent and insane times, leave our coasts naked as the "sand banks of the Indian ocean."

We have attempted, with much labour of investigation, in a series of numbers with the signature "Monitor," to trace to its source the cause of those imbecile measures which have stigmatized the present administration, disgraced the country; and which we believe was intended by the leaders of the dominant faction to compel us to seek security in the arms of the French Apega.

We cannot believe that the mere force of folly, could have induced the partizans of France in this country to annihilate our military marine, refuse to fortify our sea ports, and take every step which infernal ingenuity could suggest, to render us defenceless, and thus dependent on the *friendship* of a warring world for our existence as an independent nation. No, there is design, there is system, in all these proceedings, and such as must make every reflecting mind who has observed the signs of the times tremble with apprehension and shudder with horror.

The same men who fain would have enlisted America with France, when Genet attempted to levy troops for her service in this country, have proceeded without the shadow of turning towards the accomplishment of their great object, an intimate alliance between the two countries. This alliance they very well know would ter-

minate in rendering this country as completely a province of the jacobin empire as is Holland, or Italy, or any of the departments within the ancient limits of the French empire.

We have already repeatedly observed, and quoted the authority of jacobins themselves, that the politicians of the French revolution, under the specious pretext of giving freedom to mankind, designed nothing less than the making of France the seat of universal empire; that for that purpose, while they most assiduously cultivated the art of war, founded military academies, and in fine converted France into a military nation, the propagandists, or French emissaries, were proceeding like Mr. Jefferson, Duane, and Tom Paine, in America; Haugwitz, the Prince of peace, and other French spies in Europe, to charm their respective countrymen with the lullaby of peace, that they might the more easily fall a prey to all grasping jacobin ambition.

Unless we know the cause, we shall never find the remedy for the evils which threaten us. That we are at present in a weak, degraded, and deplorable state as a nation, not even jacobins can deny. Indeed Mr. Jefferson's speeches and other official communications contain *precious confessions* to that purport. But what has reduced us to this imbecile state? The measures of Mr.———and the *French illuminied school.*

But when were those measures recommended and adopted? Since the period of Mr. J——'s embassy to Paris, and his intimacy with Condorcet and the other philosphizing pioneers of French power. Since that time his political tenets, and his political conduct, have been directly the reverse of what they were prior to that period. Hence the destruction of the navy, the refusal to fortify, and all the debilitating measures of the present administration.

From the United States Gazette.

The papers of the administration are still anxious that every thing to be done in regard to public affairs at the present crisis, should be done by individuals and popular assemblies, in order that in any event the government may escape reproach for suffering us to be insulted and injured with impunity. The Aurora is inviting the public attention to the difference "in the zeal of the southern people when Boston port was shut by a British act of parliament, and the conduct of the selectmen of Boston, when a British squadron shut up the port of Norfolk." —Insinuations of this sort are as mean as they are insidious. Have the government called for any aid from Boston which has been withheld? For the sense which the people of that town entertain of the late outrage, we refer to the proceedings of an *authorized* and *legal* town meeting, as published in this day's Gazette.—To compare the situation of the country now with that at the commencement of the revolution is preposterous. Then the object was to make war upon and overthrow the existing government: of course the people were compelled to take the management of affairs immediately into their own hands, in defiance of the government. If such is the present object, the democratic papers are pursuing the proper course. If not, it is the duty of the government to lead the way. It is ours merely to follow.

We have perused with attention the plan of Col. W. S. Smith, respecting the fortification of New-York, published in the Commercial Advertiser of the 17th inst. If our limits permitted, we would with pleasure insert the whole

We shall at present merely insert the outlines of his plan.

He conceives the Narrows to be the only place in which efficient fortifications can be constructed. "On the west is presented an elevated shore, susceptible of three formidable batteries, one above the other. The first presenting an horizontal fire. From this a point blank shot from an eighteen pounder reaches about double the distance of the channel."

"The second, calculated for a plunging battery, will present a most destructive fire against an approaching enemy, at the same time that it effectually covers and protects the horizontal battery below.

"The third, a strong redoubt, with heavy artillery embarbett, offers a heavy fire against hostile ships at the full range of shot, as they approach the Narrows, at the same time extending ample protection to the batteries of the 1st and 2d position.

"In addition to these, at the distance of about 120 yards, is an inviting hill, well calculated for a redoubt, capable of containing about 120 men, from which a battery of 6 guns commands the bay at the full range of fire.

"In the rear of these redoubts, at the distance of 600 yards, is ground favourable for an encampment of 3000 men.

"On the eastern shore, the point of Long-Island descends gradually to the waters of the Narrows;—this point projects with a sandy flat into the water, at the distance of 289 yards, covered with from 4 to 6 feet of water, and consequently may be wharfed up so as to plant a heavy battery above high water mark, opposite to the horizontal and plunging batteries on the Staten-Island shore.—The distance between these batteries will be less than one mile. In rear of this position is an elevated spot for a close redoubt, capable of containing 500 men. Its cannon will afford ample protection to the horizontal battery on the pier, and at the same time give a plunging fire on the enemy. At 300 yards from this redoubt is a spot for a redoubt and battery of field fortification, to contain 120 men, and 8 pieces of artillery. This work affords the double advantage of enfilading the river through the Narrows, and of covering the right wing of an excellent encampment for 3000 men.

"To enforce more effectually the defence of the passage, it is proposed to station two floating batteries, armed with heavy guns, stationed on the north side of the two opposite horizontal batteries, attended by a sufficient number of gun-boats. These may with great facility form a line of fire, occupying the full space from the one shore to the other, and thus effectually strengthen the defence of the channel, and be fully protected by the fortifications and batteries on the shore.

"The narrows, thus garnished with fortifications, and garrisoned, and in case of solemn war and actual invasion, supported by additional troops in two advantageous camps, with the proposed floating batteries and gun boats, affords a formidable and sufficient defence for the entrance of the harbour. But the importance of the object ought not to permit the least neglect of any additional obstructions against an invading enemy. A cone sunk in the centre, crowned with four 32 pounders, with chains extending to the horizontal batteries on the Staten Island and Long-Island shore, supported by the two floating Batteries, and gun boats within the chain, and the harbour of New-York becomes the most formidable and best secured of any within my knowledge.

"The Narrows being thus secured, the positions on both sides are the places where the troops of the state of New-York and New-Jersey will assemble, and be ready to oppose the landing of any troops destined for the assault of the works. The harbour of New-York then becomes the safe depot of the produce of an immensely rich and extensive country; and the city, inaccessible to any invasion, may see the end of war without molestation or danger."

Extract from an elegiac poem, sacred to the memory and virtues of the Hon. Sir William Jones.

The Genius of Asia (who is here a female) descends and pronounces the following panegyric on her favourite Jones.

To chase the tenfold gloom, my Jones, was thine,
To cheer the Bramin, and to burst his chains,
To search for latent gems the Sanscrit mine,
And wake the fervour of her ancient strains.

For oh! what pen shall paint with half thy fire
The power of music on the impassion'd soul,
When the great masters wak'd the Indian lyre,
And bade the burning song electric roll*.

The mystic veil that wraps the hallow'd shrines
Of India's deities, 'twas thine to rend;
With brighter fires each radiant altar shines,
To nature's awful God those fires ascend.

Sound the deep conch; dread Veeshnu's power proclaim,
And heap with fragrant woods the blazing urn;
I see sublime Devotion's noblest flame,
Midst Superstition's glowing embers burn!

'Twas thine, with daring wing and eagle eye,
To pierce ant quity's profoundest gloom,
To search the dazzling records of the sky,
And bid the stars the sacred page illume.

Nor did the instructive orbs of heaven alone
Absorb thy soul 'mid yon etherial fields;
To thee the vegetable world was known,
And all the blooming tribes the garden yields;

From the tall cedar, on the mountain's brow,
Which the fierce tropic storm in vain assails,
Down to the humblest shrubs that beauteous blow,
And scent the air of Asia's fragrant vales.

But talents—fancy--ardent, bold, sublime--
Unbounded science form'd thy meanest fame:
Beyond the grasp of death, the bound of time,
On wings of fire religion wafts thy name*.

* *The impressive title of one of the most ancient treatises on music, is, "the sea of passions."*

* *Alluding to some circumstances of devotion which occurred in the moments of Sir William's dissolution.*

The following horror fraught description of a sorceress, is from the poems of William Julius Mickle.

The golden gleam the sorceress spy'd,
And in her deepest cell,
At midnight's magic hour she tri'd
A tomb o'erpowering spell.

As shakes the bough of trembling leaf,
When whirlwinds sudden rise:
As stands aghast the warrior chief,
When his base army flies:

So shook, so stood the beauteous maid,
When from the dreary den
A wrinkled form came forth, array'd
In matted locks obscene.

Around her brows, with hemlock bound,
Loose hung her ash-gray hair,
And from two dreary caves profound
Her blue flam'd eye-balls glare.

Her skin of earthy red appear'd
Clung round her shoulder bones,
Like wither'd bark, by lightning sear'd,
When loud the tempest groans.

A robe of squalid green and blue
Her ghostly length array'd;
A gaping rent full to the view
Her furrow'd ribs display'd!

Published for THOMAS GREEN FESSENDEN, at E. SARGEANT'S Bookstore, No. 89, Wall-street, opposite the U. S. Bank.
PRINTED BY HOPKINS AND SEYMOUR, AT WASHINGTON'S HEAD.

THE

WEEKLY INSPECTOR.

" Of those men who have overturned the Liberties of Republics, the greatest number
" have begun their career by paying an obsequious court to the People—com-
" mencing DEMAGOGUES, and ending TYRANTS." HAMILTON.

Vol. II.] NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1807. [No. 49.

TRIAL OF COL. BURR.

(Continued from page 342.)

Saturday, June 13th.

The chief justice having concluded his opinion, Mr. Mc Rae made some remarks in an address to the court, relative to an expression which had fallen from the chief justice—" if the present prosecution terminates as is wished on the part of the United States." He hoped that nothing had fallen from gentlemen engaged in the prosecution, and nothing had appeared in their conduct, which indicated a wish to convict Aaron Burr. His feelings would be severely wounded by any such imputation.

The chief justice replied that it was not his intention to insinuate that the attornies for the prosecution, or that the administration had wished the conviction of Col. Burr, whether guilty or innocent; that his assertion was this: gentlemen had so often and so uniformly asserted that Col. B. was guilty, and they had so often repeated it before the testimony was perceived on which that guilt could alone be substantiated, that it appeared to him probable that they were not indifferent on the subject.

Mr. Mc Rae wished to point out to the court a difference between the opinions and wishes of the counsel for the prosecution. From the testimony they thought it probable that Aaron Burr was guilty, but they had no wish to convict him at all events.

Mr. Hay observed that his conscience was satisfied with the course which he had pursued, and that he should attempt to secure the same sentiment in future, and provided he enjoyed that satisfaction, he should be indifferent to the opinion of others; and should pursue his own judgment. He asked whether he might send up the witnesses to the grand jury.

Mr. Burr pressed on the court the necessity of giving the supplemental charge. That it was necessary, in order to instruct the jury to separate what was proper from what was improper. That if the charge was not delivered for several days, the jury might in the mean time be receiving false impressions, which it would be impossible to separate from their discussions, even after the charge was delivered. He thought that the witnesses ought not to go to the grand jury till the charge was delivered.

Chief justice replied that on Monday morning, if all preliminary points were settled, he would deliver the charge.

Mr. Hay then requested the clerk to swear four of the witnesses. Thomas Truxton, Benjamin Stoddert, and Stephen Decatur, were accordingly sworn, and conducted to the jury room.

Mr. Burr hoped that the court would immediately take up the supplemental charge to the jury. What was the objection which the attorney for the United States has submitted to your honour, and on which you seemed to entertain some doubts?

Chief justice. It is, whether the statute of Edward VI. is now in force in this country.

Mr. Randolph. We are ready on that point.

The clerk then proceeded to call four other witnesses to the book; but when Erick Bollman appeared, Mr. Hay addressed the court to the following effect:

Before Mr. Bollman is sworn, I must inform the court of a particular and not immaterial circumstance. He, sir, has made a full communication to the government of the plans, the designs, and views of A. Burr.

As these communications might criminate Dr. Bollman before the grand jury, the President of the United States has communicated to me this pardon, (holding it in his hand) which I have already offered to Dr. B. He received it in a very hesitating manner; and I think informed me that he knew not whether he should or should not accept it. He took it, as he informed me, for the purpose of taking advice of counsel. He returned it in the same hesitating manner; he would neither positively accept nor refuse it. My opinion is, that Dr. B. cannot, under these circumstances, possibly criminate himself. This pardon will completely exonerate him from all the penalties of the law. I believe his evidence to be extremely material. In the presence of this court I offer this pardon to him, and if he refuses, I shall deposit it with the clerk for his use. Will you, sir, (addressing himself to Mr. Bollman) accept this pardon?

Mr. Bollman. No, I will not, sir.

Mr. Hay then observed that Dr. Bollman must be carried up to the grand jury with an intimation that he had been pardoned.

Mr. Martin observed that it had always been Dr. B.'s intention to refuse this pardon, but he had not positively refused it, because he wished to have an opportunity of publicly rejecting it.

Erick Bollman, William Duane, Peter Taylor, and ——— Allbright, were then sworn by the clerk.

Mr. Martin did not suppose that Dr. Bollman's pardon was real or effectual before it was pleaded to an indictment in open court.

Mr. Hay inquired whether Dr. B. might not pass to the grand jury. The chief justice asked what would be the difference between sending him now and some time hence, when the question about his pardon shall have been settled. Mr. Hay wished to have the evidence introduced in a chronological order. The other witnesses were, however, sent up, and Dr. B. suspended.

Mr. Hay then proposed to send Dr. B. to the grand jury, and proposed as the alternative that he should be indicted.

Mr. Martin declared that Dr. B. was not to be alarmed by such menaces. He said that there was no doubt but Dr. B. would go to the grand jury, but the question was, whether he was pardoned or not. If the executive refuses to pardon him, he is not pardoned; but, said Mr. Martin, if he chooses to decline his pardon, he stands in the same situation of other witnesses, who cannot be forced to criminate themselves.

Mr Hay regretted extremely the loss of Dr. B.'s testimony, as he believed it to be material: he trusted, however, that he should obtain it, though reluctantly given. Dr. Bollman, he observed, possessed so much zeal, that he would encounter the risk of being indicted for high treason. Whether he should appear before the grand jury under the circumstance of a pardon being annexed to his name, might be an object of distinct arrangement. In the mean time he might go up without such notification. Counsel for Mr. Burr acquiesced. Chief justice. Whether he is really pardoned or not, I cannot at present declare. I must take time to deliberate.

Mr. Hay again asked Dr. Bollman if he accepted the pardon, and was answered again in the negative. Mr. Hay observed that if the grand jury had any doubts about the questions proper to be put to Dr. Bollman, they might apply to the court for instructions, but he asserted, "Dr. Boll-

man is a pardoned man." He wished him sent up to the grand jury certified that he was pardoned. He made this motion that the gentlemen who wished to discuss the question, might have an opportunity of producing their arguments.

Mr. Williams, counsel for Dr. Bollman, observed,

1. That the rule of law was, that no man should be bound to answer any question which should accuse himself. 1 Mc Nally, Ev. 256. 2 Haw. c. 46–2

2. He should not be bound to answer any question which should accuse himself of a misdemeanor. 1 Mc Nall. 256.

3. He shall not be called upon to calumniate himself. 1 Mc Nall 256. 2 Sta. Trials, 822. 1035. Tabsborough's case.

4. He is not to defame himself. 1 Mc Nall. 256. 258. 2 Sta. T. 439.

5. Not to answer ensnaring questions. Mc Nall. 256.

6. To ask a man if he is a Roman catholic, is not permitted. Mc Nall. 257 9 Sta. T. 414. 2 Dougl. 593.

7. Not bound to answer any question which tends to criminate himself. Mc Nall. 257. 4 Sta. T. 605, 606.

8. The case of Goosely, in this court, upon the trial of Reynolds, was called, who had been acquitted, the day before by the grand jury. So 1 Blacks. Ress. 27.

The rule of law is the same, even if the man be pardoned.

1. A witness, although pardoned, shall not be bound to calumniate himself; for the pardon having placed him in statu quo, no question shall be asked him which shall tend to make him contemptible, or do away the benefit of the pardon. 1 Mc Nall. 256. 2. Sta. T. 822. 1035. If bound to acknowledge himself acquainted with any treason, he was guilty of a very high misdemeanor, and would therefore do away the pardon. But court cannot notice pardon, unless a pardon by State; for if under great seal and accepted, yet it would be error in the court to allow it, if not pleaded. 2 Haw. ch. 37. sec. 59. sec. 64. 65. 5 Bar. 294. If party only entitled upon pleading it then if he refuses, court cannot take notice of it. Here party refusing, court must say not pardoned; for until it is pleaded, party liable to be punished. For if he pleads not guilty, the court would not allow him to plead it afterwards. 2 Haw. ch. 37. See 59. Bar. 294.

The witness must be the judge of the necessity.

1. Because he only can know what the answer is, and the bearing it will have. 2. If the court decide, they must know what would be the answer, and get that from the witness to criminate himself: which I have shown he is not bound to do.

If it be objected that by this means no witness would give evidence against the accused, it may be answered, 1. The refusal is upon oath, because he affirms that to answer it, would be to criminate himself 2. You have the same obligation on him to answer that truly, as to speak truth upon any other subject. 3. If he perjure himself in that, he would certainly do it to get clear of giving evidence against the accused. 4. It is his privilege not to answer any question having that tendency. 5. This rule is upon the following authorities:—The court, in a case in 1743, in 4 Sta T. 414. note, states, to wit, "if you think it will criminate yourself, you need not answer it." 1 Mc Nall. 257. 8. It is put to the witness, and not to the court, because he knew what was to be the answer: if it be objected that nothing is evidence against him which he may say on oath the answer is, that it has been otherwise decided. 2 Dougl. 593.

Mr. Martin suggested a few additional authorities. Stated that there were two kinds of pardon in England: one by Parliament, and the other by the Great Seal. The first exempted an individual from the cognizance of the court, as to the particular crime with which he might stand charged. But that the latter was no bar to a judicial prosecution, and was not effectual till it had been pleaded and allow-

ed in court. Mr. M. quoted authorities to show that no witness, however exempted from the charge and necessity of criminating himself, can be made to discredit himself by his own testimony.

Mr. Mc Rae. It is uncertain whether Mr. Bollman will answer the questions propounded to him. It is not necessary to determine this point at the present time. We hope that he will appear in the character of an honourable man; and not refuse to answer the interrogatories of the grand jury. But if he should refuse to pursue that course it will then be time enough to bring a discussion before the court.

Mr. Hay thought little argument necessary. Dr. B. was a pardoned man, and hoped the court would certify that fact for the instruction of the grand jury. Gentlemen seem to concede every point for which they are contending. Why do they expatiate on the consequences of a pardon, if they do not consider one as already established? As to the effect of a pardon, it is a distinct question, on which the court may hereafter instruct the grand jury. But he wished the court merely to certify that he was pardoned.

Mr. Martin said that most of the authorities had borne upon the existence of a pardon, and not upon its effects.

Chief justice. Have any of you authorities to show *when* the pardon operates?

Mr. Martin. From the time of pleading.

C. J. Suppose the pardon to be lost, is it valid?

Mr. Martin. If it be proved that he had pleaded it to an indictment. I presume an exemplification would answer the purpose.

Mr. Martin said that if Bollman had not refused this pardon, it would have been an admission of guilt.

The man who did so much to rescue the Marquis la Fayette, and has been known at so many courts, bears too great a regard for his reputation to abandon his honour through fear of unjust persecution.

Dr. Bollman was sent up to the grand jury without any particular notification.

The question whether he is pardoned, reserved for future discussion.

Mr. Botts observed that there was one point in the supplemental charge which he would notice. In one part the clause of the constitution relating to high treason is quoted, which recognizes the necessity of two witnesses to prove an overt act. In a subsequent part it seemed to be implied that one witness to an overt act was sufficient.

Chief justice. Though the constitution declares that two witnesses are necessary to produce conviction, yet they may not be so absolutely necessary to authorize an indictment. My present impression is, that though there may be two witnesses to the general charge of treason, yet that one witness may be sufficient for one act, and another for another. Ch. justice quoted the statute of Ed. VI. and observed that the law books made this distinction between a trial and indictment.

Mr. Hay. There is on important question worthy of our consideration. In your supplemental charge, sir, you have referred to the statute of Edward VI. But no such statute is now in force here. A general law of the Virginia legislature, in ——— and ———, swept off all British law; and then they set to re-enacting such as were congenial with our form of government. But this statute was certainly in force at the time of the commencement of our revolution; and the question is, whether, if it was in force then, it is in force now. Do gentlemen contend that we are bound by a statute which the government has not adopted?

At the close of the court, the chief justice observed, as the editor (of the Richmond Enquirer) is informed that he had explained the sense in which the words which had been remarked upon by Mr. Mc Roc, had been employed; but that he had no desire that

they should remain in the written opinion. That he did not perceive that they were calculated to excite any feeling; but as it was not his intention to convey an idea that a conviction, right or wrong, was wished; and as that idea might be inferred, and might be thereafter attached to them by those who might see the opinion, without hearing the explanatory words; he had expunged them accordingly: "was wished" were expunged when the editor received the written opinion.

Adjourned till Monday.

(To be continued.)

The following is one of the most pathetic pieces we have ever read; and in argument is not less lucid than it is irresistible in its appeal to the best feelings of humanity. Notwithstanding its length, and the press of other matter, we give it without abridgment, as every sentence contains an important lesson for our countrymen. The editor of this paper is not the personal friend of Col. Burr, and *has always been opposed to his politics*. But he would wish to see no man hunted down by extra-judicial proceedings; for of all sorts of despotism that of the multitude, in which every man plays the tyrant, is the most dreadful.

If private persons are to set themselves over the heads of our courts; denounce the counsel employed for or against the accused, and devote by acclamation the respondent to the infernal gods, we may as well annihilate all forms of law; proceed to tear in pieces the man who has the misfortune of being suspected; and act afresh in this country all the enormities of the worst periods of the French revolution.

BALTIMORE, July 23, 1807.

Messrs. Zebulon Hollingworth, John Gilpin, James Sewell, Thomas W. Veasy.

GENTLEMEN,

I find from the public papers, that on the 4th of July, you respectively officiated in the respective characters of president, vice president, and secretaries, at a meeting of the citizens of Cæcil county, held at Elkton, to celebrate the anniversary of American Independence; and it is as persons who officiated in those characters, and in consequence of your conduct on that occasion, that I now take the liberty of addressing you.

On the 4th of July, 1776, we declared ourselves independent states, free from the tyranny and despotism of any nation on the earth, and proceeded to establish governments for the sacred security of the property, the reputation, the liberty, and the life of every person, who should be so far blest as to be citizens of those governments. We then pledged ourselves to the God of the universe, that the property, the reputation, the liberty, and the life of every citizen should be safe, should be protected against the tyranny of the one or the many—and should only be taken from them by the laws of their country, faithfully, honestly, and impartially dispensed, by an open, *fair, impartial trial, decided upon legal evidence*, in which every benefit to be had from counsel, is secured by the constitution to the citizen, who is as to either assailed.

Let me now ask you, gentlemen, to what use, or more properly, abuse, did you turn the *anniversary of that day?* Was your conduct calculated to preserve and secure those blessings, for the enjoyment of which the people of America heretofore hazarded all that was dear? Or was it calculated to render them more insecure than even under Asiatic despotism?

Let me examine this question. I have seen your lists of toasts drank on that day, as published by yourselves.

On your *volunteers*, I shall make no remarks—after seventeen bumpers had been drank, I can make great allowances for any thing that took place; but for the toasts deliberately prepared, and agreed to be drunk on that day—myself, my fellow-citizens, and the world at large, do and will hold you answerable. Three of those

toasts will be the subject of my animadversions.

The 7th is in the following words: The grand jurors lately impannelled at Richmond to indict the traitors of their country, may their zeal and patriotism in the cause of liberty, secure them a crown of immortal glory, and the fruits of their labour be a death-wound to all conspirators.

The 8th—Luther Martin, the ex-attorney general of Maryland, the mutual and highly respected friend of a convicted traitor—May his exertions to preserve the Catiline of America, procure him a humble coat of tar, and a plumage of feathers, that will rival in finery all the mummeries of Egypt.

The 9th—Aaron Burr, the man who once received the confidence of a free people—may his treachery to his country exhalt him to the scaffold, and hemp be his escort to the republic of dust and ashes.

To any person of common sense, who possesses one sentiment of candour, one human feeling of the heart, it would be supposed, that none but dæmons from hell, could on such an occasion, have deliberately prepared and drank the foregoing toasts, unless they had the most perfect knowledge of Col. Burr's guilt. And even in that case, he would naturally conclude the persons to be *savages* or *descendants* of savages, who when they kill their prisoner, feast their inhuman souls with every cruelty of torture.

But, gentlemen, have you any knowledge that Col Burr is guilty of treason, or of any other offence? Doth either of you know of one single fact to prove upon him guilt of any kind? Why have you not come forward and informed your government? And why had I not the pleasure of seeing you as witnesses at Richmond?

I know your answer. You must confess that you have no personal knowledge of any thing criminal that has been committed by Col Burr, but that in the Aurora, the Argus, and many other democratic papers, you have seen him charged with not only misdemeanors, but treason, nay, you will probably say, that the president of the United States, in his message to Congress, declared his *guilt to be placed beyond doubt.*

And after the length of time you have lived, a length of time which has whitened some of your heads—after the different public appointments which some of you have executed, am I to put you in mind, that not one shilling's worth of your *dirty property* can be taken from you, without your having an opportunity of being personally heard, nor without *legal evidence*, delivered *on oath* in *your presence*, with liberty on your part to *cross examine*, and by other evidence to contradict? And yet you have to the utmost of your power, wantonly and wickedly assailed the good name, fame and reputation of Col. Burr, upon no evidence! You have done what is still more wicked—you have without any evidence, *assailed his life!* For, are you now, for the first time, to be instructed, that whenever a person is to be tried for a charge, which is punishable with death, he who endeavours to prejudice and inflame the public mind against him; he who does any act of a tendency to prevent the accused from having a fair, dispassionate, impartial trial, is in the eye of God, guilty of as murderous an intention, as if he attempted to plunge a dagger to his heart! Equally murderous, but *infinitely more cowardly*—as the danger of punishment in the first case is meant to be avoided? What think you, gentlemen, of the cowardly wretch, who, anxious for the blood of an enemy, but fearful of danger or of punishment, slips a stilletto into the hand of an assassin, and points to the victim? What think you of yourselves and the rest of those who drank your savage toasts? Would you not have swallowed the beverage in your glasses, had it been the blood of Col. Burr, with more pleasure than the juice of the grape? Would not those who could express such savage delight in the *hope of his death*, could they do it with impunity, rip open his breast, tear out his heart, gnaw it with their teeth, and suck down its blood, as act-

ed the blood thirty Parisians towards the amiable, the accomplished, the beautiful Lamballe! And know you not that the gentleman, whose death would be such a feast to your savage souls, has a daughter as amiable, as accomplished, as lovely as was Lamballe! And to her you have been drinking a life of unutterable misery! You may possibly think this language severe, but in a case like this, *no language can be severe.*

I would wish to harrow up every feeling of your souls, if indeed *such* souls can have any feeling!

You have toasted the grand jury, when you knew not whether they did right or wrong; when you knew not whether the persons indicted, are traitors or innocent citizens; whether the grand jury were actuated by zeal and patriotism in the cause of liberty, or by zeal and sycophancy in the cause of persecution; whether their conduct deserves a crown of immortal glory, or a noose of immortal infamy; for you have no knowledge that can enable you to decide upon the propriety or impropriety of their conduct. The toast, therefore, only stands staring you in the face, to your eternal dishonour, as a proof of your ferocity against colonel Burr. Nor, gentlemen, will the grand jury thank you for the toast. They were gentlemen of honour, of worth, of humanity; they were not actuated by the hellish wish, that the persons, concerning whose conduct they were to inquire, should prove to be guilty; nor did they, in returning the bills true, feel an infernal pleasure. No, sirs, not a man of that grand jury assented to the finding of the bills, whose heart will not enjoy exquisite pleasure should their innocence, on a fair, impartial trial before a petit jury, (if, indeed, such a trial can be had, and which you have murderously endeavoured to prevent.) be made manifest. Not a friend of the gentleman indicted, blames the *grand jury* But you are to be informed, that the grand jury can only act upon evidence *selected*, and sent to them for the *very purpose* of proving *guilt*; examined ex parte; and that *perjury* can there appear unappalled? And are you to be informed, that the benign spirit of our laws, even after indictment, presumes innocence? Those laws that are said to be our government, which you are bound to support, and yet you, good, virtuous republicans, who boast of your love of liberty, your sacred regard for the laws, and who call yourselves the protectors, the guardians of the rights of every man, have thought proper, not only to *presume guilt*, but have presumed to hold up to the indignation of your country, him whom the laws of your country presume to be innocent!

And now let me inquire, who is this gentleman whose guilt you have pronounced, and for whose blood your *parched* throats so thrist? Was he not a few years past adored by you next to your God, I mean your *earthly God*? for whether you believe in a deity, who has any government over your "*republic of dust and ashes*," I know not. Were you not then his warmest admirers? Did he not then possess every virtue? Had he then one sin—even a single weakness of human nature? he was then in power. He had then influence. You would then have been proud of his notice. One smile from him would have brightened up all your faces—one frown would have lengthened all your visages.

But he is now a private citizen—he is now no longer in power—he is now persecuted! And, behold, he is now a Catiline,—he is now a traitor,—your prayers are now that he may be exalted to the scaffold—that hemp may be his escort to the republic of "dust and ashes;" and to these invocations you have prostituted the anniversary of a a day, which only ought to be held dear as long as the government, consequently established, shall sacredly protect property, reputation, liberty, and life.

Go, ye holiday, ye sunshine-friends, —ye time-servers,—ye criers of Hosanna to day, and crucifiers to-morrow, go hide your heads if possible, from the contempt and detestation of every

virtuous, every honourable inhabitant of every clime.

Your eighth toast, as it personally relates to myself, gives me no uneasiness. I only notice it, as proving the accursed malignity of your hearts, towards col. Burr.

As to myself, I have never insulted or injured a single individual, who, on that occasion, celebrated the day. In the whole company I had not a personal enemy, nor was there a man among you that had reason to be so; with many of that company, perhaps with all, I had been personally acquainted. I had been in habits of receiving and returning polite attentions; on some, at least, of the company, I had conferred benefits; nor was there one man in the company, on whom I would not have conferred any benefit he needed, and in my power with propriety to have bestowed.—Nay, so well do I know you all, and the good will that you possess for me, that I have the most perfect confidence, had I arrived at Elkton the moment after you had drank your eighth toast, and entered your room, you would have received me in the most friendly manner; you would have requested me to share in the festival; and your politeness would have induced you to have suppressed your ninth and tenth toasts.

Having thus done you justice, having acquitted the company to a man of any personal resentment against me, let me state what was *my conduct*, which induced you deliberately to prepare, and deliberately to drink the eighth toast.

I had appeared as one of col. Burr's counsel; and pray doth not the constitution most sacredly secure to him the benefit of counsel? Can it then be said that a person shall be criminal, or even censurable, for doing what your constitution authorizes him to do? Nay, if by public clamor, counsel is to be intimidated and prevented from appearing for the accused, is not the constitution thereby violated? And is not the accused thereby deprived of a constitutional right, and if convicted, unconstitutionally convicted?

But I appeared in his defence as his friend, not merely as an attorney for my fee.—And how long has it been, or upon what maxim is it established, that to do an authorized act, from motives of friendship, is less honourable than from motives of sordid interest?

But you will say that you believe him guilty of treason. I reply, you have no legal evidence on which you can found this belief. I will further say, that I, who have infinitely better information on the subject, believe Col. Burr to be as innocent of any thing treasonable, in act or intent, as the infant unborn; and that I believe the executive of the United States is at this time of the same opinion—And for the truth of this assertion I appeal to my God. And I further answer, that if col. Burr was as guilty of treason, as you, without any knowledge of the fact, declare him to be, yet he is entitled to a fair and impartial trial; and the constitution secures to him the benefit of counsel. You will perhaps, as your last resort, for in truth you have no other, tell me that at all events you wish him to be hung, and therefore are enraged at every thing which interferes with your wishes. Then, sirs, you ought to proceed in the true French style, for which indeed you appear quite ready—"Hang first, and try afterwards:" it would save a world of trouble, and gratify many a revengeful malignant fiend.

The whole burthen of my crime is resolved to this—That I have, in a case where the honour, the life of a friend, and the happiness of all who are dear to him, are at stake, had the hardihood, even although it might prevent you from feasting on his blood, to offer to him, from motives of friendship, those services which the trifling abilities my God hath kindly bestowed on me, may enable me to render him. I have thrown my body as a shield between the dagger of the assassin and the heart attempted to be pierced!

And for this conduct, for which, if history records the event, I shall be respected as long as the page of history shall last, by all the worthy and

good—yes, for this conduct, not only innocent, but praiseworthy, if any conduct of man can be so, you, the advocates of the consutution—you, exclusive republicans—you, the supporters and advocates of the rights of man, and of a government of laws—you, the sworn enemies of despotism, in whatever shape it may appear—would, if in your power, arm an infuriated mob against a private individual who never gave you the slightest cause of complaint—and would be glad to see him, if his life was spared, suffer insult and injury to the last extreme which could be inflicted! Remember, gentlemen, I only hold up to your view the mirror of truth; blame yourselves only for the monstrous images of deformity which meet your vision.

In your toast you have particularly noticed me as "the mutual and highly respected friend of an indicted traitor."

Remember, gentlemen, a few years only have passed since you boasted of your friendship for col. Burr. Your tongues, at that time, moved as quickly, and with as much ease, as doth the aspen leaf under the influence of the atmosphere, in his praise; and had I then presumed to have treated his name as you have treated it, I should not have been surprised had I been tarred and feathered—and indeed should have thought that I richly deserved it. He was then your *political* friend—*such he never was to me*—Our friendship has been *personal*; our *politics* have ever been *different*. Think, then, if my heart was such a heart as you possess—that my friendships were formed from political motives only, and depended entirely upon the situation of the person—whether he was in power, or a private citizen—whether he was the object of executive favouritism or persecution: Cannot you suppose such a heart might be gratified in the extreme, to see that power which *he did bestow*, which *he only could have bestowed*, upon one who now possesses power, (a *truth* notorious, and which democracy hath often acknowledged) now exerted for the destruction of him who gave it? Yes, gentlemen, if my heart was like yours, I might perhaps take as savage a pleasure in beholding his execution as it is evident you would take.

A few words more, before we part. You have shown to the world a disposition to expose me to an enraged mob—a disposition to see me suffer insult and injury, and what I suppose such beings as you would call *disgrace*. My life, I acknowledge, is in the power of an assassin—it is in the power of an infuriated multitude; but to me that is a consideration which never hath nor never will influence my conduct. I know that I must die—To me, who have lived longer than I had a right to expect, the time when it shall take place is not to myself of much consequence; nor do I know that it is so to my country; but there is a number of individuals to whose felicity my life is of importance—for their sake, I would not rashly expose it. As to the manner in which my life shall terminate—whether surrounded by friends, in my bed—whether torn limb from limb by an enraged mob—or whether perjury should "exalt me on the scaffold"—is to me *perfectly indifferent*: my *future existence* will not be thereby affected; nor can I, by the manner of my death, nor by brutal violence in my life, be disgraced. I hold my reputation and my honour on a much surer tenure than the unstable voice of what is commonly called popularity, to obtain which I never sacrificed one feeling of my heart, nor one duty which I owed either to God or to man.

I AM KNOWN, *and I am respected*, in every state and in every territory belonging to the United States. I repeat, *I am* RESPECTED—Do you wish to know why? Because my heart is the very reverse of those belonging to my Elkton toasters; because I never intentionally injured a human being; because, instead of increasing the miseries of human life, I would, if possible, render this world a paradise; because my wishes have been proved sincere by my conduct, as far as my

fortune and my situation in life have given me power; and because it is known I am *incapable to desert a friend in distress.*

On the subject of mobs, permit me to assure you, I fear no violence from any combination of American citizens. By that description I mean all those, of whatever clime, who were here when the peace of 1783 took place, and the descendants of all such persons—My name disclosed, even should my person not be known, would, as to them, be a security from violence.

I now, gentlemen, take my leave of you, most sacredly assuring you, that, as to what relates to myself, I freely forgive you, and that I feel no resentment against you. My indignation hath been excited and expressed against your conduct, on account of colonel Burr—on account of its immediate tendency, and your wicked intention, to deprive him, in a case where his honour and his life are at hazard, of that fair, impartial trial, which the constitution and laws of your country stand pledged to him that he should have; of which pledge, with a sacrilegious hand, you have robbed him. And I have been actuated by a wish to express to the public my detestation of, and as far as in my power put an end to, that infamous, that infernal, that murderous conduct, which has been common in the democratic papers, and too much countenanced in some of the federal papers—to make the press, which ought to be the guardian of liberty, the shield of innocence, and, even as to guilt, the angel of mercy—to make that press the demon of envy, hatred, and revenge—the Moloch of persecution, whenever personal or political enemies were to be hunted down: a practice not only the dishonour and disgrace of this country, but under which no man can be safe: such has been the conduct of printers on a former occasion as to colonel Burr; such has been the conduct of printers in the case of Selfridge; such has been the conduct of printers in the present case as to colonel Burr; but you, gentlemen, have the unparalleled guilt, which I hope will never be paralleled, of endeavouring to turn the fourth of July into an *auto defe* on that day to burn your victims.

And remember, gentlemen, what is colonel Burr's case now, may be the case of any one of you hereafter, unless you are protected by your insignificancy. You may become obnoxious to individual hatred; you may become obnoxious to some future administration; you may be accused of some capital crime. Interest and influence, hatred and malice, may inflame the public mind against you; the celebrators of the fourth of July may devote you to a halter, before a jury whose minds have been poisoned against you; you may be brought for trial, before a jury that has already prejudged your cause, from the public papers, as you have prejudged the cause of col. Burr. Their fiat is to determine whether you die an ignominious death; whether your wives and children shall suffer despair and distraction. In such a situation you will feel the infamy of that conduct of which you have boasted: and you will then know how to appreciate the merits of any gentleman who shall dare to advocate your cause even for the consideration of money, leaving friendship out of the question.

LUTHER MARTIN.

British account of the late outrage on the Chesapeake.

HALIFAX, (N. S.) July 10.

His Majesty's bring Columbine, Capt. Bradshaw, from the Chesapeake, on Saturday last, brought dispatches for Vice-Admiral the hon. G. C. Berkeley, relative to a most unpleasing rencounter which took place on the 24th ult. between H. M. Ship Leopard, Captain Humphreys, and the American frigate Chesapeake, Capt. Barron—in consequence of proceeding to carry into effect the following *Order* from the comman-

der in chief on this station; which with the subsequent letter, &c. we have extracted from the Gazette of Tuesday last.

BY THE HONOURABLE
GEORGE CRANFIELD BERKELEY,

Vice-Admiral of the White, and commander in chief of his majesty's ships and vessels employed in the river St. Lawrence, along the coast of Nova-Scotia, the Island of St. John and Cape Breton, the bay of Fundy, and at, and about the island of Bermuda, or Somer's island.

WHEREAS, many seaman, subjects of his Britannic Majesty, and serving in his Majesty's ships and vessels, as per margin,* while at anchor in the Chesapeake deserted and entered on board the frigate Chesapeake, and openly paraded the treets of Norfolk, in sight of their officers, under the American flag, protected by the magistrates of the town, and the recruiting officer belonging to the above mentioned American Frigate; which magistrates and naval officers refused giving them up, although demanded by His Britannick Majesty's consul, as well as the captains of the ships from which the said men had deserted: the captains and commanders of his majesty's ships and vessels under my command, are therefore hereby required and directed, in case of meeting with the American Frigate Chesapeake, at sea, and without the limits of the U. States, to shew to the Captain of her this order, and to require to search his ship for the deserters from the before mentioned ships, and to proceed and search for the same; and if a similar demand should be made by the American, he is permitted to search for deserters from their service, according to the customs and usages of civilized nations, on terms of peace and amity with each other.

Given under my hand, at
Halifax, Nova-Scotia,
the first day of June, 1807.
(Signed) G. C. BERKELEY.

To the respective Captains and commanders of his Majesty's ships and vessels on the North American station.

—

* *Belleisle, Bellona, Triumph, Chichester, Halifax, Zenobia (cutter).*

—

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman on board his Majesty's ship Leopard, dated

CHESAPEAKE BAY, June 24, 1807.

"We arrived here on the 21st inst.—and, agreeably to the orders of the Hon. Vice-Admiral Berkely, (in the event of meeting the United States frigate Chesapeake, to search her for deserters, of whom we had information), the next morning, the signal was made from the Bellona to proceed to sea, which we did, at 9 o'clock this morning: the Chesapeake was then passing the Bellona, about three miles within us—We stood to the S. E. with the wind at S. W. until eleven, when it shifted to E. which retarded the progress of the frigate, being obliged to beat out—we kept on a wind, under easy sail, until she got within two miles of us, when she shortened sail, and we bore down to her, we were about 12 or 14 miles from the land; when sufficiently close, the captain hailed, and said he had dispatches from the British Commander in chief—the answer was, "send them on board, I shall heave too," which he did accordingly—I was sent on board with the admiral's order, and a letter from captain Humphreys, saying, he hoped to be able to execute the admiral's order in the most amicable manner; and, after the Commodore read the order and letter, he told me, his orders from his Government were most peremptory in not suffering any foreigner to muster his ship's company, but that he would write an answer to Capt. Humphrey's letter, if I would be the bearer of it to him—after having answered in the affirmative, he wrote, saying that HE HAD NO DESERTERS, and that his instructions prevented si allowing the Chesapeake to be searched. —I returned with this answer, after being on board 40 minutes. As the Admiral's order was positive, there was no alternative but force—so we we edged down to her, and captain Humphreys hailed, and said, that Commodore Barron must be aware that the order of the British Commander in Chief must be obeyed; the only

reply made to this, (which was thrice repeated,) was, "I do not understand what you say;"—now as we were to windward, and heard distinctly his answers, it was evident he must also have heard what Capt. Humphreys said—orders were then given to fire a shot a-cross her bows from the lower deck; after a minute another; and, in two more, no satisfactory answer being given, Captain Humphreys ordered the fire to be opened on her, beginning with the foremost gun, and in succession after: but as the order was not perfectly understood, a broadside was poured into her. Commodore Barron then hailed, when orders were given to cease firing, but as he only said he was going to send a boat on board, and as they were preparing to return the fire, it was supposed an artifice to gain time, and orders were again given to fire—two broadsides more were the result, when she struck. Two lieutenants, with several midshipmen, went then on board the Chesapeake to search for deserters, and after being there three hours, returned with four—three belonging to the Melampus, and one to the Halifax; the latter is the fellow who abused lord James Townshend at Norfolk. Commodore Barron wrote to Captain Humphreys, saying, that he considered the Chesapeake as his prize, and that he was ready to deliver her to any person authorized to receive her;—Capt. Humphreys replied, that as he had executed the orders of the commander in chief, he had nothing more to do with her; that he must forthwith join the rest of the squadron, and that he not only lamented, most sincerely, the necessity that compelled him to violent measures, but that if he could render the Chesapeake any service, he would cheerfully do it. In short, Capt Humphreys has conducted himself throughout the whole of this unpleasant transaction, in the most praiseworthy manner, as an officer and gentleman—he has more humanity in his composition than most mankind; you may then suppose his feelings were none of the most comfortable on this occasion. The Chesapeake returned but a few shot—they were scarcely prepared when we began, and were thrown into such confusion, that the greatest part of the people deserted their quarters.

"The number killed on board the Chesapeake, according to their own statement, was 6—and 23 were wounded.

"Twenty-six shot went through the hull, seven between wind and water; the sails were completely riddled, and I have not a doubt but that in 10 minutes more she would have gone down, the sea being so smooth, every shot told after the first broadside, which was chiefly at the rigging.

"Commodore Barron was slightly wounded in the leg by a splinter—he behaved in the coolest way imaginable, and stood at the open gang-way the greatest part of the time."

If any thing can place this matter in a stronger light, we need only compare the assurances of Commodore Barron, with the result. Of the deserters claimed, six were taken out of the frigate, upon searching her, two were killed, and one jumped overboard. The gunner of his majesty's ship Chichester; who basely deserted his country's flag, was found dead, acting in that station, on board the American frigate, and many others were left by Captain Humphreys, because they could not be identified.

WAR, OR NO WAR?

Is the anxious inquiry of every American who is a friend to his country. Peace with honour, or war perpetual, is the public sentiment. But let us, before we unsheath the sword, be assured that our cause is just, and that we may in full confidence of our rectitude appeal to the God of armies.

That the British in some shape or other have a right to reclaim their subjects who have deserted from their vessels, no rational person will deny, and report says that the principal question in dispute between Great-Britain and the U. S. is,

"Whether the U. S. will insist, at all hazards, that Great-Britain shall stipulate by treaty, that the American flag shall protect all seamen and passengers sailing under it, even if such seamen and passengers be British, Irish, or Scotch deserters, emigrating subjects, or refugee traitors; and that all vessels bearing the American flag be exempt from search after such persons, in the seas which border on the British islands, as well as on the high seas." [*Col. Cen.*

This is indeed the substance of the cause of contention between the two nations. It was stated so to be at the time that Mr. Jefferson in a most contemptuous manner sent back the trea-

ty with Great-Britain, without even condescending, as the constitution should seem to require, to lay it before the senate.

What then could be done by Great-Britain? She must either yield the principle for which she contends, or she must enforce it. Her yielding the principle would, we believe, not only be wrong in itself, but serious in its immediate consequences to her, and we fear eventually so to the world, whose bulwark she stands, and whose battles she is fighting.

We learn from admiral Berkeley's letter that 8 seamen had deserted from on board the Melampus and the Halifax, two British frigates, whom he determined to reclaim. These men were not only deserters, but mutineers; for, says the editor of the Norfolk Ledger,

"As to the rising upon the officer, we know it to be a fact, as the editor was present when he related the circumstance. We know that the mayor was applied to, and that he refused to give them up, because he said so in the presence of the editor."

We have likewise information that these men were demanded at Washington, and refused: and, as was justly remarked by a writer in the United States Gazette, "in any other country the official letter of the commodore would have been published as soon as it had come to hand; and long before this a court of inquiry would have been assembled to know what were the causes which led to the disgrace of our national flag. We should have been informed of the nature of the previous investigation of those seamen's situation. But as we are in a land of *liberty*, it seems a very bad use might be made of this knowledge."

Enough, however, has transpired to put it beyond a reasonable doubt that a proper demand was made of these deserters and mutineers, and that our government refused to give them up. Every one knows that by the laws of all nations deserters and mutineers are considered as criminals of the deepest guilt; and indeed the toleration of their crimes would be a stroke at the vitals of society.

According to the laws of all nations, the refusal of a government to surrender such criminals as have fled from justice to the nation within whose jurisdiction the crime was committed, is considered as a just cause of war. The nation against whom the offence is committed, may wave the right which such conduct gives of declaring war, but that the right exists there can be no question.

But it may perhaps be argued that the refusal of our government to surrender these mutineers, might be a good ground for a declaration of war on the part of the English government, but such refusal would not authorize the violent proceedings by which the British attempted redress—That after due attempts to settle the difference by negociation, if redress was refused, a formal declaration of war ought to precede the having recourse to forcible measures. But

"It is not always necessary to authorize the having recourse to arms, that all methods of reconciliation have been expressly rejected; it is sufficient that there is good reason to believe that the enemy would not enter into these measures with sincerity; that the issue of them could not be happy, and that a delay could only put the state in greater danger of being oppressed. This maxim is incontestible, but the application of it to practice is very delicate. A sovereign, who would not be considered as a disturber of public repose, will not be induced abruptly to at-

tack him who has not refused pacific measures, if he is not able to justify to the whole world that he has reason to consider these appearances of peace as an artifice tending to amuse and surprise him. To pretend to be authorized by mere suspicions alone, is to shake all the foundations of the safety of nations." *Vattel, Book* II. *Chap.* XVIII. Sect. 334.

Such is the law of nations. It is argued, however, that the American flag ought, in all cases, to protect what it covers. But even the American territory, the city of Washington, the capitol, or President's closet, could not protect criminal fugitives from justice; and surely a national ship is not to be an asylum for felons.

Besides the injustice of a war with Great-Britain, it would be at this time in the highest degree injurious to our own interests. It would be cutting off our right hand with our left. Will our purblind politicians never be convinced of a truth, which is as obvious as the cloudless sun at its meridian, that if you take away the British navy, Bonaparte will be as absolute at Washington as he is at Paris? Why would they paralize the only arm, save that of Omnipotence, which can respite them from destruction? Do they not yet know that France is fighting for empire, Great-Britain for independence, nay, for existence as a nation? That her immense navy is the only instrument which can prevent her immediate and inevitable ruin? That should she be conquered, her case would be much more deplorable than what the most gloomy imagination can conceive; worse, infinitely worse, than would have been ours, if success had not attended our revolutionary exertions? No; having eyes, they see not, and ears, they will not hear.

It is high time to speak plainly on this subject. The interests of the country most imperiously demand it. Our time-serving politicians (some calling themselves federalists, as well as others have strove long to catch the gale of popular applause, by pretending to be peculiarly hostile to Great-Britain. They have failed in their efforts, and have lost the confidence of one party without gaining that of the other.

Some will tell us that these are *tory sentiments*. To such I would reply, that they are the sentiments of an independent American, who is no further friendly to Great-Britain than she proves herself just and friendly to America and to mankind. That as Great-Britain is fighting for independence, the same principles which actuated American *whigs* in our revolutionary struggles, ought to induce us at least to wish her success, instead of throwing our weight into the scale of opposition. Those who maintain different principles, are *tories* of a very vile species —They are *French tories*—they are *jacobin tories*—they are *Bonaparte's tories*.—They are pursuing measures, and are the advocates of principles, which would place the world at the feet of France, and introduce a despotism into this and all other countries more dreadful than ever before scourged the human species.

The conduct of our government, with regard to the origin of the late unhappy occurrence in the Chesapeake, is thus animadverted on by a writer in the U. S. Gazette.

The truth is that for the last four years we have had no cabinet, no government; every thing has been smothered, and the nation kept in utter darkness. Now and then by mere accident, a ray of light

flashes across the universal gloom, just enough to let the people see, that dangers surround them on all sides. It appears to me, that until the government will unfold these mysteries, let the people see what they have been negotiating about with all the nations of the earth for four years; what are the points in controversy; in what *it is* that Great Britain refuses justice, and where she is guilty of wrong; I say until our government take the lead and develope their views and measures, both prudence and justice require at least moderation.—They have not even yet informed the country what the facts are in regard to the Chesapeake. Where those men deserters; were they demanded as such; were they put on board the Chesapeake in defiance; was a challenge given to Douglas? I do not affirm these things, nor at all justify the attack; but surely the public before they feel should know something.

The same writer in speaking of the probability of a war, in consequence of the folly and madness of our government has the following remarks.

And now, sir, be assured I am not for sneaking out of a war; I think it must happen; it has been brought on us, not by King George, but King Thomas; it has been invited by weakness, by temporising, by irritation, by all that malevolence and timidity, and a wretched party going mob-courting policy could produce. In short we are on the eve of war. The British *will not yield, what we now must demand*, and the country before it declares war, will have *to change its administration* or sink under the first blow, town meeting and democratic resolves notwithstanding.

Z.

Accounts from Washington, state, that the Spaniards at Mobile, have seized 200 stands of arms, and a quantity of ammunition belonging to the U. S. destined from N. Orleans to fort Stoddart. This seizure was made by the Spanish commandant at Mobile, and afterwards approved by the Governor General of the Floridas.

Such is the fruit of our boasted purchase of Louisiana!

POLITICAL PAMPHLET.

A pamphlet, entitled "THE VOICE OF TRUTH, or, Thoughts on the affair between the Leopard and Chesapeake," has been published by Mr. J. Osborn, No. 13, Park.

This pamphlet is written with ability, but it will undoubtedly be thought by many with too great acerbity. It seems, however, that the *fortiter in re* ought not at this period to be sacrificed to the *suaviter in modo*. The author reprobates the conduct of many of the federalists in forming a junction with the Burr and Lewis sections of the democratic party; and so far our sentiments are in perfect unison with his. As respects the union of all parties to resent the supposed outrage in the Chesapeake, it may be observed, by way of palliation, that when the proceedings took place in the Park, which have called forth so much of the writer's animadversion, the affray in the Chesapeake had a totally different appearance from what it now wears. It then appeared to be the commencement of a war, in which it was the duty of every American to defend his country; and Federalists the followers of Washington, could not be the last to take the field. The pamphlet on the whole deserves the attention of every American. We would particularly recommend that part which pourtrays the dangers of French dominion, and points to Great-Britain as the conservator of the world, the last hope of nations not already within the grasp of French ambition.

FOREIGN.

Dantzic has capitulated. 800 pieces of artillery, and immense magazines of all kinds have fallen into the hands of the French. The garrison marched out on the 27th of May, with Gen. Kalkreuth at its head. This garrison say, the French, at first consisted of 16,000 men, but was reduced to 9000.

The siege of Grandentz, has commenced under the command of Gen. Victor. The French Emperor is reviewing his troops, and preparing to commence the summer's campaign with vigour.

The Turks have been successful against the Russians at Ismail, and Wallachia. The Russians have been obliged to raise the siege of Ismail and evacuate Wallachia.

The Russians have taken the Castle of Tinedas by assault. The head of the Turkish Treasurer has been exposed on the gates of the seraglio. He was condemned for not having taken measures for the defence of the Dardanelles.

A grand expedition is fitting out from England. Its destination is unknown.

Military operations on the continent, are said to be considerably checked, in consequence of the expectations of a general peace, to be negociated under the mediation of Austria.

To the Editor of the Weekly Inspector.

SIR,

The enclosed lines have been written upon the loss of the finest Canary bird perhaps this country has produced. He had the greatest compass and at the same time variety of notes I have heard from any bird; and, what was peculiar almost to himself, he sang during the night as much as in the day: in short, sir, he literally sang himself to death. Should you think the lines worth the trouble of your notice, and have a place for them in your excellent paper, by inserting them you will oblige one of your readers. JULIA.

New-York, July 29, 1807.

I.

Sing, lovely bird, as thou wert wont to sing,
And soothe the throbbings of my aching head;
From thy fov'd stores of mellow music bring
Thy choicest song—and let it sweetly ring
In varied excellence—thou tiny thing—
For thou canst cheer the dying, or awake the dead.

II.

Stretch wide thy little throat, in all its powers,
And in full melody pour forth thy songs;
Make glad the measure of my passing hours,
Now *soft*, now *slow*, then *quick*, in dulcet showers
Let fall thy notes, as when Apollo pours
The rapid music, or the dying notes prolongs.

III.

'Tis I who call thee, lovely bird, awake!
Why sleep'st thou, when thy friend a suppliant pleads?
Canst thou not from thy tiny slumber break?
Nor from thy dreams a duteous absence take,
And to my soul thy fond affection speak?
If not, *dear bird*, sleep all thy little nature needs.

IV.

Alas! my bird, thou hearest me no more;
Death's icy hand hath chill'd thy little lay;
Gelid and dead thou art!—thy chaunting power
A beauteous ruin lies—a wither'd flower—
Are thy remains—and thy sweet notes are o'er;
Yet in my heart shall live and grow for aye.

V.

Farewell, sweet bird! a lasting long farewell!
I ne'er shall see thy beauteous like again;
'Twas thine each plumy songster to excel;
And memory oft shall fondly love to dwell
On thy sweet song, and all thy varied skill;
Like joys long past—a mournful pleasing pain.

The following, written by a friend of the Editor of the W. I. was originally published in the *Farmer's Museum*, while under the direction of Joseph Dennie Esq. a gentleman, whose reputation as a polite scholar, is above the reach of our eulogy. We do not recollect ever to have seen a more complete and finished specimen of alliteration; which though by some thought an illegitimate species of wit, like rhymes and puns will probably continue to please, in spite of the formula of philosophers and rhetoricians.

CITIZEN CARLISLE,

Pleased with a peculiar piece of poetry, printed at your press, announced as "an alliterative address," I annex an answer alphabetically arranged. Please to publish it in your popular paper.

FRIGHTED FANNY'S FAITHFUL FRIEND, *to* FREDERIC, FICTIOUSLY FOND.

ARTFUL ape of amorous airs,
Baneful bait thy ballad bears;
Coaxing coxcomb, curb thy course,
Disdain the dark, the De'il divorce.
Ever eager to ensnare
Foolish, flighty, f.iendless fair;—
Grisly ghosts, and goblings growling,
Hurl him headlong, hideous, howling.
Impious image, imp ingrate,
Know, you kill'd the kindly Kate;
Lovely Lydia, lank and lone,
Mopes with meagre, morbid moan;
Ninety nymphs, nay, ninety nine,
On thy odious oaths opine;
Pens and pencils pine to paint
Quibbling quiddities, or quaint;
Rigid reason rants and roars,
Sighs and sobs, and sinks and soars;
Tries the tender, tries the terse,
Vents variety in verse;
Warbles words, which wisely won
Xenocrates and Xenophon.
Younker, yield to yawning, yea—
Zounds, I'm safe at zigzag zee.

Published for THOMAS GREEN FESSENDEN, at E. SARGEANT'S Bookstore, No. 39, Wall-street, opposite the U. S. Bank.
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THE

WEEKLY INSPECTOR.

"Of those men who have overturned the Liberties of Republics, the greatest number "have begun their career by paying an obsequious court to the People—com- "mencing DEMAGOGUES, and ending TYRANTS." HAMILTON.

Vol. II.] NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1807. [No. 50.

TRIAL OF COL. BURR.

(Continued from page 357.)

Monday, June 15th.

Gen. Wilkinson entered the court, was sworn, and Mr. Hay proposed his immediate attendance on the grand jury.

After some debate relative to the form of the oath to be administered to the witness, it was agreed that it should be put in the usual form: to give true answer to such questions as the grand jury might ask.

Mr. Wickham called the attention of the court to the circumstance that improper papers might be carried up by the witnesses, and exhibited before the grand jury, and submitted it to the court whether they ought not to instruct the grand jury to receive no papers but through the medium of the court.

Mr. Hay hoped that the court would not act on mere suspicion that the witnesses would carry up improper papers. Gen. W. in delivering his testimony, might have occasion, perhaps, to resort to letters and documents to assist him in giving a history of these transactions. These would not be produced as distinct and substantive evidence, but as memoranda, to make his narrative more connected. He hoped that, after the splendid example of patience which the grand jury had exhibited, they would not be interrupted in the examination, which was now commenced; but that he should not object to the court's sending up to them by word or by writing such instructions on this subject as they might think proper.

Mr. Botts was surprised at this opposition, as he had understood that no papers were to go before the grand jury, which had not been inspected by the court.

Mr. Hay observed that when the question was before agitated, gentlemen seemed to think that certain papers and cyphered letters were to be sent up without any previous motion; he would still pledge himself to avoid this course. But it might happen that Gen. W. had various papers to connect the narrative of his conduct, and perhaps those very papers, which he might refer to. In such case, if Gen. W. brought these papers from New-Orleans, and should produce them, he should not be accused of a breach of faith.

Mr. Botts believed that the Att. for the U. S. was incapable of any thing like a breach of promise. He was still surprised at his proceedings. If Mr. Hay were called before the grand jury, he would produce no papers but what had passed through the court. But Mr. Hay was not the only prosecutor. There was another equally active, and Mr. Hay admits that he might produce these papers before the grand jury. It was understood that a species of plunder of papers had been permitted; that the post-offices had been robbed. Should papers which came in this manner into the possession of the U. S. be permitted to be laid before the grand jury, without previously passing through the ordeal of the court? Mr. Botts quoted judge Gripp's charge to the grand jury, from the 8th vol. American Museum.

Chief justice. No affidavits nor papers containing distinct substantive testimony against the accused, ought to be sent up.

Mr. Wirt said that the papers referred to by judge Gripp, in the case quoted by Mr. Botts, were only affidavits. It was in some cases necessary to resort to written papers as the very best testimony.

Mr. Wickham reminded the court of a case which happened before the highest tribunal in this country, the Senate of the U. S. where a witness (Mr. Hay) was forbid the use of his papers, even to refresh his memory.

Mr. Hay knew not and cared not what they decided; but if they decided at all, he would assert that the very persons who did so, knew that they were deciding contrary to law.

Mr. Botts said the Senate had so decided, and it was composed of the ablest lawyers from all parts of the Union—

Mr. Hay contested the fact of the decision.

Mr. Martin contended that the court was to judge what evidence was to go before the grand jury. He cited Danby's case, where a witness gave a deposition; he prevaricated before the grand jury, and they sent for his deposition. The court decided that they should not have it; because it was not proper for them.

Chief justice delivered the opinion of the court, which he reduced to writing, for the purpose of laying it before the grand jury. It instructed grand jury not to inspect any papers but what were necessary to connect the narrative of the witness.

Mr. Hay objected to this form of instruction. The papers might be from another hand connected with Col. Burr. They might have had a material influence on Gen. W.'s conduct, and it might be necessary to the integrity of his testimony that they should be exhibited.

Chief justice. These papers do not bear on the accused, but on the witness. Mr. Hay. They bear on A. B. in that very way. The western papers have represented Gen. W. as connected with A. B. The cyphered letter seems to countenance the conjecture. It may be necessary to exhibit these papers to support the credit of the witness. Chief justice. It may then be added that such papers relate merely to the credit of Gen. W. and are not intended to inculpate the accused. Mr. Wickham. It is Col. Burr who is on his trial, and not Gen. W. These papers do not criminate Col. B. but they bear upon him by vindicating G. W. What cannot be done directly, may not be done indirectly.

Mr. Wirt. The grand jury might call upon a witness, if they doubted his veracity, to say "why is this, or why was that," which he might explain by the production of his papers.

After a long and desultory argument respecting the form of the instruction, it was at length composed by the chief justice, and sent to the grand jury. Its contents were not read in court.

Mr. Hay stated that the grand jury had sent for Mr. Bollman, and wished him to decypher, if in his power, the cyphered letter which he held in his hand.

Mr. Wilie, secretary to Dr. Bollman, was called into court, and Mr. Hay addressed him, stating that he held the paper addressed to Dr. Bollman under a fictitious name, in the hand writing of Mr. Wilie.

Here a long debate took place whether the paper should be sent to the grand jury, and whether Mr. Wilie should be compelled to answer any questions respecting it, which had a tendency to criminate himself.

Mr. Wilie declared that it might criminate him, in the event of a certain case.

Col. Burr's counsel to produce their authorities to-morrow, to show that Wilie could not be compelled to answer such questions as might have a tendency to criminate himself.

Tuesday, June 16th.

Mr. Hay produced and read the following letter from the President of the U. S.

Washington, June 21, 1807.

SIR,

Your letter of the 9th is this moment received. Reserving the necessary right of the President of the U. S. to decide, independent of all other authority, what papers coming to him as President, the public interests permit to be communicated, and to whom. I assure you of my readiness, under that restriction, voluntarily to furnish on all occasions, whatever the purposes of justice may require. But the letter of Gen. Wilkinson of Oct. 21, requested for the defence of Col. Burr, with every other paper relating to the charges against him, which were in my possession when the attorney general went on to Richmond in March, I then delivered to him; and I have always taken for granted he left the whole with you. If he did, and the bundle retains the order in which I had arranged it, you will readily find the letter desired under the date of its receipt, which was November 25; but lest the attorney general should not have left those papers with you, I this day write to him to forward this one by post. An uncertainty whether he is at Philadelphia, Wilmington, or Newcastle, may produce delay in his receiving my letter, of which it is proper you should be aprized. But as I do not recollect the whole contents of that letter, I must beg leave to devolve on you the exercise of that discretion, which it would be my right and duty to exercise, by withholding the communication of any parts of the letter, which are not directly material for the purposes of justice.

With this application, which is specific, a prompt compliance is practicable; but when the request goes to copies of the orders issued in relation to Col. Burr, to the officers at Orleans, and Natches by the Secretaries of the War and Navy departments, it seems to cover a correspondence of many months with such a variety of officers civil and military all over the U. S. as would amount to the laying open the whole executive books. I have desired the Secretary at War to examine his official

communications, and on a view of these we may be able to judge what can and ought to be done towards a compliance with the request. If the defendant alleges that there was any particular order which, as a cause, produced any particular act on his part, then he must know what this order was, can specify it, and a prompt answer can be given. If the object had been specified, we might than have had some guide for our conjectures as to what part of the executive records might be useful to him. But, with a perfect willingness to do what is right, we are without the indications which may enable us to it. If the researches of the Secretary at War should produce any thing proper for communication and pertinent to any point we can conceive in the defence before the court, it shall be forwarded to you. I salute you with esteem and respect.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

George Hay, Esq.

Some conversation now ensued relative to the specification of the papers wanted from the executive. The President did not consider the description of the papers wanted, as sufficiently definite.

The chief justice made some remarks relative to the order of the debate.

Mr. Hay observed that Dr. Bollman had gone up before the grand jury. That the same instructions were as necessary for him as for Wilie. When brought before the grand jury, Mr. Wilie might substantiate, and Dr. Bollman might interpret, the cyphered letter. Hence arose the necessity of considering Dr. Bollman as a pardoned man. Hence the necessity of submitting a second question to the court: how far a man in Wilie's situation, pretending to be an accomplice, might stand with his mouth shut, and refuse to answer every question which might be produced.

Mr. Burr had understood the question respecting Dr. B. to have been disposed of the other day by Mr. Hay's acquiescence. He observed that perhaps it would satisfy the attorney for the U. S. if he consented (which he would now do) that it be certified to the grand jury that Dr. B. had received a voluntary and unsolicited pardon from the President of the U. S. which he had refused; for these were the facts.

Mr. Hay insisted that Dr. B. was a pardoned man, and under that character would have him appear before the grand jury.

Chief justice. The question is, whether Dr. Bollman is a pardoned man, though he refuses the President's pardon.

Some debate ensued relative to the propriety of employing Dr. B. to decypher this letter.

Chief justice decided that Mr. B.'s counsel should proceed with the other point: how far a witness might be compelled to answer a question which might criminate himself.

Mr. Botts. It has been stated that Wilie's claim to the privilege of not answering, presupposes his guilt. Wilie has reason to seek exemption from examination not connected with a consciousness of guilt. Mr. Botts proceeded to state that the attorney for the U. S. saw every thing through a jaundiced medium. He was not prepared to say how far he might be disposed to involve this young man, merely on a confession of having copied a paper. But let Wilie commit himself so far, and then be carried by his business to that poor, unfortunate, out lawed, enslaved province of Louisiana, and abundant cause may be furnished for throwing him into a ship's hold, where he may be heard of no more; or he may have the better fortune of transportation to Washington.

The danger apprehended grows out of no visionary estimate. We have not arrived at that point of our inquiry which will make the indignation of our country apt. We shall very soon, sir, give you an awful impression of the miseries of that ill fated territory, under the total surrender of the civil authority to military guidance. I am driven prematurely to glance at one outrage, which may serve as a sample of the wretched state in which that section of our dependencies is. A citizen of the U. S. now within hearing of my voice, in a time of profound peace, was seized in N. Orleans, and, without being charged with any offence, but merely on suspicion that he could give evidence against Col Burr in this court, to which place he was willing to come, he was committed to prison without bail or main prize; thrown into a stinking room with the common felons and negroes confined there, and only taken out at last to be transported to Richmond in custody. He was not even permitted to go to his lodgings for a shirt; but, like a malefactor, was forced to yield, in the humbleness of submission, to the will of his masters. Our revolutionary heroes were provoked to independence in part by the wrongs of transporting American criminals for trial to England; but at this time we are content with such a transportation, under circumstances of enormity, of one guilty of nothing but of a suspected capacity of being a witness! Shall we not be wary how we furnish a pretext against this stranger, now called to implicate himself in what are called the treasons and misdemeanors of Col. Burr, when without this he has suffered, though

in a less degree than the abused individual at New Orleans?

But how did this letter come here? There is an exceeding foulness betrayed by that post mark. [Mr. Hay said that there was no post mark.] The "25" on the back is the only post mark of many of the country post offices. How came that mark there? Will the gentlemen say how the paper was acquired? If the post-office was robbed, the possession of the paper was gained feloniously. The constitution has provided against the seizure of papers, and the act of Congress has fixed the offence of stealing from the post-offices. It is impossible that this most detestable vice of the most infamous of European courts, can have been patronized by the government. By a familiarity of our rulers with such hateful practices, the habits of the people would be demoralized. I beg the opposed counsel to join me in arraigning an act which will disgrace all who had an agency in it. It must be a dreadful state of society, in which such an offence should be made the means of assisting to prove another. The principal of this government, if here, would join in the denunciation. If it behoves the government to suppress a paper thus unconstitutionally, clandestinely, and illegally obtained; if then, in the noble generous spirit of a Chatham, ministry would disclaim every impure expedient, their able representatives here would do well not to disgrace their fingers with its touch.

With regard to the abstract question of law, the rule is, that you shall not make the witness answer a question which may *tend* to implicate him in moral or legal turpitude; and the witness must himself be the judge of that tendency. Otherwise he would surrender his protection in the means of securing it. The link cannot be perceived by the judge to belong to the chain, without an exposure of every other part of it. In the case cited, in which the witness was a Roman catholic priest, the court did not know how the answer would affect the witness. The witness had a right to decline the answer, if *he thought* that it would affect him.

I know nothing of the contents of this letter. It may be written, for aught I know, by a lover to his mistress.

Mr. Williams and Mr. Martin went into the discussion, and their arguments, as reported, were similar to those which were advanced in the question relative to Dr. Bollman's being under obligations to testify.

Mr. Hay thought it not proper to charge the government so roundly with felony. The letter was transmitted by Gen. W. through the hands of Mr. Minikin, and was attached to an affidavit from judge Taulmin. Mr. Martin did not charge Gen. W. with plundering this letter, but would prove that they have laid violent hands on the post-office at N. Orleans. If a witness refuses to be sworn, he is liable to be committed for a contempt of court; but there is no case to be found where a court had committed for contempt, if he refused to answer a question that he supposes might criminate himself.

Mr. Botts expatiated on the plunder of the post-office, and Mr. Martin contended that it was necessary to know *how* this letter came here; that others may have come the same way; and that the foulness of the means would contaminate the whole.

Mr. Mc Rae observed that the counsel for the defendant, not satisfied with Mr. Williams's exertions for Wilie, had superadded their own efforts. He was pleased that not only the counsel for the accused, but the counsel for the witnesses, is heard in his defence. The gentlemen had wandered widely from the point. He hoped that they would confine themselves to it, instead of addressing the multitude about the court.

Mr. Botts had expatiated on the effects which may possibly hereafter affect the witness, if he confessed any knowledge of this paper. That even if the letter be an innocent production, the copying it might doom him to persecution in some distant territory, and perhaps to confinement in some ship hold. This, irrelevant as it is, is much of the tenor with most of the other statements which he has made upon the subject. As to robbery of the post-office, it was all pointless conjecture.

The custom of affixing upon letters the name of the office, might have led to a discovery, if the office had been robbed. The figures may mean something more than the mere postage of the letter. The same cyphers are used in the body of the letter, and might have had no other use than to give some caution respecting the conveyance of the letter.

If this man ignorantly copied this letter, not knowing its contents, he could not be considered as criminal. In the case of the Roman catholic, if the man had confessed himself of that profession, he would have been liable to certain disabilities. The court did not therefore press him for an answer. He expatiated on Mr. Martin's principle, that courts had punished witnesses for contempt, in not taking the oath, but never where they refused to answer in cases which might criminate themselves. A court had always a right to understand the ground on which a witness refused to answer. That an at-

torney, when called on to testify, the court would require him to state if the confidence on which he rested an exemption, was that of a professional character or of a private man.

Merely an answer to the question, "do you understand the part of the letter that is in cypher?" could not possibly criminate the witness. Cyphers might be understood by men who knew nothing of the contents of that letter. It is admitted on both sides, that a witness cannot criminate himself. The only difference of opinion is as to the effect of this answer. But let the answer be affirmative or negative, he was satisfied that it could not criminate Mr. Wilie.

(To be continued.)

FORTIFICATION OF NEW-YORK.

We are happy to perceive that the attention of all classes is turned to the important object of securing this port from invasion. A variety of plans have been proposed, and we shall attempt a sketch of those which appear to possess the greatest claims to attention.

We gave in a former number, p. 350, the outlines of Col. Smith's plan for the protection of New-York, as stated by him in a letter to the editor of the Commercial Advertiser. This letter has been followed by another on the same subject, published in the Commercial Advertiser of the 24th ult. In this last, Col. Smith maintains his former opinion, that the Narrows afford the only eligible ground for efficient fortifications. He says that batteries erected at the scites pointed out by the secretary of war, will be totally incompetent to the protection of the city, and of course will cause a fruitless expenditure of public money. That the range of shells fired from mortars with an elevation of forty-five degrees, will be much greater than that of cannon from our forts; and of consequence bomb ketches under the protection of frigates, can station themselves out of the fire of our batteries, and destroy the town by shells pitched into the centre of the city.

The expense, he continues, of erecting batteries within the harbour will be immense, as the materials must all be transported from a distance; but at the Narrows nothing need be transported except the timber and plank for redoubts and platforms, as the horizontal and plunging batteries require nothing more than excavation in the sides of the hill.

Old ships not sea worthy, he proposes in the first instance to use as substitutes for the projected cone, and floating batteries, which, aided by gun-boats, might soon be rendered a formidable defence. These must be well manned and guarded by boarding netting, and an awning to shelter from rain and the meridian sun.

The distance from the shoal on the Long-Island shore to the opposite side, is six hundred and fifty-four yards. The distance from the centre of the cone to be sunk in the middle of the horizontal batteries, to be built on the opposite shores, will be three hundred and twenty-seven yards, and the cone or central ship, the floating batteries, and the horizontal batteries, will be each distant from the other but one hundred and sixty-three yards and an half, within direct rifle shot. Those intermediate spaces filled with gun-boats, would present such a line of fire as must deter any invader. Buoys anchored off should serve to direct the fire. The enemy approaching buoy No. 1. the corresponding batteries too fire, and the weight of fire to increase prgressively as he advanced.

Col. Smith proceeds to make some calculations relative to the expense of these works, and declares that, "thus situated, the city of New-York would become the safe depot of the wealth of the nation, and its harbour the secure asylum of our fleets, open to free intercourse of friends, and sternly shut against the visits of an enemy."

The plan which next presents is that of Gov. Lewis.

His excellency coincides with the opinion, that an attempt to protect the city by batteries on the wharves, will be an useless expenditure of public money, and thinks that a parapet on

every wharf from the flag-staff to the state prison, would not be sufficient to protect the town against a few line of battle ships, with a bomb-ketch. A thirteen inch shell may be thrown with effect from a sea mortar with her greatest charge of powder, which is 30 lbs. two miles, and a 24 lb. shot will range much further when discharged with the most efficient elevation and velocity. Ships may then take positions where not one shot in a thousand would affect them, and from whence every shot of their's would be as effective as if fired from a distance of not more than five hundred yards from the shore. The object of their fire would be a field of more than a thousand acres, compactly covered with buildings, which it would be almost impossible to miss. That of *yours*, the side of a ship, about 14 feet, 180 long, which a shot would very rarely hit. It is the opinion of the writer that no irregular parapet of wood and earth can long sustain the attack of a ship of the line. The defence of fort Moultrie against two fifty gun ships, several sloops of war, and a ketch, under the command of Sir Peter Parker, would seem to favour a contrary opinion. But fort Moultrie was a regular polygon of four bastions, and curtains finished at the water front, with high parapet, and merlons of palmetto, (a soft spungy wood, peculiar to southern climates, incapable of splinter or longitudinal fracture) mounted with 52 pieces of ordnance, most of them of large calibre.

If the port of New-York were incapable of any other defence than such as above alluded to, the writer would prefer moveable batteries of cotton to fixed ones of earth and such timber as our country affords. He would have the cotton well pressed into cases of raw hide of the size of an ordinary gabion, well pointed or turned, and sanded, to secure the contents against fire. With these and heavy artillery on field carriages, a battery might always be opposed to a ship in the course of a few minutes after she should be moored.

The Narrows are not thought by the writer to be the most eligible situation for permanent works. The passage is too wide, the line of fire of insufficient extent, the sinking a cone scarcely practicable. A ship passing in mid channel would be more than a thousand yards distant from any fire which could be kept up upon her.

There is in strictness no such thing as point blank shot. The experiments of Edgworth, Taylor, Robins, and Montalambert, show that a 74 pound shot thrown with its highest battering charge, 16 lb. will at the distance of 500 yards sustain a depression of half a degree.

The advantage anticipated from a plunging shot from the height of land on the Staten-Island side, will not be realized. The height is 138 ft. which, as a tangent to a radius of one thousand yards, will subtend an angle of but two degrees 45 min. A shot then passing from the height through a ship in a direct line, would pass out of her, admitting her to be 45 ft. beam, about 20 inches lower than it entered. I cannot vouch for the accuracy of this calculation, having no table of logarithms, though it certainly is not far from the truth. The height of land is no object; for at the distance of a thousand yards, the most efficient shot against a ship, because the most certain, is the ricochet, which is best thrown from a water battery. The writer here mentions the instances of the Phœnix and Roebuck British frigates passing New-York in '76, and admiral Arbuthnot's passing fort Sullivan.

He then states his want of confidence in booms and sub-marine explosions as principal defences, owing to the feebleness of the one, and the difficulty of applying the other; but has no objection to them as auxiliaries. He mentions a calculation made at the request of Gen. Washington by Robert Erskine, making the force with which a first rate ship of the line, moving at the rate of 14 knots the hour, equal to something less than

40 thousand tons weight. No boom could resist such a force.

The writer next states his objection to an angular boom with yielding moorings. The yielding of the anchors must depend on the nature of the bottom. Should the anchors hold, the cable must yield. He thinks that the force will be the same in striking in an oblique as a perpendicular direction. He would, however, by no means trust the safety of the city to an hypothesis.

Mr. Lewis's plan of defence is as follows:

"To understand my plan of defence, it will be necessary to lay before you the Chart of the Harbour and its approaches, made by Chauncy and Loss, in 1798. It is in possession of the Corporation. From this chart it appears that two extensive flats lie in the bay; the one called Mud Flat, extending along the Long Island shore, from near Red Hook, to a distance below Yellow Hook. The other called West Flat, extending North and South from Paulus Hook to Robins' Reef, and thence westerly to Constable Point, at the Mouth of the Kills. I propose to narrow the Channel to the width of 300 yards, by a Fraise Work, sunk with well charged Cassons, from a Point on Mud Flat, opposite Robin's Reef, westernly to within 300 yards of West Flat, then northly, keeping the same distance from the Flat, to a breast of Bedlows' Island. From a point 480 yards south of Bedlow's Island, the Channel to be obstructed by loose stone, thrown into it within 450 yards of Red Hook, leaving the only passage into the harbour between Governor's and Long-Island. From Bedlow's Island to Robins' Reef on West Flat 150 yards retired from its margin, where the average depth of water is about 7 1-2 feet, a foundation of loose stone to be laid, 200 feet wide, for the erection of such works as may be deemed necessary. Bedlow's Island, Governor's Island, Red Hook, and the North end of Mud Flat, to be strongly fortified, as also at proper intervals the line extended South from Bedlow's Island to Robins' Reef, an extent of two and an half miles. This line would be secure from any attack on the land side, being from one to three miles distant from the Jersey Shore. Bedlow's Island and Cawan Point would be the proper deposits for military stores, Barracks, &c. The form of the works must depend on the skill of the Engineer. The extent on the quantum of funds. Whatever may be the form, the revetements, to at least the height of four feet above the Cordon, should be of stone and mason work strongly buttressed, the Merlons high and the Embrasures wide, subtending an angle of 25 degress on each side their capitals, or axes. Marine Batteries *en Barbette*, where ships can approach within musket shot, are exploded. And with reason. The men serving the guns are exposed to the fire of musketry from the ships' tops, and the guns being naked above the fore transom of their carraiages, are liable to be dismounted by an enfilading fire. This inconvenience was experienced by the Spaniards when Porto Bello was attacked by Admiral Vernon in 39. The Water Batteries were *en barbette*, and their defenders were completely driven from quarters by the musquetry from the tops. To render the defence complete, and prevent an attack by ships cut down, floating Batteries, Launches, &c. on the rear of the line, extending from Robins' Reef to Bedlow's Island, the passage between the Reef and Constable point, at the Mouth of the Kills, might be obstructed, and the obstructions covered by a redoubt on the point. My reason for retiring the works to 150 yards from the margin of the West Flat, is to prevent a ship approaching so near as to lie before a Merlon within the angle of the cross fire of the Embrasures, and thus assure the effect of her musquetry. A ship then coming into the harbour would have to pass a line of fire of four miles, in no one position at a greater distance than 496 yards from a battery, each gun of which will discover a field of

420 yards. To explain—The Tangent, or line on which the ship sails, of an angle of 25 degrees, formed by the axis and side of the embrasure, to a radius of 450 yards, is 210, the double of which is 420 yards for the field or space discovered by each gun. The secant to the same radius, which marks the ship's greatest elongation from the gun, will be 496 yards. A ship then sailing at the rate of 12 miles the hour, will be exposed for the space of 1 minute and 11 seconds to the fire of each gun. The ordnance should consist of cannon, principally 24 pounders, Howitz, Mortars, and Carronades of large calibre.

These works you will say will require a large sum of money—there is no doubt of that. The object however is well worth it, and when we shall be compelled to discover the essential difference between parsimony and economy, we may perhaps set about it with less ability to accomplish it than at present.

We may however at no very great expence, commence with detached parts of the plan. The obstructing the channel from the point below Bedlow's to within 450 yards of Red Hook, should be the first thing done. The expense may be easily ascertained. Loose stone may be deposited there at four cents the cubit foot. The greatest depth of water is 8 1-2 fathoms. I prefer this place for the obstruction. First, because it may be flanked in every direction by the fire of works erected on Governor's Island, Bedlow's Island, Red Hook, and the North end of Mud Flat, so as to prevent a passage being made through it. Second, because it forms a part of a more extensive plan which may at some future day be executed."

The following extract from Col. Jonathan Williams to Selah Strong, Esq. Chairman of a Committee of the Corporation of New-York, contains another plan for fortifying this important mart.

"The propriety of a defence at the Narrows, in conjunction with an interior force, is in a striking manner indicated by the introductory words of my orders. "It being the intention of the "general government so to fortify the "harbour of New-York, as will (with "the aid of gun-boats) afford a reasonable defence to the citizens and their "property against ships of war, unaccompanied with any formidable armament, such as can only be opposed by a superior army; the following system has been deemed most "expedient, *at present*, with such additions hereafter, as may be thought "advisable, *farther in advance*."

"The Narrows offer a passage of more than twelve hundred yards in width for any ship that could come over the bar at Sandy Hook—now every sailor knows that a dozen ships of the line could, upon an emergency, sail abreast through that passage, with a fair wind and tide, and allowing one on each side to be destroyed, ten might surely pass unhurt, in as many minutes, and if there were nothing to encounter afterwards, they would indemnify their losses by the contributions they would exact from the city; hence an ineffectual defence at the Narrows, would only serve to increase these contributions.

"Seeing, therefore, the magnitude of this object, and comparing it with the means provided; also considering the confidence placed in their judgment, the above named officers naturally reverted to a very plain principle which comes home to all our feelings; let us secure our house first, and then, according to our ability, defend our court yard.

"In looking around, it was perceived that the prominent rocks on Governor's Island, the point of the bastion of the old city battery, and Ellis's Island, formed nearly an equilateral triangle; and that the centre of this offered an intersecting point, which, at the greatest distance from each, would only be about one thousand yards, while it would be difficult to go into either the North or East river, without passing within point blank shot (or be-

tween four and five hundred yards) of some of them. It was also seen that former administrations, before and since the revolution, so highly valued these points, that fortifications have been erected upon or near every one, although time, the greatest destroyer of all things, has obliterated some of them. It was further considered that the modern improvements of marine batteries, which give double the number of guns on the same horizontal base, and by multiplying the tiers may give six times the number of the heaviest metal with a bomb proof security above, rendered the question of combat a question of floating wooden walls, against impregnable stone walls on shore, with equal power as to celerity of action, number of guns within the same space, and weight of metal.

"It is not a very bold assertion to say, that no ship that sails on the ocean, would engage on such terms.

"In combining all these circumstances it was a matter of great consideration, and of the most consoling confidence, to reflect that we should be aided by gun-boats, commanded by brave and experienced officers. No man of professional knowledge has hitherto ventured an opinion against the efficacy of gun-boats in harbour, in shoal water, and on a smooth surface; not one of these conditions have been attended to, whenever they have failed, and with these conditions they have been, and ever will be, formidable. Fifty gun-boats scattered along the flats on each side of the channel, would all of them attack an advancing ship forward the forechains, and if she passed the nearest pair, they might slip their cables, and keep in her wake; all this time the advancing ship, instead of escaping, would be coming into a still more prompt, powerful, and intersecting fire, during which she could not attack more than the boat on each side, while all the others would rake her fore and aft.

"But the certainty of the passage is the great objection; for it seems to be in the opinion of the world almost a settled axiom, that ships will pass battery, in spite of all their force.—Why would she pass them? There must surely be a strong motive to encounter such danger? Doubtless to attack more vulnerable points. And this is precisely the reason they would pass the Narrows to attack the defenceless city of New-York; as admiral Duckworth passed the Dardanelles to attack Constanstinople; and certainly if there had been no interior defence, the capital of the Sublime Porte would have been reduced.

"But merely *passing* the city, cannot be an important object; for to put it under contribution, ships must *lie there*, either at anchor, or with the main topsail to the mast; now that (when the proposed batteries shall be completed) cannot be done, and we do not find that it is generally thought advantageous to run the gauntlet, for the purposd of running it back again.

"Before I close this part of my subject, permit me to notice an objection to these batteries which seems to have made some impression on the minds of the citizens—"*It brings the battle home to our doors, within the cries of our wives and children!*" Will any reflecting mind, not under the excitement of passion, believe this to be the fact? Do invading enemies seek to attack powerful batteries, instead of making depredations where there are none? Will a shore lined with cannon be more inviting to a warlike plunderer, than a shore lined with rich freighted merchantmen, and defenceless well filled stores? I leave the answer to the dictates of a plain but sound understanding, and as we live in the days of rapacity, rather than in the days of chivalry, I cannot doubt what that answer will be.

"I beg pardon for this encroachment on your patience, previously to answering your main object in application to me; but the deference and respect I owe to the high characters with whom I have lately been in conference, impose this explanation as an indispensable duty; especially, as going at once into a plan which they might be supposed to have omitted

would on my part be a very indecorous presumption.

"I now come to the question implied in the resolution of your board, "Are the Narrows defensible? If so, "what are the means, and what the "probable expense?" To this I answer, they are in my opinion defensible, but the means are extensive, and should unite sub-marine obstructions, forts on each side, and gun-boats on the flats in advance.

"With respect to the sinking an island in the centre, which has been much spoken of, it does not appear to me that local circumstances have been fully considered. In the middle of the Narrows there are between sixteen and seventeen fathoms of water, say one hundred feet at half tide; to make an island of stone in this depth, with an area of four acres at its surface, as I have heard mentioned, even if the sides were vertical, which could not be, would be more than seventeen millions of cubical feet of stone; this, at fifteen cubic feet to the ton, would be about one million one hundred and sixty thousand tons, and would require near twenty-four thousand sloops of fifty tons each, to convey it; and if the calculation were to be made at four and an half cents each foot, the cost would be nearly eight hundred thousand dollars, with as much in addition as the natural slope of loose stones in a rapid current, would increase the mass.

"The best plan for permanent obstructions, in my estimation, is that which in the course of conversation at the Mayor's, was introduced by yourself, and as I take no merit in the invention, I may be allowed to state it in detail.

"Suppose numerous blocks were to be sunk in the Narrows at certain distances from each other, which, though sufficient for a ship to pass between them, yet should she go but a little on either side of the middle, would ensure her destruction; as the depth of water varies in the space before mentioned from ten to sixteen fathoms. Let us suppose a mean, thirteen fathoms, or seventy-eight feet; the mean would be less, as the depth is less within two hundred feet of the shore on each side, allowing the blocks to rise within ten feet of the surface, and taking a fair but sufficient mean. Let us suppose the average depth to be sixty-five feet, and the superficial contents of each block, whatever may be its shape, to be fifty feet square, or twenty-five hundred square feet; this multiplied by the depth, would give forty-five thousand and five hundred cubic feet, which, at the price of four and an half cents as above stated, would cost seven thousand five hundred and thirty-seven dollars and fifty cents each; thirty such blocks would cost two hundred and twenty-six thousand one hundred and ten dollars. If these blocks were placed at sixty feet distance from each other, and were armed with chevaux de frize, as they might be, so as to reduce the space to the width of a ship, it is self-evident that no ship could pass; for if she were but one foot on either side of the middle, one of the projecting points would check her progress, when she would immediately round to, and lay her broadside against all the others. To put this effect in a striking point of view, let us suppose a ship going at the rate of ten knots with wind and tide, and that by some accident her own anchor were to drop under foot, every sailor knows, that unless she parted her cable in an instant, she would round to, and carry all by the board.

"Nautical men are generally very bold and hazardous when the danger is visible, because they rely on their own skill and activity; but the boldest sailor is the most cautious of all beings, where the danger is invisible, and they always take care to give rocks a very "good birth."

"This calculation goes to filling up the whole space, but it is evident that a channel should be left for our own vessels; this, at the worst, would oblige an enemy to advance singly, and directly under the guns of the batteries to be erected on either side.

while every block so sunk would completely cover a gun-boat that might be anchored upon or behind it, without danger, owing to their small draught of water. Besides these considerations, it is self-evident that the block must aid every other mode of obstruction, and, after the experiment we have witnessed, there can be no doubt but Mr. Fulton's torpedoes could be applied here with almost certain effect. If a pair of these destructive machines were placed in each space between the blocks, should all other means fail, their action would be, as far as human foresight can presume to be accurate, infallible.

" If, however, such obstructions were to be unprotected by batteries on each side, an enemy might progress with a fair wind against the tide, giving to his ship just what way he chose; and by sending boats a-head, might in a slow and cautious manner feel for a safe passage, and remove temporary obstructions; it is therefore of all things the most necessary to prevent the possibility of remaining at rest any where in the passage.

" The most essential, as well as the most costly battery should be erected at the edge of Hendrick's Reef. Until I can have time to cause the plan and elevation of such a battery to be made, I must submit to your consideration the plan and elevation of one designed for a point, not dissimilar as to position, in the harbour of Charleston, which I must request you to return, after it has been laid before the corporation.

" On the Staten-Island side, only the lower battery need to be casemated, as those ascending the hill in the rear, would be above the reach of either small arms or swivels from the tops of the enemy's ships. These batteries could be so constructed as to be impregnable to the fire of shipping, and could form an intersecting fire of from fifty to eighty shot on each side.

" It is not an easy matter to calculate the expense of batteries, where, nothing of the kind having been done before, I am deficient in the requisite data, upon which alone accurate estimations can be made; but as I have often heard it said that, could the defence of the Narrows like the one described be procured, the inhabitants of New-York would not think a million of dollars too great an expense, I feel a self-assurance that, with certain dependence on such a fund, the object might be so far obtained, as in conjunction with the protecting redoubts on the high grounds, and the interior fortifications and gun-boats before described, the harbour of New-York would become invulnerable to any maritime attack. In case of an invading army, our only method would be, and the only one the spirit of our countrymen would require, that of meeting the enemy in the field."

In the Citizen of the 5th inst. is another project. In this Mr Cheetham proposes to make the harbour inaccessible to ships drawing more than twenty feet water, by throwing in loose stones between Robin's Reef and Mud flat. In this place, which is within the Narrows, and nigher the harbour, the navigable channel is " about fifteen hundred yards, and the average depth of water not more than thirty-six feet. The distance at the Narrows from Staten-Island shore, is about *two thousand yards*, and the average depth of water *eighty feet*.

" It is proposed to *shallow* the water entirely across from Robin's Reef to Mud Flat, to *twenty feet*, either by throwing in loose stone, or by sinking them in the way of docking, as may be deemed most expeditious and durable."

—

All this might be done, but we are apprehensive that it would be playing pranks with our harbour, which dame nature would not submit to quietly. We fear that the water being impeded in this manner, and in a *free government*, would soon take very vast liberties. In the first place, being in a great measure shut out from the ocean, and its ingress and egress materially impeded, it would take the liberty of forming us

something like a set of rapids, and likewise would sneak away in some other channel which would soon be deep enough to admit a man of war.

The French, when they overrun Holland, happened to be favoured by long frost, which made the precaution the Dutch had used of inundating the country, of no avail. They impiously declared that "G—d was a good republican." But the laws of nature are not always subservient to the wishes of disorganizers, nor visionary schemers. Mr. Cheetham will find that he understands nothing of hydraulicks and hydrostaticks, if he proceeds on his plan. And as he has invited criticism I take the liberty to tell him so. If he stops half the force, (as he must nearly) of the current, in the way he proposes, he will actually create us a set of rapids for a time; but the water being somewhat turbulent, will take the liberty to make a new channel. If you stop half its course, or outlets, it would be but a short time in digging a channel between Mud flat and Long-Island. Something of the kind has been experienced between Governor's Island and Long-Island, owing to, perhaps, comparatively speaking, very minute obstructions of wharves on East river.

The effect of an obstruction in a current of water, or a rapid tide-way, of twenty out of thirty-six feet, we believe would be greater than by an ordinary observer would be apprehended. The water would immediately shape for itself a new course, unless the mounds opposed were absolutely impermeable. In the Highlands such things might be accomplished, because the banks are barricaded by mountains of rocks. In some parts of the Missisippi, a small channel, dug in a particular direction—a few shovel-fulls of earth will change the course of the river, and none can tell precisely what paths it might shape for itself, unless, as before said, its limits were prescribed by high or rocky shores.

Communication.

ADVERTISEMENT EXTRA.

Just received, and for sale at the Literary Ware-room *, a fresh supply of that admirable composition, BRISTED's ELIXIR, or ESSENCE OF ARROGANCE. This singular medicine possesses marvellous, and wonderful, and astonishing, and ineffable, and incredible, and incomprehensible qualities—combining, among many others, the soporific quality of the poppy, the emetic virtue of ipecacuanha, and the cathartic influence of jalap. Is any one troubled with restless nights and privation of repose—by swallowing a small quantity of the *Elixir*, (say half of a section entitled "Men and Women") he may calculate certainly on soon falling fast asleep. Is another liable to sickness of stomach and nausea—a few drops of the *Essence* (suppose a number of the Wanderer) will quickly assist nature to throw of the morbid contents. Or should a different operation be requisite, he will find a dose of this composition (for instance, part of a review of Dufief or Moore) efficacious to his heart's content. It were endless to enumerate the virtues of this unparalleled production of genius, and wisdom, and science, and research, and impudence, and arrogance. Suffice it to say, that *Bristed's Elixir*, or *Essence of Arrogance*, is a panacea not only for the body, but the mind; for it stands unrivalled as an infallible cure for "literary vanity," *cacoethes scribendi*, and every type of pedantry.

M. D.

* No disrespect whatever is meant to Mr. Sargeant, who is considered an industrious and worthy bookseller.

A London paper of May 29, contains the following copy of a letter from the President of the United States of America, to the King of Holland, intercepted by one of the ships of the North Sea squadron, under command of Admiral Russel:

Great and Good Friend,

Having received your letter of September last, which notifies your accession to

the Throne of Holland, I tender you in behalf of the United States, my congratulations on this event.—Connected with that nation by the earliest ties of friendship, and maintaining with them uninterrupted relations of peace and commerce, no event which interests their welfare, can be indifferent to us. It is, therefore, with the greatest pleasure, I receive the assurances of your Majesty, that you will continue to cherish those ancient relations, and we shall, on our part, endeavour to strengthen your good will by a faithful observance of justice, and by all the good offices which occasion shall permit.

Distant as we are from the powers of Europe, and devoted to pursuits which separate us from their affairs, we still look with brotherly concern on what effects those nations, and offer constant prayer for their welfare. With a friendly solicitude for your Majesty's person, I pray God that he may always have you, great and good friend, in his holy keeping.

Written at the City of Washington, the 28th day of February, 1807.

Your Good Friend,

THOS. JEFFERSON.

By order of the President,

JAMES MADISON, Sec'ry.

WASHINGTON, July 31.

Capt. Decature arrived in this city on the 29th inst.

Arrived here on Wednesday the U. S. schooner Enterprize, Capt. Porter, in 35 days from the Mediterranean.—Capt. P. left the frigate Constitution and Hornet at Syracuse. He states the information of a rupture between the Barbary powers and great Britain to be unfounded. Capt. Porter likewise furnishes the following intelligence.

Some time in May a deputation was sent by the Bey governing Rosetta. to the commander in chief of the British forces at Alexandria, inviting him to come with his troops and take possession of the place ; and stating that on his appearing before Rosetta, the keys of the city should be delivered him. The British commander, pleased with the proposal, marched next day with three thousand men for Rosetta ; and, agreeably to the promise of the Bey, received the keys, marched into the public square, and was about allotting quasters to the different officers, and making arrangements for guards, &c. when at that moment the tops of the houses were covered with Turkish troops, who commenced a heavy fire on them, and killed great numbers of the British. The British commander seeing his men fall in every direction about him, without a possibility (from their crowded situation, and from the secure position of the Turks) of defending themselves, ordered a retreat. They fought their way to the city gates through a tremendious fire, but found them in possession of the enemy, with whom they had a severe struggle before they could gain possession of them —they at length succeeded in getting out, where they found a body of between 4 and 5000 horse ready to attack them. They then formed a hollow square, fought their way down to Alexandria, and of the three thousand men 1500 were killed, among whom were two general officers. The Turks showed them no quarters, and as they were unable to bring off their wounded, they all fell a sacrifice to Turkish fury. The bodies of the two general officers were, however, brought off, and sent to Malta to be interred.

Admiral Louis died about the middle of June at Malta.

About the 15th of June a great battle took place in the province of Constantine, between the forces of the Dey of Algiers and the Bey of Tunis, which was said to terminate in favour of the former ; in consequence of which there was great rejoicings at Algiers. The war between those two powers appears to be carried on with great vigour ; and the Portuguese squadron formerly stationed at Gibraltar have proceeded off Algiers (as is supposed) to co-operate with the latter. Sidi Soliman Melli Melli was at Gibraltar when we left there, and had purchased military stores, which he had sent to Tunis.

The whole of the coast of Barbary is declared by the Russians, to be in a state of Blockade, and a number of small Russian privateers are on that coast.

A communication was made in June, by the Marquis de Circello, prime minister to his majesty the King of Sicily, to Mr. Gibbs, American consul at Palermo, announcing to him that His Majesty had declared every part of his dominions then in possession of his enemies, in a state of blockade.

His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Morocco, has given orders that no vessels of any nations whatever, coming empty, bringing with them only cash, goods, that pay no duty, or ballast, shall be permitted to enter the port of Magadore ; but that such vessels shall be immediately turned away, as His Majesty is desirous of reaping some benefit from his intercourse with Christians.

It is said an attempt will be made on Naples by His Sicilian Majesty shortly, as there are but few French troops now in that city, and as his party there still remain strong, notwithstanding the rigid means that have been used by the present government there to reduce their number.

On the 16th of May, about 40 sail of Sicilian transports sailed under convoy from Messina for Palermo, for the purpose of taking in troops.

The British and Sicilian troops possess a small part of Calabria Ulterior. The rest is occupied by the French troops.

About the first of May, a regiment composed of people from the Levant, raised for the purpose of defending the Island of Malta, demanded their discharge from the British service, in consequence of their having heard that hostilities had commenced between their sovereign, the Grand Seignior, and Great Britain ; and as the Governor of Malta did not think proper to grant their request, they became very disorderly, in consequence of which one of the officers went among them to endeavour, by fair means, to quell the disturbance ; but not succeeding, he resorted to blows. They immediately seized him, hacked him to pieces with their sabres, tore his heart, yet palpitating, from his body, and hove it in the streets. The British and Maltese troops of the Island immediately assembled, but the mutineers having had time to seize their arms, retreated to the castle of St. Elmore, of which they took possession, and renewed the demand for their discharge, and ships to transport them to the Ottoman Empire ; and threatened, in case of a refusal, to fire into the town, which threat they shortly put into execution, as the Governor still remained firm.

The different batteries were then turned on the fortress, and the cannonading and bombarding continued for about 48 hours, without intermission, when the besieged demanded water, and threatened to set fire to the magazine, unless they were furnished with a supply : this was refused them, in consequence of which a number surrendered, but the most daring remained by the fortress, firmly determined to put their threat into execution. They accordingly laid a train, to which they set fire, and in a moment blew the fortress and a number of besiegers and besieged into the air. Six of the mutineers who were most distant from the magazine, made their escape through the line of troops which surrounded St. Elmore, and retreated to the interior of the island, where they wandered several days, hunted from haunt to haunt, until exhausted by hunger and the numerous wounds they had received from the different parties out in search of them, they were at length taken, and shortly afterwards hung, in presence of the rest of the regiment, who were taught to believe that a similar fate awaited them.

A Gibralter paper of the 30th May expresses a fear, that Gen. Wanchoop had been killed, and Gen. Meade severely wounded at Rosetta.

WAR OR NO WAR ?

Our paper batteries, that is to say, our newspapers, throughout the continent, do not displode with such terrible effect as they did a few days since. The engineers, (alias editors,) begin to perceive that the British navy is not within reach of Capt. Cheetham's *point-blank shot*. Some of them cal-

culate the cost and the benefits likely to result. Indeed, going to war with Great-Britain, if we should eventually succeed, by the aid of France, would be like the conduct of the man who burned his barn to destroy the rats it sheltered. We shall in that way purchase the plague of French alliance; and, (as Franklin would express it,) we shall "pay pretty dear for the whistle."

We cannot perceive that our wise politicians have any right to undertake to class sentiments which now seem to be setting the country in a flame, with those which kindled our revolutionary war. The British have no design hostile to our national independence. No such thing is within either their power or their inclination.

Great-Britain has a claim, the justice of which is by some thought problematical. We, however, believe, that Great-Britain *is correct* in her claim; nay, we know she is, if there is any dependence to be put on Mr. Smith respecting it—who says,

"The British government have uniformly contended for the right of impressing from neutral vessels persons born in their dominions. On the other hand, our goverment have denied this right, and assert that the flag of the U. States ought to be considered a sufficient protection to every person sailing under it."

Now, although the laws of nations may not have expressly provided for the surrender of deserters, wherever found, yet the laws of morality, and the rules of right reason, on which they are founded, would direct us to yield them on demand, whenever found. And, in truth, there are some principles so plain, and this we believe to be one of them, that writers on law do not take the trouble to set them down. Had Grotius, Puffendorf, Vattel, or Barlemaqui, supposed it possible that any mortals could be so destitute of every principle of moral rectitude, as to raise a query on the subject, they would have written whole chapters for the behoof of Mess'rs Jefferson, Madison, Smith, & Co.

The Federalists have, we believe, been honest in the exhibition of their patriotism on this occasion. But we cannot doubt, that when the veil is rent, which conceals some infernal mechanism, they will have different views. They will eventually believe that there is existing a systematic plan to make America a part of the French empire. This causes the inveterate spirit of hostility against England, which is breaking out on every occasion. For this reason our administration are disposed to bear any degree of beating from France or her dependant, Spain, but the moment we receive a back handed stroke from England, we are aroused, are ready, like the giants of old, to scale heaven to obtain revenge.

We wish, however, that our exertions by way of fortifying and arming, may not be discontinued. We must become a military nation, or we shall soon be no nation. If England leaves us alone, France will soon be at leisure to fall upon us.

We have a thorough contempt of all that the editor of the National Intelligencer has said on the subject of war. The man seems to be labouring under some of the most dangerous symptoms of insanity.

In case of hostilities with England at this period, in our unprepared state, we have nothing to do but to submit.

"And that's no war, each mortal knows,
"Where one side only gives the blows,
"And t'other bears them—on reflection,
"The most we call it is correction."

Great-Britain in the last war learned, by experience, some lessons of which she will in this avail herself. She will take care that her merchantmen shall be under convoy; and her men of war will look to our privateers. We know that near the close of our revolutionary war, our coasts were swept by her navy, and no privateer could venture out of port. Her means are now greater, our commerce is greater, and defenceless. Will Mr. Smith pretend to say that the average loss will not be ours?

It may be said, perhaps, that our sentiments are somewhat variant from those we expressed, when we first heard of the outrage. To this we would reply, that we were not at that time fully in possession of the facts, and partook a little of the epidemic enthusiasm then prevalent.

Nugæ Canoræ.

The following smooth numbers are from a poem called "The Art of Dressing the Hair."

WITH various art the tortur'd curls to place,
Confirm their structure, and dispose with grace;
The puff to manage with exactest care,
And pour the snow-white shower on every hair,
I teach: embolden'd by the Muses' aid,
To leave the shaving for the tuneful trade.

Oh, Phœbus! patron of the sons of song,
God of the quacking & the fiddl ng throng;
Let my low shop be with thy presence blest,
And all thy raptures struggle in my breast!
What though untaught by art thy ringlets twine,
No engines scorch, or *papillotes* confine;
What though, unshorn, the honours of thy head
In wild luxuriance down thy shoulders spread,
Nor bag hath dar'd enclose, or ribbon tye,
Nor borrow'd locks their friendly help s.pply;
What though no bristles thy smooth chin conceal,
But down eternal, innocent of steel;
Let not in vain an honest barber sue,
Though ne'er the labours of his hand you knew;
But, like my razor, make my lines appear
Smooth, though not dull; and sharp tho' not severe.
And since these hands, on many an empty pate
Ne'er form'd by nature for dispensing fate,
Oft have been taught the mighty bush to lay,
Which gave the bearer privilege to slay;
Who without learning had obtain'd degrees,
By stealing *theses*, and by paying fees:
Teach me what unguents will the loss repair,
When falling tresses leave the temple bare;
What styptic juices will assistance lend,
Relax'd and weaken'd if the curls depend.

Nor ye grave mortals, too severe and sage,
For the light follies of this sportive age,
Frown, that I so much tenderness express
For outward polish, and the arts of dress.
Not he that thinks all night, and plods all day,
Will captivate the fair, or please the gay;
Not letters, your absurd pedantic plan—
Dress and the barber's art complete the man.
Oft have I known a youth, whose leaden skull
His tutors curs'd, impenetrably dull;
Who toil'd from class to class with labour sore,
Some little learning got, but flogging more;
Yet by my care into perfection grow,
And, though no scholar, prove a chaming beau.

When stern November, sullen, dark, and drear,
Loads with thick fogs the slow-revolving year;
When, drench'd in rain, the moisten'd fields betray,
Too sure, the footsteps of the trembling prey:
Let fearless hunters cheer the opening hound,
Vault o'er the deep-sunk trench, or rising mound;
Now thunder headlong down the mountain's side,
Now plunge impetuous in the roaring tide.
Leave toils like these to some Herculean race,
Nor try the savage pleasures of the chace.
When dogs and men unite in deafening cry,
To the loud shout while heaven and earth reply;
You'll wish to check the maddening steep in vain,
And press too late the unavailing rein.

Your Gentle limbs on downy sofa's throw,
And bid secure each happy moment flow,
Not unimprov'd: in secret conclave mix;
The laws of dress, the change of fashions fix.
If ponderous *clubs* shall from behind depend,
Or *queues* in formidable length descend;
If high the double curl shall rise in air,
Shoot up aloft, and leave the temples bare;
Or, in one circle of extensive fold,
Belles shall admire your graceful tresses roll'd,
Exert your eloquence, display your taste,
In praise of *wash-balls*, or of *almond-paste*:
What *dentrifice* a lasting white betows,
What healing *lip-salve* emulates the rose.

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PRINTED BY HOPKINS AND SEYMOUR, AT WASHINGTON'S HEAD.

THE

WEEKLY INSPECTOR.

"Of those men who have overturned the Liberties of Republics, the greatest number "have begun their career by paying an obsequious court to the People—com- "mencing DEMAGOGUES, and ending TYRANTS." HAMILTON.

Vol. II.] NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 15, 1807. [No. 51.

To the Editor of the Weekly Inspector.

Ille Ego qui quondam, gracili modulatus avenâ
Carmen ——————————
—————— at nunc horrentia Martis
Arma cano. VIRG.

I who of late, great BRISTED's humble squire,
The *Wanderer's* praises thrum'd upon my lyre,
Extoll'd his learned head, his generous heart,
His Grecian lore profound, his critic art;
Now tell of forts, epaulments, esplanades,
Torpedoes, castles, cannons, carronades,
Cones and obstructions, chains, redoubts, and moats,
Bombs, batteries, bastions, block-ships, and gun-boats.

SIR,

Some paradoxical philosophers of one of the ten thousand sects of ancient Greece, in the course of their crack-brained speculations, figured to themselves an imaginary character, which they called the "wise man." This phantom was decked with every virtue and every accomplishment. The sage was not only to be wise, brave, beautiful, rich, exempt from error, skilled in every science, blessed with "each gift of nature, and each grace of art," the only friend, the only freeman; but he was moreover to be a priest, a fiddler, and a prophet, a cobler, a prince, and a tailor; he was to be a king, without a single subject, or an inch of dominion, and an expert shoemaker, without ever having even made a slipper*. All this passed in the days of Horace for one of the wild figments of Grecian philosophy; and had the merry bard been blest with the gift of divination, he would have been astonished indeed to have learnt, that in less than two thousand years the dream of Chrysippus would be realized, and the world would be adorned with a whole city of sages, in every respect corresponding to the character of the *wise man* of the stoics.

Don't stare, Mr. Editor. I mean our own dear city of New-York. Are we not all and each of us free, brave, rich, and generous? Can we doubt this, when we see it asserted and reasserted in every morning's Citizen, and every evening's Post? Is not every one of our citizens, at least every one who pays forty shillings a year for house rent, a king, aye, and a great king, too? Go to one of the polls at an election, and deny it if you dare. Is not every man among us skilled in every art, learned in every science? Look about you, and determine. We wish a plan of fortification for our harbour—every man is an engineer. We must sink piers, for our further security against the enemy—every man is a dock-builder, and is able to inform you of the exact cost and quantity of the necessary materials. We must build forts and batteries—every man is a mason, and can tell you the expense to the fraction of a cent. We must man our forts—every man is a soldier, aye, and every man is an officer, too.

Two months ago we had not an engineer in our country—we are now *all* engineers. Look at that knot of merchants before the Branch bank. What

* Hor. Sat. I. 3. 120—140. Ep. I. 1. ad fin.

are they talking about? They are calculating the expense of a bomb-battery on Ellis's island. Peep into the meeting of the medical society—what what are *they* discussing? They are employed in examining the merits of Montalembert's improvements in marine batteries. Listen at the door of Martling's porter house—the good folks within are warmly disputing whether we should begin to fortify at Governor's Island or the Narrows. Doubtless that venerable clergyman is bestowing most excellent spiritual admonition on the young divine who listens to him with so much attention. No: he is only informing him of the exact distance at which a shot from a twenty-four pounder ceases to be point blank. Observe yonder dinner party—do you see the plump gentleman near the head of the table, who tosses off his wine with the genuine smack of a connoisseur, and occasionally descants on the praise of French cookery, with all the scientific raptures of a Parisian *gourmand enjoué?* What subject can it be on which he is dilating with so much self-complacency, to the great entertainment and edification of his fair neighbour? What can he mean by so rudely pulling about the dishes and glasses, and disturbing the whole economy of the table? He is giving a lecture on fortification, and is this moment endeavouring, by the aid of half a dozen wine glasses and tumblers, to construct a line of impregnable fortresses, in order to defend that immense turreen of turtle soup, from the attack of that chicken-pie, and yonder fleet of potatoes. Would not a stranger, to hear all this, imagine himself to be in one of the iron-girt towns of Flanders, among men born and nursed midst siege and battle, whose eyes from earliest infancy had been accustomed to view the chef-d'œuvres of military art, the still formidable monuments of the power of Louis XIV. and the skill of Cohorn and Vauban? Would he for a moment suspect that three-fourths of these self-taught engineers who swarm in our streets, had never in their lives seen any other fortification than the wooden batteries which we burnt for firewood, a winter or two ago?

Yes: in six short weeks we have all become expert engineers. The morning paper presents us with one plan of defence from a bank director, and another from a veteran officer—of the militia; the evening offers us a third from an ex-governor, and a fourth from "a whig of '76." Scarcely are we allowed time to ponder on these schemes, before Tom Paine insists upon moving the city to Haerlem, and an alderman gravely proposes to shut out the enemy by blocking up the entrance of the Narrows. In short, sir, the fortification mania seems to have become almost as universal as the influenza which has ravaged our city for the last fortnight, and created such an unprecedented demand for green spectacles and candied horehound. Even I—I, Martin Mar-Pedant, have not been able to escape the infection. I that was wont, amidst all the din of party, and the bustle of politics, to be content with lounging at Sargeant's, and growling at the Register-man, have been metamorphosed into a very corporal Trim, immersed over head and ears in gunnery, fortification, and sub-marine navigation. I too have had my plans and my projects. First I had contrived a most ingenious sub-marine worm, which, the moment an enemy's fleet appeared in sight, was to dive down like a coot, meet them at the Hook, apply itself to the bottom of a seventy-four, and by means of a large self-moving auger, in five seconds and a half to bore a hole as large as a church door. This plan I had just brought to perfection, when forth comes Fulton with his infernal machines, and robs me of all my anticipated glory. The public, I knew, would regard my invention only as an improvement of citizen Fulton's, and I scorn to play second fiddle to any man. So the self-moving sub-marine worm was thrown aside in disgust. Next I spent a week in endeavouring to train a number of fire-flies and lightening bugs, which were to

have alighted in a swarm upon the flag-ship of the enemy's squadron, and suddenly to introduce themselves into the powder magazine. Having fired this, those of the insects who were not destroyed in the explosion, were to proceed to the next vessel, and so on till the whole fleet was annihilated. This was, I confess, a daring project, and it was not without the greatest regret that I perceived myself obliged to relinquish the scheme on account of the indocility of my little pupils, and the great difficulty of procuring and keeping alive a number of them sufficient for the defence of our harbour.

After this I fell upon a plan to protect the city by balloon batteries. This would certainly have succeeded, had it not occurred to me, that should this mode of defence be adopted, Mr. Jefferson would most assuredly give the command of the aerial squadron to Mons. Blanchard or some other French aeronaut. As I have a true John Bull antipathy to all Frenchmen, the very possibility of this was sufficient to deter me from proceeding any farther. I had now no resource but to turn into the beaten track of batteries, gun-boats, and obstructions. A morning's study of Dobson's Encyclopædia made me a perfect master of the whole theory of fortification and gunnery. Indeed, I have great reason to think that I have acquired a complete knowledge of this subject, as I devoted nearly three hours to this study, which, I am told, is more than double the time usually allotted to it by the gentlemen who have of late become so very learned in that science. As theory, however ingenious, is of little use without some small share of practice, I determined to make all my experiments privately in miniature, before I submitted them to the public eye. I say in miniature, as that is certainly the proper mode of experiment; the power of art being there greatest in proportion to the difficulties to be overcome, and the obstacles least. Besides, in operations on the small scale, many things (such as tides, currents, winds, rocks, channels, reefs, shoals, &c.) which in the great works of nature are extremely inconvenient to the ingenious projector, may very conveniently and very properly be dispensed with.

I therefore procured a large trough, in which, after sinking a few dozen piers and cones, each "crowned" with forty-five or fifty mortars, and erecting sixty-seven batteries, each "garnished" with two hundred and ninety-three pieces of heavy artillery, together with a most formidable *plunging battery*, to be erected on the top of the City-Hotel. I succeeded in making the passage perfectly impregnable. I do not believe that the whole British navy could have forced it. And yet, stupendous as these works may appear to be, the whole *calculated cost* amounts only to 119,437 dollars, 53 cents, 7½ mills. In addition to the tremendous appearance which 439 buoys "marking out the line of fire," would present to an enemy, the very names of my batteries, Washington, Green, Clinton, Gates, Montgomery, and so forth, were enough to strike terror and alarm into the breast of the most daring foe. For indeed, Mr. Editor, *names* in cases of this sort, are *things* of no trifling importance. Military and naval men have universally acknowledged this truth. Hence in the navy of Great-Britain, ships of the line are graced with the names of the Victory, Blenheim, Royal Oak, Ocean, Vengeance, Hercules, Mars, and so forth; while the bomb-ketches figure away, as Etna, Vesuvius, Thunder, or Spitfire. The present glorious administration of this country seem deeply sensible of this important truth, and are doubtless perfectly convinced that a good name is of no less consequence to a fort than good artillery. Hence, with the most consummate wisdom, they have changed the name of fort Jay to that of fort Columbus: Governor Jay, it seems, was never distinguished as a military man, and though to be sure Columbus was not much of a warrior, *yet he never was a federalist*.

In the course of my military studies, I made some mathematical discoveries of a nature truly marvellous.

That on which I prided myself the most, was "*a pyramidal cone of a triangular form, rounded with segments;*" a figure perfectly novel, and I believe never dreamt of by any mathematician, ancient or modern, from the days of old Euclid to those of Dr. Playfair. I drew up two elaborate memoirs, one addressed to the American philosophical society, on the properties of my newly discovered cone, the other to the corporation of New-York, "on the defence of the harbour," and was just on the point of committing them to the press, when, to my inexpressible anger and mortification, I learnt that a writer in the Commercial Advertiser of the other evening, under the signature of Mercator, had anticipated all my most ingenious thoughts, adopted all my most original plans, stolen all the names of my forts, and had even got possession of my beloved "pyramidal cone of a triangular form, rounded with segments." In a whirlwind of passion I tore my speculations into ten thousand pieces, broke all my models, and renounced for ever the study of fortification.

MARTIN MAR-PEDANT.

P. S. I had almost forgot to tell you that in the course of my experiments, I had projected a set of portable batteries of red morocco stuffed with sewing silk. These were not only highly ornamental, but extremely useful, as they might be carried about to any part of the city, or its vicinity, in the pockets of the general officers; and were, besides, constructed with a strict regard to economy, as should fortifications hereafter become unnecessary, we all know that morocco and sewing silk "will always command some price." This, however, shared the fate of all my other projects; for the moment that Governor Lewis announced his cotton batteries to the public, my morocco ones vanished into air.

TRIAL OF COL. BURR.

(*Continued from page 373.*)

Wednesday, June 17th.

Mr. Hay adverted to the insinuations respecting the cyphered letter said to be obtained by robbing the post-office.

Mr. Martin proceeded to make some observations on the question, whether a witness could be compelled to answer questions which might criminate himself. He said that Mr. Wirt in his argument had travelled out of the case. He complimented the counsel for the prosecution for the kind advice they were perpetually giving them; but their conduct was at variance with their professions, as they were using every effort to prejudice the minds of the public against his client. The laws of the country presumed that a man was innocent till he was convicted; and he asked how the counsel for the prosecution could reconcile such conduct with the dictates of reason and justice. If the paper in cypher were material, did they wish to criminate Mr. Wilie in a confession? This case and the mode pursued was different from any thing he had ever before seen in practice. If they could not translate the letter, it was their duty to find some one to translate it. A person to translate the letter, ought to be sworn for that purpose, and the prosecutor must find a person to do this.

Mr. Martin produced authorities to this point, adverted to the case of Ogden, and quoted the opinion of the court that he need not answer a question which had a tendency to criminate himself.

Mr. Martin also referred to the case of Goosely, reported by Mr. Caul, page 140, and read the case from Mc Nally of the king against Edwards, and the king against Titus Bates. In the latter, a witness, who was a Roman catholic, was asked, among other questions which he did not answer, whether or not the house where he lodged at St. Omers was governed by priests and Jesuits. This question, although it could not be supposed to affect the accused, he was not compelled to answer. Mr. Martin remarked on the questions put to John Ryland, reported by Mc Nally, one of which was, do you follow any business or profession? The court gave a caution that he was not obliged to answer it, if he thought it would criminate him. If a witness declared that he was interested in a cause, he might not answer any question. The

case would be stronger, if it tended to criminate him; and in criminal cases, the rule for exemption would be ten times as strong, when not only property but life was in jeopardy. The case of attorney being obliged in particular cases to disclose what he knew respecting his client, did not apply, as the interest was not that of the witness, but of his client. In the present case it would not be possible for witness to give an explanation to the court, without taking that shield from him which alone could secure him from the severest punishment. Mr. Martin adverted to the case of Mr. Lincoln, the late attorney in the Mandamus case, as it is generally called. In this case, when Mr. Lincoln was called as a witness, he was told he was not obliged to state any thing which could criminate himself. Mr. M. said, when he showed these authorities, and there was not the shadow of a doubt on the other side, he wondered how gentlemen could support the position they had assumed. Mr. M. said he did not pretend to carry conviction to the minds of the gentlemen so enveloped in prejudice, that no more impression could be made upon them than on the shield of Ajax, composed of seven bull-hides.

Mr. Wickham had only a few remarks to make in addition to the able arguments of Mr. Martin. As to the papers before the court, it was a matter of very little importance. But the decision of the present point was of the highest importance. It might be so to Blennerhasset, many of whose letters and papers might be in possession of the prosecutor. He asked if gentlemen ought to have sounded so high an alarm, and to have talked so much of the impression which was sought to be made on the public mind by this paper. He complained of public prejudices. If they were so excited against his client, he might as well dispense with the form of a trial, and set down assured of conviction. There had been some remarks made that the arguments used by the respondents amounted to a confession of guilt by Col. Burr. No such thing. The persecutions against him, the lawful proceedings against him in the western country, were well known. It was, therefore prudent, highly prudent, to use every precaution which the law gave him.

Mr. W. then adverted to the case of Goosely. Although Goosely had been acquitted by the petit jury, and thus proved an innocent man, yet on account of the connexion between him and Reynolds, he was excused from giving testimony. If a man were even accused of murder, and a witness were asked where he was on a certain evening, if this witness were connected with the murderer, such a question might criminate him, and he might be excused from answering. No accomplice ought to be admitted as a witness, unless he come forward voluntarily.

The court deferred giving their opinion until to-morrow.

Col. Burr informed the court that he had objections against the mode in which the witnesses had been brought forward, which had been contrary to every law and custom, and affected the very sources of jurisprudence.

Mr. Botts expatiated on the plunder of the post-offices. That by such iniquitous proceedings they might prevent the accused from obtaining witnesses and peparing for defence. He was prepared to name the persons who had been guilty of the offence.

Chief justice said that the subject could not be introduced, unless the allegations affected some testimony about to be delivered.

Col. Burr stated that there were three persons against whom he could substantiate the charge of obtaining letters improperly from the post-office. Judge Taulman, Mr. Jackson, member of Congress, and Gen. Wilkinson.

Chief justice remarked that the case was not properly before the court, and Col. Burr waved the discussion.

Col. Burr moved for an attachment against the above named gentlemen, for robbing the mails.

Mr. E. Randolph stated that he had not been in court when this discussion commenced, but he intended to have moved for an attachment against Gen. Wilkinson, for compelling persons to give previous affidavits, whom he knew to be witnesses, and illegally forcing by military authority persons from New-Orleans to New-York.

Mr. Hay interrupted Mr. Randolph, and complained that the motion for an attachment was not founded on any point before the court, but calculated solely to retard the prosecution. That the court could not take notice of the offence, unless it was a contempt of court. After some further debate between Mr. Wickham and Mr. Rae on the same subject, chief justice observed that if the offences could be shown to have a tendency to affect the decision of the jury, he could not refuse to hear the motion.

(To be continued.)

A series of numbers have lately made their appearance in the National Intelligencer, which are the most correctly calculated to lead astray, of any thing which has lately met our observation. These remarks appear under the head "Reflections on the comparative effects of a war on the United States and Great-Britain."

"The population of the United States, (says this writer,) is six millions.

"Of this number, five millions two hundred and fifty thousand persons, are employed in cultivating the soil. The remaining seven hundred and fifty thousand persons reside in towns, or pursue occupations other than agricultural.

"Of this last number, about five hundred thousand are mechanics and artificers. Leaving two hundred and fifty thousand supported by trade, by the exercise of the learned professions, by independent fortunes, and avocations neither agricultural nor mechanical.

"All classes and professions, whether resident in towns or in the country, consume nearly the same quantity of domestic productions. The great difference among them lies in the consumption of foreign goods. Of these the family of the farmer does not consume one quarter part as much as the family of a merchant, the lawyer, the physician, and the mechanic, who live in towns. It follows that the distress produced by the war will principally fall on the latter. For nearly the same degree of labour continuing to be applied to the cultivation of the earth, as in ordinary times, the products of domestic articles will be but inconsiderably diminished, and the farmer will continue to have an abundance of them; the same will be the case with the lawyer, the physician, and indeed every class BUT THAT OF THE MERCHANT; for all but him having the same demand for their services as usual, will consequently be able to command with the reward of their labour an abundance of domestic supplies. Indeed, the price of domestic productions being in some measure diminished by the diminution of foreign demand, the same portion of mechanical labour will purchase a greater quantity than usual. They will be obliged, from their enhanced price, to retrench the use of foreign goods; but for this they will be amply compensated by an augmented supply of the most important ingredients of comfort."

This by superficial thinkers will be thought admirable. Your Sloans, your Smillies, and the rest of the very fools of the demagogue party, will be all in extacies on reading and responding these sentiments. But men who happen to possess a little more intellect than these wooden-headed puppets of the dominant party, will be alarmed at the avowal of such principles by the governmental paper. A war with Great-Britain, it should seem, by this writer, besides distressing lawyers, physicians, mechanics, and their families, would destroy the *merchants!!* But let them go! They are of no consequence, comparatively speaking. We can build a wall from the centre of the earth's gravity to the top of the atmosphere, and therein enclose the United States, Louisiana and all; and then, having thus secluded ourselves from the wicked old world, proceed, Mr. "National Intelligencer"—hang, burn, guillotine, and starve our merchants, their families, connexions, dependants, with as little remorse as one would "drown a bitch's blind puppies fifteen i'th the litter." This may be done in perfect conformity with the principles professed by the philosophers of your party; for "these philosophers consider men as they

would mice in an air-pump, or a receptacle of mephitic gas." Break down, destroy, and overturn, and leave it to plodding and less sublimated geniuses to build, restore, and renovate society.

We confess that to us the nonsense of such a scribbler as the author of these "Reflections," is perfectly nauseating. We had rather gulp a dose of ippechec, than be forced to read a page of it. The writer, whoever he is, appears to be ignorant of the first principles of the social compact.

Civilized society may be compared to an elegant piece of architecture. The mercantile class and the learned professions are its pillars, or, more properly, key stones. Subtract a pillar or a key stone from the building, and the whole fabric falls.

Our pretended politicians, who, like Duane and his supporters, are hostile to the learned professions, ought to leave the abodes of civilized man, and go to the haunts of the savage. Let them in the wilderness carry into effect their wild theories, and make a hollow tree their domicile, their cottage, and their palace.

The men who deserted from the British, and were the cause of the late violent proceedings, are stated by Commodore Barron to have been,

William Ware, pressed by the British frigate Melampus. He is said to be an American from Frederic County, Maryland.

Daniel Martin, pressed by the same frigate, a native of West-Port, in Massachusetts.

Jno. Strachan, born on the east shore of Maryland, Queen Anne's County. He was pressed on board of the Melampus, off Cape Finisterre, and was afterwards induced to enter.

William Ware and *John Strachan* have protections. *Daniel Martin* says he lost his, after leaving the frigate.

John Little, alias, *Francis*, and *Ambrose Watts*, escaped from the Melampus at the same time, known to the above persons to be Americans, but have not been entered by any recruiting officer.

William Ware, Daniel Martin, and Jno. Strachan, state that some time in February last, there was an entertainment on board the Melampus, then lying in Hampton Roads; that while the officers, &c. were engaged, and all the ship's boats except the captain's gig being hoisted in: themselves and the two other men mentioned, availed themselves of a moment to seize the gig and row off; that as soon as they had got into the boat, they were hailed to know what they were going to do. They replied that they were going ashore—a brisk fire of musketry instantly commenced from the ship—that in defiance of balls, and at the hazard of their lives, they effected their escape.

It must be acknowledged that the statement here given, if correct, gives a different aspect to the proceedings of the British, connected with the affair in the Chesapeake. But a part, at least, of the statement is not correct.

The Salem Gazette declares, that

"The assertion of the President, in his proclamation against the British navy, that the seamen about whom the late dispute has arisen, "were *native citizens* of the United States," we have reason to believe is not perfectly correct. One of them, (Daniel Martin) who is stated to be a native of *Westport*, is ascertained to have been born in St. Domingo. He is a mixture of Indian and Spanish. When a boy he was taken and brought away as an ap-

prentice by a Captain Howland, who was then on a whaling voyage. He lived with Capt. H. till his death, which happened about 4 years ago, but soon afterwards ran away from his mistress, being then about 19 years of age. It is not probable he was ever naturalized."

Whether the account given of each of the other deserters may not be equally inaccurate, it is impossible for us to say. But admitting the case as strong against the British as has been supposed by our government; the *principle* for which our administration contends is such, that England cannot accede to it without signing and sealing her own destruction. And the plea of necessity, when the necessity is imperious, is allowed to be valid by writers on the laws of nations. A belligerent power, in a case of extreme necessity, has a right to seize by force and convert to its own use the private property of its own subjects, or that of the citizens of a neutral nation, paying its full value. It surely then will not be denied that such a belligerent has a right to her own subjects, wherever found.

For every wrong there exists a remedy, is a maxim which applies as well to the laws of nations, as to municipal law. It is wrong that the British, especially at this crisis, should lose by desertion their sailors. They make a demand for the surrender of the fugitives. But are told that "not only no prerogative for that purpose is vested in the executive of the United States, but that neither the law nor the practice of nations impose on them an obligation to provide for the surrender of fugitives from the jurisdiction of other powers. That the obligation can result only from special and mutual stipulations; which do not exist between the U. S. and Great-Britain." The British attempt to negociate for such an article, and a treaty is framed containing a stipulation to that purport. But our government will not even condescend to go through the usual forms prescribed by the constitution as necessary for the ratification or rejection of the treaty. Meantime their seamen are deserting; their navy, the prop of the world, is on the verge of destruction. What can be done? Our administration will not treat, and have no power to surrender the deserters. The British cannot sit down under the loss; but they can, by an appeal to their cannon, obtain a summary redress.

We would by no means be understood to say that the British have a right to impress American seamen, or that their continuing to impress them is not a just ground of complaint between the two countries; and granting those men to have been native, or, properly, naturalized Americans, her conduct in the affair of the Chesapeake, cannot be justified. If those seamen were not British subjects, but were impressed Americans, forced to continue in foreign service, the outrage was flagrant, and calls loudly for reparation. If they were British subjects, and deserters, and had been demanded, and our government refused to give them up, having previously refused to treat on the subject, the English could not possibly proceed in a different manner. Their men they must have. They have tried mild measures, but found them futile. Their dernier resort, their only remaining resource, was what they have embraced.

I know that many good Federalists

gentlemen whom I sincerely esteem, and highly respect, will be point blank against some of my positions. They may think that G. Britain is intolerably haughty, and that she ought to be somewhat humbled—That she is as tyrannical on the seas as Bonaparte is on land. They may suppose that there is a spirit now excited, which may lead to national exertion, and of course to national power and respectability. But, provided I am wrong, I have at least a right to my opinions.—They are the result of deliberation, and ought to be tolerated in a land of liberty. The celebrated Dr. Johnson wrote against a war with Spain, in his political pamphlet called Falkland Islands. Nobody said, however, on that account that he was not a true Englishman. The celebrated Burke was our friend, during the revolutionary war. But nobody called him an American, nor disputed his patriotism and attachment to his native country.

It has been said that Great-Britain refuses to grant us the privilege which she claims—That her ships are not to be searched for our deserters—That she will not treat on terms of reciprocity. If that be true, it alters the case. But I am by no means convinced of any such thing. She might, and probably would, in case of contracts having been made by American seamen having entered on board her vessels, insist on their fulfilment. But we do not believe her government could absurdly insist on an article in a treaty giving them a right to search for diserters, prohibiting our exercise of the same right.

With regard to some of our popularity-seekers, if such there are, who are lying on their oars in order to see which way the current will set, we believe that they will obtain no credit for their adroitness. The man who intends to be useful to his country must risk his popularity.—He should not needlessly fly in the face of public opinion; but if he spends his time in watching the straws which are wafted by the breath of popular applause, he will be of no more value in society than would be a Jack-daw stuffed and hung high, to show which way the wind blew.

Indeed, there are some sentiments prevalent among our newspaper editors, fostered by the state of society, which are very erroneous. Among others, that the editors of newspapers, instead of leading, must follow the multitude. They wait till they find what their good friends, the people, have in their wise heads determined on, before they dare speak their own sentiments. If, however, they should have the temerity to speak out, away go their subscribers, and the man is denounced as a tory or some other monster.

The people having political watchmen set on high places, commanding a wide view of the political world, are yet much better informed than these very watchmen. If they give the least warning, express a sentiment which does not suit their high majesties, down with them—Condemn them without judge or jury, and support nobody but the vilest of the villainous—the dregs of human nature—the creeping creature who is the tool of any body,

"And bid him go to hell, to hell he goes."

We find that our sentiments on the subject of war, are perfectly in unison with those of the able editor of the Boston Repertory, altho' we certainly have

had no correspondence, nor concert, as respects the late attack; and our remarks were principally written before we saw his paper, in which he animadverts on the outrage, and the steps which led to it.

" Reader, contemplate, for one moment, the abominable absurdity of the Jeffersonian policy.—The interests of our merchants are so dear to him, that sooner than suffer Great-Britain to take her own subjects from on board their vessels, he will go *to war**; yet in calculating the effects of that war, the whole body of these very merchants she so much regards, are to be overwhelmed in ruin, and with them all who have not land, and the power of gaining a subsistence from it. Is this morality? Is it the equal justice, the equal security and protection which is sacredly due by the constitution to every citizen? Such unprincipled doctrines were never advanced by any government under heaven. Were it possible to separate the interests of the merchant from the farmer, which, however, can never be realized, we presume that there is not a farmer in the country who could sit down, like this writer, and, setting one-eighth of his fellow-citizens aside, coolly say—let these suffer, it is of no consequence; the evils that we should experience, ought alone to be considered, in contrasting between nations the comparative effects of war.

" We have ever known it to be a part of Mr. Jefferson's political theory that it would be for the advantage of this country to destroy all navigation. His measures relating to the subject have ever worn that complexion. There are not probably ten men out of Virginia, who are the dupes of such a wild and impracticable system but this writer, whoever he may be, goes further. He may deem it wisdom in the nation to compel every citizen to live by his own labour. Speaking of the country as principally agricultural, he says, " Of such a state of society it is the necessary effect, that there are comparatively few dependent for support *on any thing but their own labour*. And when the government *is wisely formed, and calculated to advance the general good*, THIS IS STILL MORE THE CASE."

If, however, war with England is determined on, let us equip our volunteers, for a regular army is out of the question, according to the nature of the service. Seven leagued boots, cork jackets, air-balloons, sea-balloons, torpedoes, and diving bells, ought to compose a part of our camp equipage, for the English will be careful not to come on shore to be shot at by our brave militia. It would likewise seem to be a good preparatory measure to burn our shipping, gun-boats and all, to prevent their falling into the hands of the tyrants of the ocean, and thereby increase their means of annoying us; and no doubt patriots of the Sloan and Smilie cast would advise us to set fire to all our sea port towns, lest they too should fall into the hands of an invading enemy; and if we should not find it quite convenient to travel under water, we should be glad to know whether Captain Cheetham, or even Colonel Duane, with each an army of fighting men, could wrest this city out of the hands of a power that could command the surface of the ocean.

Many of those men who have long been opposed to the policy of our administration, and dreaded its effects, have yet believed that they cannot be so crazy as to really set about a war

* "We still keep this in view, as the only probable difficulty we shall have with England; for we find administration papers, and National Intelligencer paragraphs, maintain that ground, though it does not apply to the Chesapeake. They seem resolved to be satisfied with nothing less."

with Great-Britain; and that all this bluster will terminate in a mortifying display of their rashness and imbecility—That the people will by those means be convinced of the weakness and incapacity of their political idols, and have recourse to federal men and measures.

But we fear that in this they reckon without their host. It is the policy of our men at helm to apply to France for aid; for such are the sentiments avowed by Mr. Jefferson. An alliance with France, it is supposed, will soon put us in a situation to bid defiance to Great-Britain; and that such an alliance has been contemplated by the leading democrats, and that their measures have had a systematic direction to that end, every page of our political history since the French revolution, renders apparent. Should this take place, from the allies we should soon become the vassals of that colossal power; and, instead of a few American seamen impressed by mistake aboard British men of war, our friend Napoleon would levy conscripts of thousands for the land and sea service of France, and the flower of American youth would be compelled to fill the bands of the despot who is ravaging the globe.

Some of our good countrymen are so outrageously philanthropical, that they would go to war with England because she impresses her own subjects aboard her men of war, and Mr. Secretary Madison reasons with all his plausibility on the subject. But this gentleman can wink at the modes adopted by Bonaparte to recruit his armies, and does not perceive that the rights of man are in the least degree violated by chaining the wretches and dragooning them into the service of the modern Attila.

WEST, THE PAINTER.

In a late London paper, in an account of the exhibitions of the Royal Academy for 1807, we observe the following remark:—"The president (Mr. WEST) maintains his rank *as the most scholastic painter this country ever produced.*" We deny (says the Boston Centinel) that England produced this great painter; and affirm that she is indebted to the United States for this excellent artist. We are ready, however, to admit that her bounty and patronage enabled the American to give range to his capacity; and that his rare talents have been ripened in the rays of her munificence; but we will not permit her to rob our country of the honour of having given birth to the President of her Royal Academy. This year our countryman has produced a "a sketch of a monument for perpetuating the memory of the late Lord Nelson." "There is," says the London prints, "novelty in this design of the President, inasmuch as his object is to combine in it the three branches of the Art which constitute the Academy—Architecture, Sculpture, and Painting: in the latter department, however, which is his own, Mr. WEST has been most successful in the picture which forms the central part of the monument. It is allegorical: the subject—"The Immortality of Nelson." A very fine likeness of the deceased hero is preserved in this picture, the design and composition of which are highly poetical and appropriate. Of the architectural and statuary parts of the work, great classicality and simplicity of form are observed; but which appear more calculated to give prominence of effect to the labours of the painter, than to derive any from them.

FOREIGN.

HAMBURGH, *June* 5.

According to reports from the fishermen of Heleigoland and Blackenese, the captains Burmeister, Schmidt, and Peterson, navigating under the Danish flag, and bound from Altona to Tonningen, have been sent back by the English squadron that forms the blockade of the Elbe.—This squadron lies at anchor at Cuxhaven.

"BANKS OF THE ELBE, *June* 6.

"The capture of Dantzic forms an epoch in war, or rather, perhaps it may be said, to mark the commencement of the second campaign. It is some consolation to find that the garrison has obtained terms of capitulation, which, though formerly very usual, have within a few years been seldom granted. The partisans of the French seem themselves half ashamed of this; and it has therefore been simply announced, that "the garrison of Dantzic has obtained the terms formerly granted to Mentz." You will find on a reference to the history of the campaign of 1793, that the capitulation of that city, which took place on the 22d July, allowed the French garrison to march out of the fortress with all the honors of war, promising not to bear arms against Prussia, during twelve months.

"Some of the papers assert, that near the theatre of war the capture of Dantzic was considered as the prelude of a very speedy peace. The better opinion, however, seems to be, that the event of a general engagement will be waited, and that a battle may shortly be expected. In the meanwhile, the French are solicitous that their recent acquisition should not be overlooked nor its importance under rated. We see from the papers, that in the different places the fall of Dantzic is celebrated by the military; and yesterday, also, the city soldiers of Hamburgh were forced reluctantly to make their cannon roar out that annunciation, which is retarded only by the groans of every patriotic German.

"Information has been brought from Stralsund, that Gen. Ruchel is arrived there. Every day fresh supplies were coming in. It is said that there are from 6 to 8000 Prussians stationed in the Island of Rugen; but the King of Sweden has not yet announced the termination of the armistice.

"The Altona Mercury of yesterday states, that the head quarters of Gen. Brune are removed from Stettin to Anclam; and that, according to the last information from Demmen, on the 20th, the Swedish Col Von Tawast, was about to return to Stralsund, having made arrangements concerning the prisoners of war.

'While the measures of the King of Sweden indicate no decline of zeal in the common cause, the French papers continue to hold forth the language concerning him which might reasonably excite suspicion, had we not full confidence in the character of the monarch, and were we not well acquainted with the perfidious arts of sowing dissentions and jealousy, in which the enemy is without a rival. It is sometimes amusing to observe how suddenly the French papers change their tone. To-day it is to be expected that the wisdom of the British cabinet will soon make them perceive that England has more to fear from the vast power of Russia than even France; and that an union of these two states is necessary for their common existence. To-morrow attempts will be benevolently made to show the brave and well-meaning, but misled Alexander, how nobly and wisely he would act were he to head a confederacy against the tyrants of the sea. But the name and character of no one are bandied from side to side more unremittingly than those of Frederick William. There is no doubt that the capture of Dantzic has occasioned a fit of compensation for the good King, who is so lamentably enslaved and tyranized by the Northern Czar.

London, June 17.

It is now said by those who have an undisguised satisfaction in dwelling on the late unfortunate concurrence in Egypt, that our loss in the second action exceeded what is stated in the letter of Gen. Frazer. An extract of a private letter from Messina is communicated, for the purpose of showing the aggravated circumstances of the affair, which in substance states:

"That upon the day following the junction of Gen. Stuart with Gen. Mead, the former ordered a second assault to be made on Rosetta, and that the streets should be previously cleared by the field pieces. This was accordingly executed, and seeing the streets apparently cleared, Gen. Stuart advanced, when they were suddenly attacked from behind by a large force of Albanians, who approached under cover of a fog, and entered the temporary entrenchments which had but then been abandoned by the English. In the same moment the Turks sallied from behind Rosetta, and the English were attacked at once in front and rear. The loss of the English is estimated at fifteen hundred men, of whom upwards of nine hundred were left dead on the field. Gen. Stuart remained one night and the following day upon the field of battle to bury his dead; but the enemy had by this time become so numerous, and were making such formidable preparations to cut him off, that he deemed it advisable to commence his retreat. The English fought with the most desperate courage, but they were opposed to numbers which overwhelmed them."

We would hope that altho' the loss has been serious, we are in the possession of the principal features of it. Gen. Frazer could have had no reason to paliate the particulars of it, and we cannot suppose, from what we know of them, that the present administration would be very careful to conceal any circumstance of the failure.

The ministerial prints inform us, that all is preparation and bustle in our sea ports, and on our coasts, and that the long talked of expedition is about to sail without delay: so that it is possible, if a pacificatory negociation be in progress, that the British contingent may reach its destination just in time to witness the signing of the preliminaries. Whether the troops under orders for embarkation are intended to co-operate with the allies or not, there has been a strange fatuity in assembling them. At one time the Grand Expedition, as it is called, stands still, because some of the force to be sent on it, is at a distance from the point of embarkation; but when the distant troops are arrived, then the nearest body of men, who are to form a part of the armanent are to march from the interior to the coast, as if no previous calculation could have been made, so as to have both description of troops at the point required at one and the same time. Such a combination we should have thought if we had not seen this flagrant instance to the contrary, to have been within the compass of the plodding heads of this peerless administration; but no—it would seem that they have not talents for combining any two given things. When they had determined on an expedition, they could not derive the means of getting their men together; when that is accomplished, they know not either when or where to send them. The thing would seem to have been so unaccountably long in agitation, that the object has become indeterminate; so that our preparations, with all their pomp and circumstances, and all the well-timed praises bestowed on them by the ministerial writers, are a mockery of expectation from abroad, and a general ridicule at home.

DOMESTIC.

Lexington, July 21.

On Tuesday last Harman Blannerhassett arrived in this town from the Missisippi territory. Immediately on his arrival he was arrested at the instance of Mr. Sanders, on a civil process, and before his discharge was

again arrested by the marshal for the Kentucky district, on an affidavit made by Mr. David Meade, the purport of which was, that Blannarhassett had been iddicted for treason, and a true bill found by the grand jury at Richmond, Virginia. It fortunately happened that judge Todd was in town, before whom Mr. Blannarhassett was immediately brought; but as he wished to be heard by counsel, he was committed to jail, and ordered to be again before the judge at 9 o'clock the next morning, at which time he read to the court an affidavit which he had drawn up. The crowd was so great that the editor was unable to hear the whole of it, but he understood it went to give a history of his arrest and discharge in the Missisippi territory—of his being on his journey home, when he heard, at Danville, of the indictment being found against him---of the means he used to ascertain the truth of the report; and that being satisfied of its correctness, he had hastened to this place to surrender himself to Mr. Bibb, attorney for the U. S.—that soon after he arrived he was arrested upon a civil process---that he had met Mr. Clay, to whom he communicated his intentions, and requested advice as to the mode he should adopt---that Mr. Clay said he was too much engaged to attend at that time to his application, but promised to see him on the subject at 9 o'clock the next day. He declared it to be his wish to be sent on to Richmond, to receive his trial at that place. Mr. Clay, as counsel, assured the court, that he was instructed by his client to express his wish to be sent on for trial---he only wished an unnecessary rigour might not be observed, and that he might be forwarded in a manner as delicate as the nature of his situation would permit. Mr. Clay at the same time took the liberty, as a citizen, to protest against, or rather to object to the mode which had been pursued by the court---he viewed the proceedings as unprecedented and illegal. He, however, wished it to be understood that his observations were made as a citizen, and not at the instance of Mr. B.---it was his real wish to be sent on for trial. Mr. Bibb stated that he had provided himself with authorities to prove the proceedings proper; but that he had that morning inquired of Mr. Clay whether any exceptions would be taken to the legality of the proceedings, and being informed that none would be taken, had neglected to bring his authorities into court; that he was now surprised to find the exceptions taken.

Mr. Clay stopped him, again to declare, that the exceptions were not by the consent of Mr. B. who he believed was really desirous of being conveyed to Richmond.

Mr. Blannerhasset assured the court that Mr. Clay had justly stated his desire, and pledged himself, that whatever might be the decision of the judge, he would accompany M. Meade, the deputy Marshal, to Richmond. But he wished not to be understood as making a parade of willingness which he did not feel, of meeting investigation, as he was more desirous of going as a prisoner, at the public charge, than at his own expense, as his fortune was impaired. He made an affecting appeal to the citizens of Lexington, which would have been favourably received, had not the high crimes with which he was charged forcibly rebutted it. He spoke of the friendly attention and hospitable treatment experienced be himself and family, and hoped that they would not believe without evidence, that their attentions had been bestowed on unworthy objects.

The Judge took time to make up an opinion as to the proceedings which ought to be had in the case, and issued a warrant for his commitment and safe keeping, until the district judge could be applied to, who ordered him to be delivered to the court at Richmond without delay.

He was yesterday sent off, attended by Mr. Meade and a guard of five men.

IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE.

The Boston Centinel of the 12th inst. (which we received as our paper was going to press) contains intelligence of a most interesting nature from the European theatre of hostilities. We shall give a brief summary.

On the 5th of June, according to the French accounts, twelve Russian regiments attacked the *bridge-head* at Spanden. They made seven successive attacks, and were as often repulsed. The Russians lost 1200, and many wounded.

Two Russian divisions attacked the bridge-head of Lomilten. Two French intrenched regiments defended it. The Russian general was killed, and they lost 1100 killed, 100 prisoners, and great numbers wounded. The Russian commander, Benningsen, attacked Marshal Ney, who discovering that his assailants exceeded 40,000 men, led his corps to Ackendorf.

June 6th, the Russians were again the assailants, at Deppen on the Passarge. They lost 2000 killed, and 3000 wounded.

On the 8th the Emperor arrived at Deppen. The 4th corps met a Russian division. Disabled 500 men, and took 150.

The Emperor advanced on Gustadt. The town, was taken, with 100 prisoners.

On the 10th the several Russian divisions were routed, and particular mention is made of the bravery of the *Spanish* cuirassiers.

On the 11th the Emperor made arrangements for a decisive action. The Russians began at night to retreat across the Alle, leaving their wounded and their magazines behind them.

On the 12th all the army was in motion. From the 5th to the 12th the Russian army had been deprived of 30,000 fighting men.

The French state their loss at about 6 or 700 killed, 2000 or 2200 wounded, and 300 prisoners.

PARIS, June 25, 1807:

GREAT BATTLE.

Yesterday his highness Prince Borghese arrived at the palace of St. Cloud, and brought from the Emperor to the Empress and Queen, the news of a victory which, on the 14th of this month, was gained at Friedland (about 20 miles S. of Konigsburg) by the Grand Army, commanded by the Emperor in person. The following particulars were given at headquarters, and which we are authorized to repeat, while we are waiting for the official bulletin:—

"The French army has worthily celebrated the 14th June, the anniversary of the battle of Marengo.—The battle of Friedland will be celebrated in history.—The Russian army, out-manœuvred, its centre penetrated, cut off from its magazines, has been completely beaten. Eighty pieces of cannon taken, 25 to 30,000 Russians taken, killed, or drowned in the Alle, are the results of this memorable day. Thirty Russian generals have been killed, taken, or severely wounded. The bodies of several generals were found dead on the field of battle; and it is worthy of remark, that among them were the bodies of generals Pahlen and Marcoff, two of the first instigators of the faction devoted to England." [*Moniteur.*

The communication of our correspondent, Martin Mar-Pedant, relative to the trumpery schemes of the "slang-whangers," for fortifying New-York, contains a very fine ironical exposition of the gimcrackery on that subject, now afoot in the "wise city of Gotham." William Wizard, Esq. one of the chief confectioners in the restaurateur of "Salmagundi," in that publication of yesterday, has broached some plans in some degree similar. Our correspondent, however, at the time of penning his sagacious speculations, could not have been privy to the labours of Mr. Wizard, as we received his manuscript nearly a week since, and of consequence before Mr. Wizard had given birth to his lucubrations.

THE BUTTERFLY'S BALL,
AND THE
GRASSHOPPER'S FEAST.

Said to have been written by WILLIAM ROSCOE, *Esq. M. P. for* Liverpool, *for the use of his children; and set to music by order of their Majesties for the princess* MARY.

COME take up your hats, and away let us haste,
To the Butterfly's Ball, and the Grasshopper's Feast:
The trumpeter Gad-fly has summon'd the crew,
And the revels are now only waiting for you.

On the smooth-shaven grass by the side of a wood,
Beneath a broad oak which for ages had stood,
See the children of earth, and the tenants of air,
To an evening's amusement together repair.

And there came the Beetle, so blind and so black,
Who carried the Emmet, his friend, on his back;
And there came the Gnat, and the Dragon-fly too,
And all their relations, green, orange, and blue.

And there came the Moth, with her plumagé of down,
And the Hornet, with jacket of yellow and brown,
Who with him the Wasp, his companion, did bring,
But they promis'd, that ev'ning, to lay by their sting.

Then the sly little Dormouse peep'd out of his hole,
And led to the feast his blind cousin, the Mole;
And the Snail, with her horns peeping out of her shell,
Came, fatigu'd with the distance, the length of an ell.

A mushroom the table, and on it was spread
A water-dock leaf, which their table-cloth made.
The viands were various, to each of their taste,
And the bee brought the honey to sweeten the feast.

With steps most majestic the Snail did advance,
And he promis'd the gazers a minuet to dance;
But they all laugh'd so loud that he drew in his head,
And went in his own little chamber to bed.

Then, as ev'ning gave way to the shadows of night,
Their watchman, the Glow-worm, came out with his light:
So home let us hasten, while yet we can see; [me.
For no watchman is waiting for you or for

THE DOWNFALL OF PRUSSIA.

A Dirge, *adapted to music of "The Flowers of the Forest."*

.....

Oh! wo to the traitor, that dark violator,
Who gave up the brave to the sword of the foe!
Oh! curst be the naming of him whose foul framing
Our land fill'd with ruin, our hearts fill'd with wo!

See our brave Soldiers dying! our beauteous Queen flying;
Our Veterans betray'd, wounded, bleeding and bare!
Our fields, once joy-speaking, with gallant blood reeking!
Oh! death to the Traitor who caus'd our despair!

Towns, where Labour once smiling, and sweet Peace beguiling,
In flames of destruction now redden the air!
Soldiers' shouts wildly breaking! women moaning and shrieking,
With horror and tears flee away in despair!

The Palace, once ringing with dancing and singing,
No more bears the footsteps of Beauty and Mirth!
There the Victor insulting, o'er the brave dead exulting*!
Nor content till the fall'n are sunk deep in the earth†!

Gone the home's gentle blessing, where children caressing,
Round the table once sat, fond and smiling and gay!
Now at the meal drooping, each head with grief stooping,
Mourns the father now slain and laid cold in the clay!

Oh, wo to the Traitor, that dark violator,
Who gave up the brave to the sword of the foe!
Oh, curst be the naming of him whose foul framing
Our land fill'd with ruin, our hearts fill'd with wo!

B.

* See the fifteenth Bulletin, which, after mentioning the names of the generals who have honourably and nobly promoted the war, with indecent and brutal exultation, it puts in parenthesis the unhappy fate which attended each of these brave men. In noticing the Duke of Brunswick, with a kind of malignant enjoyment, it says, "wounded very badly;" and immediately speaks in contempt of him. This Bulletin is made up of insult to women and dead warriors! "The days of Chivalry are gone!"

† See the 21st Bulletin, where the Emperor of the French, at the palace of Berlin, addresses Count Von Neade; he concludes, "The good people of Berlin have been the sacrifice of the war, while those who excited it have left them, and have become fugitives. I shall reduce those noble Courtiers to such extremities, that they shall be compelled to beg their bread!!"

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THE

WEEKLY INSPECTOR.

" Of those men who have overturned the Liberties of Republics, the greatest number
" have begun their career by paying an obsequious court to the People—com-
" mencing DEMAGOGUES, and ending TYRANTS." HAMILTON.

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MONITOR.

No. XV.

" My aim is to bring this matter into more public discussion. Let the sagacity of others work upon it. It is not uncommon for medical writers to describe histories of diseases very accurately, on whose cure they can say but very little." BURKE.

It has been our object in the preceding numbers, to prove that the *politicians* of the French revolution were not deluded by the hum of liberty and equality; that they contemplated at the commencement of their tremendous contest, nothing less than to extend the power of France over the whole civilized world; that the principles of the French revolutionists were diffused for the purpose of paving the way for French conquests; that Bonaparte himself is under the dominion of the *sect* of politicians, the Talleyrands and the Sieyes of the revolution; that their emissaries, their Genets and Fauchets, have been active in the United States, sowing dissention between the federal government, while under the administration of Washington and Adams, and the people; that Mr. Jefferson imbibed his hostility to commerce in France, from his acquaintance with Condorcet and other philosophers of the revolution, and since that period his conduct has been diametrically opposite to his own precepts and political maxims, as laid down in his Notes on Virginia, written before he went to France; that his giving the signal for the destruction of the Federal navy, the abolition of direct taxes, the gun-boat and dry-dock measures, and, in short, every mean which has been used for reducing America to its present defenceless state, was the consequence of the intrigues of France; that this opinion is corroborated by the circumstance of the party in favour of France maintaining one system of measures as proper for France, but a totally opposite system for surrounding nations: France they would have a great military nation; but the French party in every other country strenuously, and in America successfully, have opposed military measures or preparations.

I know that some of our politicians who have a high opinion of their own wisdom, will declaim against my discussing these objects, as remote and uninteresting. What have we to do with France? Let Europeans fight their own battles. If France injures us, we will seek redress. If Great-Britain displays a hostile spirit, we will put ourselves in battle array against Great-Britain;

" We are a world by ourselves, and disdain
" a division,"

with other similar sentiments.

I should, indeed, have thought it impossible for men who possessed a " speck " of information, united with a grain of common sense, to reason in this way, were I not every day the reluctant auditor of political harangues of this kind. It surely cannot escape the penetration of our political sages, that the power which eventually predominates in Europe will predo-

minate in America, unless we change immediately our men and measures; the augean stable of democracy, by some greater than a Hercules be thoroughly cleansed, and we become in every deed, like France, a nation of soldiers. If the powers now combined against France are unable to oppose effectual resistance, it would be madness for America, under her present circumstances, to contend. Shall we then say that we have nothing to do with Europe? That it is a matter of indifference whether Bonaparte is driven back within the borders of France, or marches triumphantly to Petersburgh, or successfully invades England? Indeed, men who reason in this way, are such stuff as slaves are made of, and have no more foresight than the herd of beeves which suffer themselves to be quietly driven to a slaughter-house.

As respects the necessity of preserving a balance of power, we shall quote a sentiment or two from a celebrated writer:

"It does not admit of a doubt that the foe to society would long ere now have accomplished its destruction, if he had not met with the most determined and vigorous resistance from Great-Britain: And such, alas! is his present ascendency, that if our resistance were to be withdrawn, the whole of Europe would lie at his mercy. To deprive him of that ascendency, or in other words, of the ability to effectuate, when no longer opposed by us, his unabated purpose of universal subversion, is therefore essential to the general security, and consequently to the security of each individual state. But this can be done only by a restoration of the balance of power, for nothing else can enable the continent to resist his future attacks. If we were to make peace on terms the most advantageous to Great-Britain, separately considered, that our love of glory could desire; if insulating ourselves from our neighbours, we could prevail on the enemy to treat with us on the principle of *uti possidetis*, and to leave us in full possession of all our colonial acquisitions, immense as they are, we should not thereby avert destruction from the rest of Europe, nor ultimately from ourselves. For no colonial acquisitions made by us would, while *we* should be in a state of peace with the French republic, prevent the progress of revolution on the continent; nor when that progress should be completed, preserve us long from the fury of the enemy, who would then have it in his power, with a single hand, to direct the whole force of the continent against us: and it is absurd to suppose, that if the safety of Europe cannot induce us to continue the war, it would impel us to the infinitely more difficult operation of re-assuming hostilities after they had been terminated."

That France should so generally prove superior to her enemies in the field, will cease to astonish, when we reflect on the ardour with which she has cultivated the art of war, and the sciences with which it is connected. This was likewise a part of their grand system; and the nation which does not mean to bow to her yoke, must in this respect, imitate her. A portion of the youth of America should devote themselves to the profession of arms. The military character ought to be held in estimation in proportion to the importance of the duties devolving on the defenders of our country. A military life, instead of being, as is too frequently the case, the last resort of the idle and the dissolute, ought to be considered as the high road to honour and preferment.

The schools founded by the revolutionists were,

The Polytechnic School,
The School of Mines,
The Artillery School,
The School of Military Engineers,
The Bridge and Road School,
The Geographical School,
The School for Naval Architects,
The Navigation School, and
The Marine School.

In these schools were educated, the officers who have led the French armies through their career of conquest. Bonaparte himself learned the art of war in the Artillery School. To the science obtained in these schools may, in a great measure, be attributed the superiority of the French in the field, and their highly improved system of tactics.

The most enthusiastic valour is no security against the cultivated ardour

and consummate skill of leaders thus educated. The ardent Swiss, the disciplined Prussian, the hardy and persevering Russian, vanish like the mist of morning, before armies appointed and officered by such scientific and experienced leaders. Bewrayed by manœuvres which they cannot comprehend, they soon lose all confidence in themselves, while their opponents, conscious of their own superiority, march to the field with that assurance which is the prelude and pledge of victory.

"In France," says a French writer, "the art of war, which engrosses all the tributes of the sciences, and grasps at all the progresses of the human understanding, has caused new risks to be run, occasioned new experiments to be made."

And speaking of the conquest of Switzerland, the same author observes:

"When means have been found to climb the frozen summits of the Alps, and to forward bodies of troops and artillery along paths hardly trodden by the most intrepid sportsmen; the great plans of attack and defence are soon executed, as nature had herself linked the middling acclivities and heights to the chains and principal masses. Her secrets have been discovered; her immutable order has been recognized, even in her most whimsical caprices; to the chaos of the Great Alps a clue has been found; topographical maps have been perfected, the most minute details collected, and localities with an art and precision heretofore unknown. The exact knowledge of the grand conformation, of the *osteology* of the mountains, (if we may be allowed the expression,) has inspired generals and staff officers with ideas more grand and more simple. Roads of communication more beaten have been examined with greater attention. In short, a new topographical scale has been established for war-like operations in mountainous countries; and generals have ventured to detach corps to greater distances, in order to secure a commanding position, which made them masters of large spaces of ground."

These were some of the advantages derived from the military science of the French, and without such *science* it should seem that no degree of bravery can avail against a modern French army. It was science, the consequence of military schools, which enabled the French to triumph over the brave and unfortunate Swiss. And in consequence of tactics taught in French schools, France has effected more in years in her progress to universal empire, than Rome was able to perform in centuries.

That Bonaparte has in view the conquest of America, there can be no doubt. Ambition has no limits, but the extent of the globe. The pupils of revolution in the military schools of France, have already marked out the departments or provinces of a French government in America. France has her spies here; the topography of every part of our country is studied and understood in France, with a view to military expedition; and the same means which destroyed the brave Swiss, in spite of what they deemed the impregnable barriers of the Alps, will be employed by the same power against the United States.

It will eventually be necessary for America, if she would preserve her independence, to meet in arms the terrible power which is laying waste the old world. Our militia officers, and even those who, as the expression is, have seen *continental service*, will be easily out manœuvred by the Massenas and Bernadottes of the revolution; and the sooner we prepare for the tremendous contest, the fairer our hopes of success.

When we reflect on the immense power and resources of the French empire; that the continent of Europe is already little better than at her feet; that England will soon most probably be under the necessity of maintaining the contest single-handed with all Europe and part of Asia; and that America in that case cannot remain neuter, but must submit to the conqueror, or meet him in arms, we are really astonished and afflicted at the apathy of our countrymen. One would suppose that all minor considerations of party would be merged in the great inquiry, by what means shall we preserve our independence amid the wreck of nations? What mounds

shall we oppose to the torrent which has whelmed the fairer part of the old world? If we intend to be so "mindful of the cost," as to make no effort to save ourselves, let the principle be understood, and let us act in concert; for isolated efforts of patriotism will never avail. Those who still contend, notwithstanding the late defeat of Russia, that we have no interest in European concerns; that Europe can fight her own battles; that America is so happily situated as to be exempt from the calamity; act a part as absurd as it would be in the inhabitants of a part of New-York to feel no solicitude for extinguishing a conflagration which was desolating the other. You have no party wall nor fire engine, and yet you look quietly on. Your neighbour's dwelling is more immediately exposed, and him you will not assist, because you have a pique of many years standing against him. Therefore, instead of flying to his assistance, you plant yourself at your own door, and amuse yourself with his distress, not considering that the destruction of the intervening dwelling, will give additional strength and fury to the flames; and renders your own fate inevitable.

LITERARY.

Persons engaged in the business of tuition will receive with considerable interest a new work from the popular and classical pen of LINDLEY MURRAY. Its title is as follows: "*Introduction au Lecteur Francois, ou, Receuil de pieces choisies, avec l'explication des idiotismes, et des phrases difficiles, qui s'y trouvent.*"

The author informs us that he has been frequently solicited to publish a work which might serve as an introduction to his *Lecteur Francois*, and be calculated for the use of persons who are *beginning* to learn the French language. In an Appendix to his selection of pieces, Mr. MURRAY, who in this, as in all his other publications, confers on himself the humble epithet of "compiler," has given the meaning in English of the idiomatic and difficult phrases which are contained in the book. This plan he conceives to be greatly preferable to that which explains the words individually. His reasons, which he dwells upon at considerable length, appear to us conclusive. Our "compiler's" translation of the phrases is, as might have been expected, in *correct* English, such as will eminently tend to improve the language of young persons. As in every other work of this excellent author, the greatest attention is paid to the morals of the student: not a sentiment has been admitted which can hurt the most delicate mind; and in many of the pieces piety and virtue are placed in the most amiable and attractive points of view. Such a caution in the pursuit of the *French* language, is highly important. Every avenue to the flowery fields of the literature of that nation, should be guarded with peculiar care. Happy indeed would it have been for the civilized world, had it known no more of French morality than will be found in the selections of Lindley Murray.

The present publication, we doubt not, will rank with his most useful productions, more especially, as we understand that a book of this particular character, calculated more for the younger class of learners than his *Lecteur Francois*, has long been a desideratum. The publishers of Mr. Murray's different works in our city, if they have not already put it to press, will do well to set about it, and give to the public an handsome American edition.

FROM THE BOSTON CENTINEL.

PACIFICUS.

No. V.

WAR!—Will it be *profitable*, or rather—Will it not be *ruinous?*

Fellow-citizens,

It is said, that we have ten times as much specie as we had during the last

war.---This is a most extravagant and ridiculous calculation. Our capital, however, is *doubtless vastly* increased, but we have extended our system of credit, or rather we have created one which did not before exist; and all our increased wealth is *either* put at hazard, and will go to *enrich* our enemy, and enable her to carry on the war, or it has been vested in improving our houses, in articles of luxury and expense, which in place of affording us real aid in carrying on the war, will impoverish as well as humble us. Besides, our unexampled prosperity produced by neutrality and peace, has induced habits of luxury and expense in living, has created wants which we shall not be able immediately to shake off or to satisfy. These habits render us less able to carry on a war than we were formerly.

A large proportion of our wealth too is ideal, at least so far as respects our means of carrying on a war. It will in such an event disappear, and melt away "like the baseless fabrick of a vision." To make this familiar to every citizen by examples:—Our neighbour is said to be worth 100,000 dollars.---His property consists of 20 thousand dollars marine insurance stock, and 80 thousand dollars six per cents. This last is a sum due from the nation to the individual.----Let a war annihilate, as it would, our revenue:----Let it create wants more imperious than the rights of the public creditors, the interest of the public debt is suspended. What becomes of our rich neighbour? Why he must starve or beg. Can he then pay taxes, can he support the war? No----all his property must be then thrown out of the estimate of our means. And pray, what an immense proportion of our boasted wealth is of this nature? Again, the owners of houses, stores and farms, may think their wealth more stable----that it will not fluctuate with war or peace. They deceive themselves.----It is liable to vast changes as well as the property of the merchant.----It has been very justly remarked, that a house covered a family as well in 1788, and that a farm as well cultivated produced at that time as much as now; and yet they are now worth three or four times as much money as they were at that time. We estimate the wealth of our country by the present value of all its real and personal estate.---Destroy or very much diminish its personal property, and the real estate instantly loses a great part of its exchangeable value. A mechanick who owns one or two good houses in Boston, thinks himself worth 20,000 dollars. Let a war take place which should diminish the demand for houses, and lower the rents, and instead of 20,000 dollars his property will fall to 5000. His ability to pay taxes will lessen in proportion, and of course the means or resources of the nation, which are made up of the aggregate means of the individuals, will likewise be diminished.

Again—a large propoportion of what we call the wealth of individuals, is composed of debts due from one individual to another of the same community. It is apparent, that this does not enter into the amount of national means. If it did, the bankruptcies, dimunition of personal property by captures, and other losses, would essentially lessen this species of wealth. In short, no man in the community can flatter himself with an exemption from the common calamity; it will pursue and overtake him, however cautiously he may be entrenched.

But, says the Intelligencer, we have national credit, on which the government may draw to an almost unlimitted amount. Is it possible that a man can be so absurd? On what facts or data can such a confidence be founded? Rich as we boast ourselves, we own but one quarter of our own debt.----Nearly three quarters of it are owned in England.----Will England, in case of war with her, trust us? Will the poor, squeezed, impoverished Hollanders trust us? Can Spain trust us, or will she be disposed? Or do we rely on the coffers of France, so full, and on which there are so few claims? But our own citizens who cannot afford

even in peace, to own more than one fourth of our domestic debt, are to be the leaders, it will be said. Under what encouragement? Because our government will have so much revenue in case of war? Because our landholders pay taxes so cheerfully, and our southern ones so speedily? Because the interest was so punctually paid during the last war? Because all the lenders were then obliged to sell at 26 shillings in the pound? Because Hamilton with all his talents could not venture to propose the payment of more than two thirds of the principle of the old debt? Because the Virginians, who now govern the country, have so high a respect for public credit, and have done so much to support it? Because Mr. Wolcott could not borrow under eight per cent. in a time of peace?----Who are to be the leaders? Not the farmers, it is presumed. Their farms and their cattle are not convenient subjects for a loan. Not the merchants, they are admitted by the Intelligencer to be the only subjects of ruin in case of war. Not the money holders, because they have already invested nearly their all in the public funds; and they will feel so severely the effects of war to be willing to hazard more. With what face can those who have been the avowed enemies of public credit----who have censured and turned out their predecessors principally for supporting it, venture to assert that the government may draw upon their credit, to an almost unlimitted amount? It may be safely affirmed, that unless Bonaparte's scheme of *forced loans* be adopted, not one shilling will ever be loaned to the United States, even if the war should be a popular one.

But our merchant ships are to be all converted into letters of marque and reprisal, and to supply us better than they do now.----Bravo! This exceeds any of the wonderful transformations of Harlequin ----A dull sailing merchant ship into a fast sailing privateer which shall not only catch all the British merchant vessels, but run from their frigates!!! This may do for the yahoos and backwoods men of Virginia, but will not answer for the understanding of the citizens of the commercial Eastern States. We remember too well the events of the last war to be deceived by such arguments.----No ---- If we could get our merchantmen in, we should be lucky;----but even if they could answer for letters of marque, it would cost nearly as much to fit them out, as to build new ones; and when fitted out, they would serve only to furnish our enemy with guns and ammunition, and to recruit his ships with our seamen. The records of our Admiralty court last war, (with which the writer of this piece is well acquainted) will shew, that after Great Britain had learnt to fear us, and to understand how we were to be fought, our privateering served only to recruit her marine, and to enrich her coffers. Every man who persevered in the business lost in the last years of the war, the greater part of what he gained in the former. Great Britain has now double the number of ships of war which she had during the last war, and no enemies which she cannot control on the ocean. Then she had formidable enemies who kept the sea in spite of her, and gave full employment to her marine. Fifty frigates, and lesser vessels, would completely blockade every port in the United States, and destroy all our commerce as well as privateering. Great Britain has now 700 ships of war, and could increase them at pleasure.

What would then become of our 700 dull sailing letters of marque and reprisal? And from what source should we be better supplied with foreign articles than at present? No----This reasoning will not do for New England. We can see but one possible benefit resulting from this southern plan of fitting out our merchant ships as privateers, and that is getting rid of the clamours, and expense of 60,000 starving seamen, who would be thrown upon us by a war.

PACIFICUS.

From the Boston Repertory.

Though the note from the Norfolk Ledger, inserted in our last, accounts for the contradictory stories which have been circulated, as to the vessel from which the four Chesapeake men deserted, and their description, it may not be amiss, in order to remove erroneous impressions, to state the principal facts of several cases which have recently occurred in one view.

Some time near the close of last year, a British cruiser put officers and a number of sailors on board an American vessel at sea, and ordered her to Halifax. The British sailors joined with the Americans on board, rose upon the officers, and brought the vessel into the United States. Application was made by Mr. Erskine to our government, for a surrender of the British sailors, charged with mutiny, piracy, and an attempt to murder their officers. The reply was, that *neither the law nor the practice of nations imposed on them an obligation to provide for the surrender of fugitives from the jurisdiction of other powers.* The men were not delivered up.

After this, four men, belonging to the British cruiser Halifax, lying below Norfolk, within the limits of our jurisdiction, were sent in one of her boats, on duty, with an officer. They rose upon the officer, and having secured him, made their escape. Went directly up to Norfolk, and were entered on board the Chesapeake by the recruiting lieutenant, Sinclair. Their own officers pursued them; designated, identified, and demanded the men of lieut. Sinclair, who referred to captain Decatur; captain Decatur declined interfering, as lieut. Sinclair was acting under another captain. Application was then made to the civil authority, but they were still refused. Of these men but *one* pretended to be an American, and we do not learn that *he* gave any evidence of his citizenship.

About the same time the four men who have been the most conspicuous in the subsequent dispute, deserted from the Melampus. It appears they did not mutiny. They took one of her boats, rowed ashore; went up to Norfolk, and shipped likewise for the Chesapeake. These men said they were American citizens, and the public have the account which *three* gave of themselves. It has not yet been ascertained that more than one of those accounts was false—the native of Westport.

Mr. Erskine again applied to government, to authorize the delivering up of these eight men. He was referred to the written reply given by Mr. Madison in the former case—that our government could not surrender fugitives from the jurisdiction of other powers, for any crime, nor under any circumstances whatever.

The reader will observe here, an evasion of a most disingenuous nature, very unworthy the Secretary of State, and manifesting a provoking unfriendliness towards the British nation in a point of the utmost consequence to her. The mutiny in the boat of the Halifax, effected by acknowledged British seamen, took place *within our own jurisdiction.* The former answer of Mr. Madison, relating to the sailors on board the American vessel at sea, therefore did not apply. But this was all the satisfaction he could obtain. All the men were withholden, and Mr. Erskine communicated a statement of these facts to Admiral Berkeley, who issued an order for taking these eight men, at sea, by force, if not surrendered on being claimed. This we believe to be a statement of facts, correct in every important particular. The ground taken by our government is that, if every sailor in the British navy will rise upon and even murder his officers, (as the treaty has expired) this country is an asylum, and will afford him *as much* protection as it can give to our own citizens.

One thing is certain, that even if the Executive power is not competent to the surrender of criminals, and we do not believe such a doctrine can be supported by the laws of nations, as it

is not supported by the principles of equity, yet the *civil authority* is competent to the delivering up men for a breach of contract. This is constantly practised in England, in our favour, towards deserters from merchantmen, and likewise in this country, towards the vessels of all nations. Why was not Mr. Erskine informed that regularly shipped British seamen, escaping to violate their contract, if pointed out, would be delivered up by civil authority? We know of no reason, but a disposition to bring matters to that serious and perilous situation in which we are now wantonly and voluntarily involved.

The miserable satellites of the executive, finding it impossible to defend his policy any longer, imagine they can silence those who point out the embarrassments which have been brought upon the country, by threatening violence, and to rob and fleece them of their property. We know that the exasperation of a few abandoned individuals would rejoice in this mode of refuting patriotic arguments. The disposition is not new. When French revolutionists endeavoured to give law to this country, and the *Concorde* lay in our harbour, a long list of the names of citizens of Boston, revolutionary patriots, but who were opposed to giving up our independence to French cut-throats, and what was no less obnoxious, were wealthy, was sent down to the *Concorde*, and stuck up on her mainmast, with what bloody intention was no secret. One of these citizens too, was told in this same denouncing Chronicle, that his name had gone to France, where he was about shipping a large property, and that it would probably be taken care of. Such is the spirit, such is the temper of that infernal crew whose impotent malice now again appears in the Chronicle.—But it will frighten nobody.—They may go on denouncing.—The number of real jacobin desperadoes among us is small.—Their haggard leader, though he has the wickedness and the malice of a Cataline, has neither the sense, the courage, nor the influence.

Repertory.

Extracts from an "Extract of a letter from the Secretary of State to James Monroe, dated 5th January, 1804," with brief remarks.

"We consider a neutral flag on the high seas, as a safe-guard to those sailing under it. Great-Britain, on the contrary, asserts a right to search for, and seize her own subjects; and, under that cover, as cannot but happen, are often seized and taken off citizens of the United States, and citizens or subjects of other neutral countries, navigating the high seas, under the protection of the American flag."

REMARK.

A neutral flag can be no protection to contraband goods. And,

"Without searching neutral ships at sea, the commerce of contraband goods cannot be prevented. THERE IS THEN A RIGHT OF SEARCHING. Some powerful nations have indeed, at different times, refused to submit to this search." "After the peace of Vervins, Queen Elizabeth continuing the war with Spain, desired the king of France to allow that all French ships on their voyage to Spain may be searched, in order to discover whether they did not carry military stores; but this was refused, as an injury to trade, and a favourable occasion to pillage." "At present, a neutral ship refusing to be searched, would from that proceeding alone be condemned as lawful prize. But to avoid inconveniences, violence, and every other irregularity, the manner of search is settled in the treaties of navigation and commerce." —*Vattel.*

Now, if a belligerent has a right to

search for and seize contraband goods, is it possible for any rational person to suppose that she would not have a right to take her *own men*, say deserters, who might be found in a neutral ship?

But, continues Mr. Secretary,

"Although Great-Britain has not yet adopted in the same latitude with most other nations the immunities of a neutral flag, she will not deny the general freedom of the high seas, and of neutral vessels navigating them, with such exceptions only as are annexed to it by the law of nations." Again,

"But no where will she find an exception to this freedom of the seas, and of neutral flags, which justifies the taking away of *any* person, *not an enemy in military service*, found on board a neutral vessel."

The right of search being granted, I cannot perceive why the belligerent should not take away his *own men*, as well as "enemies serving in war," which the secretary allows (and it is so set down in the law of nations) may be taken. These men are his property, which he has a right to take wherever found; having first proved property, and paid charges.

Mr. Madison may find, by looking at some common law-books which treat about the "rights of man," (not after the manner of Tom Paine) or "personal rights," as well as the "rights of property," (say Blackstone, for instance) that in any place into which you do not make a *tortious entry*, you have a right to take your *own*, whether sheep, horse, cow, black servant, indented apprentice, or a deserter from a regiment or a man of war. This is called recaption or reprisal. The right of entry, or, what is the same thing, the *right of search*, granted, as it is in this case, being ours, the territory into which we have entered is ours, so far as may be necessary to take from thence our own property. But writers on the laws of nations are silent on this subject. Yes, and they say nothing against a man's poisoning his own soldiers. It belonged to the French *illuminated school*, to make provisions of that kind requisite!!

Would Mr. Madison say that, provided the captain of the belligerent had boarded a neutral ship, found his watch, or a chest of clothes, stolen by one of the sailors of the neutral ship, (having gone according to rule, and the regulations made and provided for such cases) that he would have no right to reclaim his goods; but must be turned over to an action, to be brought the L—d knows where, or how, or against whom? No, he might take them, and would take them, happening to have both the power and the right. But he must not, it should seem, by taking his own men, violate our neutral flag, our immense consequence, supported by gun-boats, when at the same time we are well assured the British men of war will submit to all that they require.

There are some things not set down, which are still law. The law of nations, as explained by all the numerous writers on the subject, cannot comprehend every possible case. Something still must be left to the laws of nature; and morality and common sense must not be entirely extinguished in the course of our *spinning*. But to proceed.

Mr. Madison says,

"Whilst they, (the British) as well as others, admit a contraband of war, by enumerating its articles, and the effect of a real blockade, by defining it,

in no instance do they affirm or imply a right in any sovereign to enforce his claims to the allegiance of his subjects on board neutral vessels on the high seas. On the contrary, whenever a belligerent claim against persons on board a neutral vessel, is referred to in treaties, enemies in military service *alone* are excepted from the general immunity of persons in that situation; and this exception confirms the immunity of those who are not included in it."

There is, with Mr. Madison's leave, no great logic necessary for explaining a thing self-evident. We have shown before that belligerents have a right of entry aboard neutrals. Having obtained that *ground*, they have a claim to their *own men*. They are certainly of somewhat more consequence than contraband goods. If in the prosecution of this right they take wrong steps, they are wrong, and ought to be made responsible.

Again, says Mr. Madison,

"It will not be pretended that the sovereignty of any nation extends, in any case whatever, beyond its own dominions, and its own vessels on the high seas," &c.

We cannot perceive that this has any bearing on the question. This is it—shall a belligerent, having a right of search, a privilege to board for that purpose, for property, have a right to claim the most important of all property, his own men? Whether this be in our own dominions or not, is a matter of no consequence; having got legally on board by virtue of the right of search, can he not take his own men?

But, says Mr. Madison,

"The abuses flowing from the admission of such a right, would justify the United States in claiming and expecting discontinuance."

He might as well say that the abuses flowing from granting a commission to a justice of peace, might "justify the United States in claiming its discontinuance." Such abuses will sometimes occur. The remedy is as simple as that for any other wrong. If we should happen to have a *consul* at any port where the abused man should land, he might make an application, and would find a remedy. The proof, however, ought to be on the part of the claimant. If that could not be adduced, the neutral would have a right to retain the men. If overpowered, it would be wrong prevailing against right, for a redress of which he must take a legal course.

Mr. Madison talks about "depriving persons of the dearest rights of regular trial, to which the most inconsiderable article of property captured on the high seas, is entitled."

We would be glad to know whether a *dear* man is not as much entitled to "the *dearest* rights of regular trial," as any other *dear* article of property. We believe that what precedes will explain, but we will enlarge. The neutral ought to require proof. If the belligerent has none, and takes a man by force without proof, to be sure he is a very great wrong doer, and the remedy must be sought, and may be obtained in a proper and legal way, otherwise a war must be the consequence; for we would go to war rather than have the rights of Americans violated, and the violation sanctioned by the government of Great-Britain, or any other government.

These "dearest rights of a regular trial," with the good leave of Mr. Ma-

dison, cannot be had in civil cases, always at the time of arrest. A man may be arrested on "a suspicion of debt," or crime, or, at most, on the oath of the piff or prosecutor. He may, however, be perfectly free of debt, and innocent of crime. He has, in most cases, when improperly dealt with, his remedy. But he can have no "regular trial" *at the time*, and in order to authorize his arrest.

We are all liable to mistakes and abuses of that kind. If, however, the wrongs which we thus suffer are refused redress, then, and not till then, have we a right to complain, and, if we can not right ourselves by force, we must submit. If a native or not naturalized American is taken from on board an English vessel, it is an unwarrantable proceeding. He has his remedy, by applying to the consul at the first port. If that is refused, he must apply to his government. If nothing can be done, he suffers as innocent men sometimes may do, and it shows that human foresight, prudence, laws, and regulations, cannot provide against every possible abuse in society.

As to what is said by Mr. M. respecting property being liable, and men not liable, it is so very foolish, that we wonder at the man who does not see through it at once.

"Whenever property found in a neutral vessel is supposed to be liable, on any grounds, to capture and condemnation, the rule in all cases is, that the question shall not be decided by the captor, but be carried before a legal tribunal, where a regular trial may be had."

The property, however, is *taken*, as the man may be, without a regular trial, and we believe the man, unless asleep, may have as good a chance to have a regular trial as the property; and damages for detention and false imprisonment would as well lie for a human being, as for a bale of goods.

Next comes a deal of the revolutionary slang.

"Can it be reasonable, then, or just, that a belligerent commander, who is thus restricted, and thus responsible, in a case of mere property of trivial amount, should be permitted, without referring to any tribunal whatever, to examine the crew of a neutral vessel, to decide the important question of their respective allegiances, and to carry that decision into instant execution, by forcing every individual he may choose into a service abhorrent to his feelings, cutting him off from his most tender connexions, exposing his mind and his person to the most humiliating discipline, and his life to the greatest danger? Reason, justice, and humanity, unite in protesting against so extravagant a proceeding."

This reasoning against the exercise of a right, because of its liability to abuse, is not very conclusive. Such things *might* happen. And on the contrary, it might happen that our ships, by *covering* British sailors at this momentous crisis, *might* cut the sinews of the British navy; expose the island to the ravages of Bonaparte; and thus break down the only remaining barrier of the civilized world.

"The evil takes a deeper dye, when viewed in its practice, as well as principles. Were it allowable that British subjects should be taken out of American vessels on the high seas, it might at least be required that the proof of their allegiance should be on the British side."

If this be correct certificate of citizenship, protections, would in all cases be unnecessary. Because the burthen

of proof being thrown on the party claiming the allegiance, the other would have no need of evidence. The party claiming an immunity, must produce his title. Besides, the facility of procuring proof of citizenship, or a protection, makes it the duty of the person who would claim the exemption, to furnish himself with the necessary evidence. This, however, must be a subject of regulation between the two governments; and if the burthen of proof was cast on the searcher, still it would not follow that a neutral flag should protect British sailors in time of war.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS—June 29.

American Trade.—Lord Hawkesbury presented, by his majesty's command, the order in council, continuing the provisions of the American Intercourse Act, which expired during the recess; and gave notice, that it was the intention of his majesty's government, to propose to Parliament a bill for continuing the above act for a time to be then specified, and to propose in such bill a clause of indemnity for the advice given to his majesty to continue the provisions of the former act, after it had legally expired.

Lord Auckland stated, that the reason he did not, when in office, recommend the continuance of the act which had now expired, was the pending negociation with America----He trusted, that when the treaty which was the result of that negociation came to be discussed, it would be discussed as a treaty ratified, and he felt satisfied it would be found that every possible attention had been paid to the interests of this country. He thought it but fair now to state, that when the question of the renewal of the American Intercourse Act, came to be discussed, he should probably be of opinion, that the same reasons which before operated did not exist for the continuance of the act. One part of it, in particular, he objected to, and did object to during the negociation; he alluded to that part of it which allowed to the Americans a carrying trade between our possessions in the East Indies and Europe.

HOUSE OF COMMONS----June 29.

America.—Lord Temple said, that seeing the Chancellor of the Exchequer in his place, he would beg leave to ask him a question----In the course of the last session it had fallen to his lot to bring in a bill, which had been passed contrary to the opinions of those who composed the present administration, he meant the American Intercourse bill; and he wished to know if the present ministers meant to move for its repeal?

Mr. Rose said, that he for one had strenuously opposed the bill alluded to during its progress through the house, because he disapproved the measure; but as it had received the approbation of the house, and passed into a law, he did not think it would be decent to move its repeal till its operation was somewhat better known.

June 30.

Foreign and British Shipping.—Mr. Eden rose, in pursuance of his notice, to make a motion relative to this subject. This he prefaced by a speech of considerable length, stating the subject he had in view to be to show the prosperity and increase of our navigation, while the country was under the management of the late administration. One great cause to which the decline of British navigation was ascribed, was the passing of the bill called the American Intercourse Bill, which had been represented as a wanton innovation----and yet, by the answer given last night, by the treasurer of the navy, he learned that ministers had no intention of repealing it, although they had alleged that it went to do for enemies what they could not do for themselves, and to resign to other nations our naval superiority. The house had been

told that the whole conduct of the late ministry was a series of concessions to neutrals, and that they were weak enough to commence a negociation during the existence of the Non-Importation Act!

Mr. Rose said, he did not rise to oppose this motion, but to state that he was at a loss to know what the honorable gentleman could possibly make out from such an accoout. The only law passed during the last session, which had any relation to this matter, was the American Intercourse Bill, and upon that subject the noble Lord opposite to him, (Lord Temple) had asked him yesterday whether ministers intended to repeal it, in consequence of the objections formerly stated to it? To this, he answered, that it was rather an important question to be determined, during the pending of a treaty with America; although he was convinced such a repeal must be of advantage to the country. During the time that bill was pending, he was convinced it would prove a mischievous bill, and he was now more confirmed in that opinion, as he could venture to say, that it actually puts this country in a worse situation than we were in before, by enabling the Americans to drive the British shipping out of the colonial trade, as the West Indian had no means of carrying his sugar to America. On these grounds, he very much doubted whether, upon a competition between British and American ships, the latter would not gain the ascendency.

Viscount Howick said there was no man more desirous than he was to cultivate the good will and friendship of America; being convinced it was for the interest of both countries; but he could not carry that desire so far as to say, that an act of parliament detrimental to our interests, and destructive of the British colonies, should not be repealed as soon as its evil effects were discovered. If the right honorable gentlemen had experienced the inconvenience he expressed, nothing could justify him in not repealing it. The truth was, all the charges brought forward upon this head formerly, were totally unfounded, and had been only made by the present ministers, to serve their own purposes when in opposition, but which they in their consciences, could not now venture to support. Before he sat down, could not help saying a word or two respecting the conduct of another right hon. gentlemen opposite (Mr. Perceval) respecting the order of council passed in consequence of the French decree of the 21st of November. That right honorable gentleman had stated, that he thought then, as he seemed still to think, the measures of the last administration wholly inadequate to the purposes intended; and if so, why did he not now take upon himself to advise his majesty, to correct the spiritless measure? Was not that decree just as much in force against this country, as it was when he first objected to it? The whole conduct of the present ministers manifestly showed, that they do not believe what they themselves formerly said when in opposition.

Mr. Rose repeated, that so far from repealing the American Intercourse Bill, he would rather, under existing circumstances, advise its renewal.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer rose, he said, not for the purpose of prolonging this discussion. He did still continue to lament, that the measure which the late government had thought proper to adopt at that time, when the violent decree of France respecting neutrals was passed, was not met in a manner more efficacious; but still he did not conceive that this would be a proper or convenient time to make any alteration in it.

From the COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

A few days since, we published an "extract of a letter from a gentlemen in Virginia to his friend in this city," containing the following paragraph:—

"Within a few days previous to that outrage, two gentlemen of great respectibility and of unquestionable veracity, waited on the President to

pay their respects to him—his conversation astonished them both. He expressed his persuasion that the people of the United States were zealous for a war with Britain. When enquiry was made concerniug the means of waging hostility with any prospect of success, the answer was, "*France has ships and we have seamen.*"

This paragraph has been quoted into the Baltimore American, and its truth thus denied by the editor—

"From the first moment that we saw the article, we were decidedly of opinion that it was altogether a fabricated story. We now feel ourselves authorized to say, that the first propagator of this foul calumny on the President, is an *Anglo*-American merchant, engaged in a mercantile concern in this city, who first broached it at the house of a notorious *English partizan* resident here, and which partizan at the very time gave for a toast—"*King George and the British Empire.*"

"The *Anglo*-American merchant who first circulated the story, went on from this city to New-York; and the probability is, that he there communicated to the anti-republican papers, the extract of a letter which is the subject of these strictures; and that he is the very identical gentlemen who is falsely represented as residing "near Norfolk, Virginia."

As the extract of a letter in question, was originally published in our paper, we feel ourselves compelled to notice this denial. We therefore declare, unequivocally, that, as to the letter which appeared in the Commercial Advertiser, there is not a syllable of truth in the ingenious and imposing explanation of the Baltimore editor; and we also declare,

That the letter was written by a native American;

By a citizen of Virginia;

By a gentleman whose veracity has never been questioned;

Whose public station shows him to have long possessed the confidence and esteem of his fellow-citizens:

That the gentlemen on whose authority the declarations of Mr. Jefferson are given, are American citizens; that they live in the neighbourhood of the author of the letter, and are men of great respectability and unquestionable veracity;—

That the letter was conveyed to this place by a native citizen of New-York;

And that no link in the chain of the story depends on the veracity of any "Anglo-American merchant," or any "notorious British partizan."

Knowing these facts, we did believe, and we still do believe, that Mr. Jefferson made the declarations stated in the letter; and it will require something more than the speculations of any editor to shake our belief.

We have looked in vain to the National Intelligencer for an authentic disavowal of the alleged conversation. If Mr. Jefferson never uttered the declarations attributed to him, let him promptly and explicitly deny the allegation. The importance of the subject to himself and his country will justify the measure.

EXIT OF THE INSPECTOR.

"I have no design to gratify pride by submission, nor malice by lamentation; nor think it reasonable to complain of neglect from those whose regard I never solicited."

JOHNSON.

The "inevitable hour," which speedily overtakes, in Columbia's "happy land," every publication which aspires to any character for literature, science, or general information, above that of a common daily advertising newspaper, has put a period to the Weekly Inspector.

The Editor was induced to commence this publication in consequence of the suggestions of some friends whom he respected, and from a hope that his labours might have some tendency to the public good; might possibly awaken and alarm our political sentinels; and thus prevent the awful, and, we fear, inevitable fate which awaits the nation.

Although he may have failed in his designs, his motives, at least, ought to be ap-

preciated. Perhaps nothing but remediless public calamity will arouse us, and when we awake, it will be too late to escape impending destruction.

His principal object, in all his lucubrations, has been to persuade Americans that they were standing on a precipice—just on the brink—That they were in danger of soon being as Prussia is.

All minor considerations ought at this time to be merged in the great question of what shall be done to save the nation from desolation impending? Some of our politicians once thought that Prussia would oppose a barrier. Where is she? Russia was likewise to have put a stop to the progress of Bonaparte. But no. She is gone, or a-going.

It is to us amazing that, after the proofs which we have had of *our* head-quarters being infected, *poisoned*, we are still supporting those who are supporting Mr. Jefferson.

The question is, will you, Americans, or will you not, be a nation? If you will, you must not trust to Duane, Cheetham, and some others. If you will not be a nation, let us lie down together, and do not expose an individual or two to bear the brunt, and to fall alone and unsupported.

We have much more to say for which we have not room; and if we were to give all that we have in mind on this subject, what we say would most probably be read by few, and have but little effect.

The Editor finds it impossible, in consequence of his sudden fall, to take the notice which he would otherwise have done, of the contributions of his correspondents. The numbers under the signature of "The Monitor," those entitled "Demagogue-hunting," & those written by Dr. CAUSTIC, are his own. He has received contributions from his friends for the most of whom he has expressed his gratitude: and to all of whom he would now tender his best acknowledgments.

It is not impossible, but that the Editor may, hereafter, again resume his pen. But it must be under more *stable auspices*, and he must be sure at least of something like a tolerable support.

Foreigners have, universally, and I fear, justly reproached Americans, for the little attention they have paid to literary exertions, or to the monitions of intellect. We hope Americans will not continue to deserve such reproaches. But let A. have a hogshead of Molasses to advertise, and B. an elegant Essay, and we should be glad to know which would find the most ready insertion in our newspapers.

There is another fault. Our good men think that an Editor must write—write—write well if he can, but at any rate write. They measure his brains by the yard. He that will turn out the greatest quantity of matter in a given time, is the greatest man. No matter, whether new or old, but something which the majority have not before seen. The man who thinks correctly; writes slowly. He does not dash like a Duane, nor tell us how to fill up, and spoil a harbour, like Cheetham.

Horace's poet, who could write, I forget how many lines, while he could stand on one leg, would be the man, of all men, for an editor of an American newspaper. Americans look at the quantity, and not the quality. Give us so much of something, and we will call you a great man. Write us sixteen pages a week of original matter, no matter how much was stolen, and we will set you on the top of a liberty-pole.

Our good Americans do not yet know how to appreciate the labours of literary and scientific men. Great-Britain owes her existence to such men. There have been instances of men in England, who were literary men having suffered. But their sufferings were generally owing to their own imprudence. Johnson, Addison, Pope, Goldsmith, ALL commanded cash for their productions, and no small sums. But putting the case that we had one or each or all of them in America, they would *starve*, and Captain Cheetham would be our first man.

Some of our sagacious men say that literary and scientific men ought not to revile the country which supports them. But the truth is, that literary and scientific men *support the country*. America is under obligations to them. The man whose head is a council, is of more value than he whose arm is a host.

The editor has spoken his mind without ceremony, but generally not without investigation, and attempting to be in some measure acquainted with his subject. He has not, perhaps, always written what would be approved by all those who call themselves Federalists. He has, nevertheless, had no unfriendly, dishonourable, nor mercenary motive. He has not attended to minutiæ in our state politics, in consequence of his faculties being overwhelmed by the dreadful phenomena of French domination. The numbers with the signature "Monitor," were written by the editor, with a hope that they would be thought worthy of more attention than they have met. But his career as a political writer is probably finished, at least suspended for the present.

BY MR. DAVY.

LO! o'er the earth the kindling spirits pour
The flames of life, that bounteous Nature gives;
The limped dew becomes the rosy flower;
Th' insensate dust awakes, and moves and lives.

All speaks of change: the renovated forms
Of long forgotten things arise again.
The light of suns, the breath of angry storms,
The everlasting motions of the main;

These are but engines of th' Eternal will,
The One Intelligence; whose potent sway.
Has ever acted, and is acting still,
Whilst stars, and worlds, and systems, all obey:

Without whose power, the whole of mortal things
Were dull, inert, an unharmonius band;
Silent as are the harp's untuned strings,
Without the touches of the Poet's hand.

A sacred spark, created by His breath,
Th' immortal mind of man his image bears;
A spirit living midst the forms of death,
Oppress'd, but not subdued by mortal cares—

A germ, preparing in the Winter's frost,
To rise and bud and blossom in the spring;
An unfledg'd eagle by the tempest tost,
Unconscious of his future strength of wing:—

The child of trial, to mortality
And all its changeful influences given:
On the green earth decreed to move and die;
And yet by such a fate prepar'd for Heaven.

Soon as it breathes, to feel the mother's form
Of orbed beauty, through its organs thrill;
To press the limbs of life with rapture warm,
And drink of transport from a living rill:

To view the skies with morning radiance bright,
Majestic mingling with the Ocean blue,
Or bounded by green hills, or mountains white;
Or peopled plains of rich and varied hue:

The nobler charms astonish'd to behold
Of living loveliness, to see it move,
Cast in Expressions rich and varied mould,
Awakening sympathy, compelling love:

The heavenly balm of mutual hope to taste,
Soother of life; affection's bliss to share,
Sweet as the stream amidst the desert waste,
As the first blush of arctic daylight fair:—

To mingle with its kindred, to descry
The path of power—in public life to shine;
To gain the voice of popularity;
The idol of to-day, the man divine:—

To govern others by an influence strong
As that high law which moves the murm'ring main;
Raising and carrying all its waves along,
Beneath the full-orb'd Moon's meridian reign:

To scan how transient is the breath of praise:
A Winter's Zephyr trembling on the snow,
Chill'd as it moves; or as the Northern rays,
First fading in the centre, whence they flow:—

To live in forests mingled with the whole
Of natural forms, whose generations rise
In lovely change, in happy order roll
On land, in ocean, in the glittering skies:—

Their harmony to trace—Th' Eternal Cause
To know in love, in reverence to adore—
To bend beneath the evitable law,
Sinking in death; its human strength no more:—

Then, as awak'ning from a dream of pain,
With joy its mortal feelings to resign;
Yet all its living essence to retain,
Th' undying energy of strength divine:—

To quit the burdens of its earthly days,
To give to Nature all her borrow'd powers;
Ethereal fire to feed the solar rays,
Ethereal dew to gland the earth in showers.

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